MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

Two Positive Lines of Proof of the Existence of Jehovah—Infidel Objections Considered.

Did you ever ask yourself "Is there a God?"

If not, you are one of a thousand, and what follows would have only an incidental interest for you.

Way down, deep in the secret chambers of their hearts, millions of Christians harbor a whispering question of doubt they do not like to acknowledge the existence of—in all honesty they are not always exactly positive whether there is a God or not.

This feeling can usually be kept down out of sight, but it is more than likely to crop out in connection with calamities, troubles, death, or other evil occurrences ordinarily considered difficult of explanation in harmony with the just, wise, loving character assigned to God.

Is there anybody you know who has not some time or other said—or thought—"How can there be a God, and yet such things happen?"

No person should be blamed particularly for feeling this way, because there is always a proper allowance to be made—no one has ever made it perfectly clear to him, how he may be sure of the existence of God.

It is the purpose of this brief study to supply so plain and reasonable an explanation that no reader need ever again have to entertain the doubt, but on the contrary may be enabled to bring forward sufficient reasons to dispel it for himself and others. It is particularly desirable to be able to answer such questions satisfactorily for children, Sunday school scholars and other learners.

In order that our explanation may reach those not at all believers in God, let us appeal now entirely to reason for our proof.

To begin with, the first principle is that every effect or result, without exception, has its cause.

The second principle is that a cause, whatever it is, must necessarily be, or have been, sufficient or adequate to produce the effect or result.

To illustrate, a human footprint in sand is evidence of the recent presence of a human being as its cause. A shanty evidences, as its cause, a mind little skilled in building; a cathedral, one superbly trained in the science and art of architecture. A fine watch evidences, as its cause, a mind skilled in applied mechanics. An oratorio, an epic poem, a profound book, each likewise attest as an adequate cause a mind of superior order in a given line. It would be a fool's reasoning to attribute these things to a child's mind—the cause must be adequate, sufficient to produce the effect.

Turning to more intricate objects, no rational person can learn any thing about the wonders of astronomy and not consider them also attributable to a sufficient cause; and this cause must be as far superior to the human cause of a watch as the intricate and majestic mechanism, system and laws of the heavenly bodies, "hung upon nothing," are superior to the man-made time-piece. Nor can one peer into the infinitely minute wonders revealed by the microscope, or the mysteries disclosed in the chemist's laboratory, or in connection with the researches of the investigator in the realm of molecules, atoms, ions, and the various forces of electrical origin, and not realize that these wonders and mysteries are effects and results of a cause great and wise beyond comprehension.

"But," it may now be reasoned, and is believed by some, "all these things can as well be the result of the operation of the 'laws of nature' as of a personal living being. These things do not require a personal God to produce them."

Let us see whether the great cause could be a mere collection of changeless laws, or whether a living being.

Even at this stage of the process of reasoning, would not a conclusion that the wonders of the universe "just happened so" be something like the conclusion of somebody who has seen a fine chronometer, and when asked how it came to exist, answered, "The wind blew it together?"

THE LAWS OF NATURE.

No, this explanation is not satisfactory to a reasonable person, for it is obvious, first of all, that an effect cannot be superior in order or kind to that which caused it; and conversely, that the cause cannot be inferior in order to the effect.

For example, a man can produce a watch, but a watch cannot produce a human being. An inanimate or lifeless object can never produce a living creature, as, in spite of "popular science," has been abundantly proved by the researches of great biologists—life calls not merely for animated protoplasm, but simultaneously for an intricate structure far beyond human power to produce.

To produce living creatures requires as a cause a living being and so, plainly, the very existence of "The Living God," a mighty personal being, as the origin and cause of the various orders of living creatures.

The highest order of living beings which we can observe is man. The cause of man must be a living being at least as high in order as man; and since we observe in nature results beyond human power or even comprehension, we are obliged to conclude that the Great Cause must be a living being of an order far superior to man.

At this point it is fair to notice an objection brought forward by some who have thought very deeply on this subject, who will acknowledge the force of the cause-and-effect argument as here developed, and then inquire triumphantly, "Since every thing has a cause, what is the cause of your God?"

In answer to this, no one can possibly reason beyond the data at his command naturally suggests. No one can be expected to draw conclusions for which there are no premises or ground. An inquiry calling for such action would properly be classed as a foolish question, as we will endeavor to show.

If there were a cause of God, it would have to be something of an order either equal to God—and that would simply be God in another form—and that would only be God a step higher or superior to him.

It would have to be a living being, or something of an order higher even than that of living beings. There are various orders of things—inanimate matter in different forms, and vegetable and animal life culminating in man, the highest order of living creatures that we observe. So far as we know, there is no conceivable order of things higher than that of beings in general endowed with life which can furnish data or grounds from which to reason out the existence of a cause for God, a being superior to him.

It is folly to try to prolong one's logic beyond the point where one has grounds to reason from. Therefore, we must conclude that there is The Living Personal God; and so far as we can possibly reason, we are obliged to conclude that there can be none higher than God. In other words, God is the Ultimate and First Great Cause, and is superior to all things of which he is the cause.

Here our infidel or atheist friend may object that he never carries his reasoning or his belief beyond what he can actually see.

We would take him seriously in this, if he were consistent in it; but this is an inconsistent and untrue statement from a man who believes in atoms and molecules, which he never has seen.

Our friend also believes in the idea of evolution—that one animal has developed into a new and different animal and has kept the process up to the present fixed kinds of animals. Yet no man has ever seen one species permanently change into another.

Indeed, the present fixedness of species would be evidence of the existence of God, for who would pretend that in mere blind independent evolution of different species, they all would become fixed in their development at the same time? Even if evolution be true, the unchangeableness of present species would argue an intelligent God to stop the evolution of all species simultaneously.

But as in the courts of law, "Let every word be established in the mouth of two or three witnesses," we are not obliged to rest our demonstration of the existence of God on the cause-and-effect line of reasoning alone. There is yet another perfect proof of this important fact.

So far as the most learned investigators and scientists are able to ascertain, there is not a single thing in nature that does not have a purpose—a natural and legitimate use. So thoroughly is this conceded, that in investigating something, it is invariably taken for granted that it has some purpose or use; and much of the energies of investigation are devoted to discovering the use.

For example, it was long believed that the common garden toad and the crow had no legitimate **use in the order** of things and they were made objects of extermination, until some one chanced to open their stomachs or crops. Then it became apparent that they were intended to keep down insect pests.

Everything has its legitimate function—rivers, to drain the waters of the land; ears, to hear with; eyes, to see with; a brain, to think with. And the functions of the brain, likewise, have their natural uses—the instinct of caution, to render one safe; that of aggressiveness to overcome difficulties; that of secrecy, to conceal things public knowledge of which would bring injury; that of accumulation and saving, to provide and keep the necessaries of life, and so on.

Be it noted carefully now, that for everything that has a natural use or purpose—and everything has—there is something upon which it can exercise its proper use. The tides are provided, very likely, because there are waters needing purification by motion; rivers, because the land would not be habitable if the waters were not carried off; ears, because there are sounds to be heard; eyes, because there are things to be seen; the instinct of caution, because there are real dangers to be guarded against, and so on indefinitely.

Finally, there is one instinct inherent in the human mind and manifested plainly among human beings everywhere—the instinct to venerate, worship, look up to something higher than himself, if to nothing more than the blind "laws of nature" venerated by the infidel and the atheist.

This instinct would not be in existence if it did not have a natural and legitimate use. If there were not actually something, somebody in existence to be looked to and venerated, the instinct of worship would be unique among the instincts, in being the only one not having an object on which to exercise itself.

The existence of this universal instinct of worship, therefore, is a second conclusive and absolute proof that there exists something higher than man to be worshipped. And since inanimate matter is inferior to man, and only a living being of a higher order than man can be superior to man, this instinct of worship demonstrates infallibly the existence of the living personal God.

The two proofs of Jehovah's existence then are (1) that everything has a cause, and the cause of living beings must be the living God; and (2) that everything has a use and a proper object to be used on, and the instinct of worship must have God to exercise itself upon.

In closing I would like, with your permission, Mr. Eldtor, to invite readers of The Republican to submit subjects to be discussed or questions to be answered. Doubts may be freely expressed and within the limits of the time of a busy man and the space allowed in this newspaper, the honest endeavor will be made to give answers that will not give offense to reasonable persons and that will show forth the wisdom, power, justice and love of the good creator. Letters may be addressed to "Question," care Sunday Republican, or to the undersigned.

Yours very truly,
Geo. H. Fisher,
643 Harrison Ave., Scranton, Pa.
January 11, 1906.

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Flattery is the gift of making people believe you think they are what they imagine themselves to be.

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Get your neighbor to vote for Dimmick.

THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

Elected Officers at a Meeting Held Last Evening.

Cornelius Comegys, esq., yesterday afternoon presided over a meeting of the Southern society held in Mr. Comegys' office in The Republican building. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, John T. Porter; vice president, Edwin Gott; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Stack.

It was proposed to have a discussion on the evening of February 22 in the rooms of the Scranton club. All present manifested a great interest in the discussion of the various matters that came up, particularly with regard to the speakers for the dinner. It is the intention of the society to make the event the most pleasant and enjoyable ever given under its auspices.

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CROCODILE TEARS.

The Legend That the Brute Shed Them Over Its Prey.

There was an old story, to which we find constant reference in Elizabethan writers, that crocodiles wept over their prey. No doubt the legend arose because the crocodile possesses largely developed lachrymal glands, but it appears in various amusing forms.

As early as the fourteenth century, in "Mandeville's Travels," we find: "In that contre ben great plentee of Cokadrilles. Theise serpentes slen men, and thei eten hem wepynge."

An odd turn is given to the tale by the narrator of one of Sir John Hawkins' voyages. Whether he was a married man or not we do not know, but he writes: "His nature is ever, when he would have his prey, to cry and sob like a Christian body, to provoke them to come to him, and then he snatched at them! And thereupon came this proverb, that is applied unto women when they weep, Lachrymæ crocodili, the meaning whereof is that as the crocodile when he crieth goeth them about most to deceive, so doth a woman, most commonly when she weepeth."

In Fuller's "Worthies" there is the added information that "the crocodile's tears are never true save when he is forced where saffron groweth." Shakespeare, Spenser and Dryden allude to this old world fancy.

The Mayor Wanted to Know.

In a provincial town a man who was injured in a serious case of assault was driven to the hospital on a brewer's dray, and the shaking he received in transit considerably retarded his recovery.

"Why wasn't the police station ambulance there to remove him?" demanded the mayor, who was chairman of the justices.

"It was in use at the time, sir," answered the chief constable, with a visible embarrassment.

"It generally is when most needed," sarcastically commented the mayor. "In what way were you using it on this particular occasion? Don't evade the question, sir. I demand an answer."

"Very well, sir; as you insist, I will tell you," replied the chief constable. "It was carrying back the gold and silver plate your wife borrowed for the mayoral banquet."

Then the mayor grew crimson and fiercely threatened to clear the court "if any more of that senseless tittering is heard."—Pearson's Weekly.

A Leading Question.

A certain judge, living in the upper part of New York, while trying a case listened with pain and displeasure to the testimony of a colored woman who was describing how she had whipped one of her offspring. She enlarged on the harrowing details until the judge stopped her.

"Do you mean to tell me that you were cruel enough to punish your son like that?" he demanded.

"Oh co'se I did, yoh honoh," she replied.

"How dare you be so brutal?"

The colored woman looked at him in fine contempt for a moment, then asked slowly:

"Look a-heah, jedge, was yoh eber de father ob a wuthless mulatter boy?"

The judge almost fell from the bench.

"Ef yoh ain't," continued the negress, "then yoh don't know nuffin' about de case!"—Harper's Weekly.

Bridal Shirts.

The Scandinavian bridegroom presents to his betrothed a prayer book and many other gifts. She in turn gives him, especially in Sweden, a shirt, and this he invariably wears on his wedding day. Afterward he puts it away, and in no circumstance would he wear it again while alive. But he wears it in his grave, and there are Swedes who earnestly believe not only in the resurrection of the body, but in the veritable resurrection of the betrothal shirts of such husbands as have never broken their marriage vows. The Swedish widower must destroy on the eve of his second marriage the bridal shirt which his first wife gave him.

Queer Salutations.

The Abyssinians drop on their knees and kiss the earth when they meet. In saluting a woman the Mandinkas take her hand, put it to their nose and smell it twice. The Egyptians stretch out one hand, then lay it on their breast and bow the head. Among the less civilized tribes of the old world, say the Kalmucks and in Polynesia, the custom of rubbing noses is pretty general. Perhaps the most extraordinary form of salutation is to be found in Tibet, where the natives put out their tongues, gnash their teeth and scratch their ears.

One More Brute.

Mrs. Nubbins—My husband is a perfect brute.

Friend—You amaze me.

Mrs. Nubbins—Since the baby began teething nothing would quiet the little angel but pulling his papa's beard, and yesterday he went and had his beard shaved off.—New York Weekly.

Simply Gets It Charged.

Mrs. Benham—I suppose you think I have a good deal of curiosity.

Benham—Well, when you want a new hat you never seem to have any curiosity to know whether I can afford it or not.—Brooklyn Life.

CLOSING SPEECHES

Candidate J. Benj. Dimmick Addressed the Germans of the South Side Last Night.

SPOKE TO THE GROCERS

Last night's meetings on the South Side, which practically closed Mr. Dimmick's primary fight for mayor, were of the strenuous order and when J. Benj. Dimmick, with a half dozen faithful and energetic adherents, entered Athletic hall on Alder street they were given a warm reception. The meeting, which was presided over by Factory Inspector G. W. Nape, opened at 8:30. The first speaker to address the assemblage, which filled the hall, was Hon. John R. Farr.

He spoke in vigorous and forceful sentences for Mr. Dimmick, whom he introduced as "the next mayor." He said that so long as the politicians had control in city hall just so long would the taxes increase. They were greater now than last year and 1905 was an increase over preceding years, and so it would continue as long as the "machine" had to take care of favorite contractors. He urged a change and that could now be had by voting for a business administration, which under Dimmick, would see that the public funds were judiciously expended.

Mr. Dimmick was next introduced and made a plea for civic purity. He said in part: "I regard it not so much a political privilege as a personal honor to get in touch with the German race whose very name stands for thrift and a pure home life." He refused to discuss personalities, appealed to all for support and pledged himself to give an impartial, economic business administration of municipal affairs. "I will," he said, "urge equality in taxation and a tax of public utilities," and in conclusion gave it as his opinion that the present movement for reform would continue for better conditions in caring for streets and that vast improvements, which mean health, can be effected without an increase of a single penny of tax, by breaking away from old methods. Finally, he said: "I have made no promise, either given or implied, nor do I intend to do so. If elected I shall be mayor, as I owe allegiance to no one but the people, having no affiliation with either class, gang, clique or league."

Everett Warren, the next speaker, said:

This is one of the greatest political audiences the South Side has ever seen. This great gathering of the people certifies that Joseph Benjamin Dimmick is going to be the next mayor of the city of Scranton. This audience further certifies that the aroused intelligence of the people is determined to secure for our beloved city the best possible government of municipal affairs in the interests of all the people. It tells the whole story. Our cause is the people's cause. No personal attack or insinuation, no loud declamation and denunciations can make headway in this contest, for the people know the statements are untrue and the pronouncements of our opponents fall flat on every side.

The incipiency of this movement was from the people. Individuals, merchants, wage earners, business men, property owners, taxpayers—citizens of every walk in life united in petitions aggregating thousands in number from all sections of the city asking Mr. Dimmick to be a candidate for mayor. I wish I could take the time to read to you the names, it would dissipate any idea in your minds that any one man or set of men "groomed" our candidate. He was "groomed" by the great body of the voters. * * *

Responding to the call of so large and representative a body of his fellow citizens, Mr. Dimmick registered at our primaries, good Republican as he was, agreeing to abide by the result. Mr. Edgar then was the other candidate. Five days after Mr. Dimmick had registered in obedience, I have said, to the request of his fellow citizens, representing that great body of the Republican voters all over this city, the machine withdrew Mr. Edgar and prevailed upon Mr. Corless, a most estimable man and a good citizen—I am not indulging in personalities to reflect upon men, but methods, merely—prevailed upon Mr. Corless, I say, to register as a candidate at the last hour of the last day. * * *

We make no attack on the present administration of city affairs. We do say the people have the right to select their candidate and the machine at city hall has no right to dictate nominations and raise false issues and try to array class against class and indulge in personal attacks wholly unwarranted upon our candidate and his coworkers in this fight. For one, I believe the people will resent this sort of thing at the polls. It is un-American, unpatriotic and absolutely uncalled for. Let me give you an illustration.

Notwithstand the chief backer of Mr. Corless' candidacy is president of more corporations than any man I know in this community, and his paid counsel the chief orator for Mr. Corless at his meetings—and I have the greatest admiration for both of them as citizens of prominence and high standing—the other side and their agents are placarding the town with "Vote for Corless;" "Shall the corporations run the city government or the people." I don't know what this means. The thousands of signers of Dimmick's petitions, the hundreds and thousands of our people who are for him in this fight because they believe he can and will give us a good, clean and effective business administration—it cannot refer to our side. It is nothing but arrant demagoguery whatever it means and whoever it is intended to hit. * * *

I have tried to show you that our cause is the people's cause; our candidate the people's choice. Let me tell you something of the man. I have known him intimately since my schoolboy days. We were in the same class at college together. And, by-the-by our last year in New Haven was the presidential campaign of 1880 We organized a Garfield and Arthur regiment eight hundred strong We tramped the streets of New Haven and Hartford and Bridgeport and Middletown, doing what we could to redeem the old nutmeg state and swing it into the Republican column, and the man at the head of our regiment, commanding the regiment, was the then young and enthusiastic Republican, Joseph Benjamin Dimmick. He lived in Honesdale then, but after graduation he came to this city in 1883, and here he has resided ever since. Hardly had he established himself at the bar when the people of his ward elected him school controller. * * *

In the early 90s Mr. Dimmick came back and with renewed life and vigor took up a business life. He became interested in many of our institutions. Is now president of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit company, of which our friend Mr. Hummler is in active charge; president of the Scranton Lace Curtain company, one of our thriving business institutions, employing hundreds of hands; trustee of the Oral School for Deaf Mutes, one of the greatest philanthropies of this state; director in your South Side bank; director in the Consumptive Home on the West mountain, and a contributor to its support and maintenance. Don't you think he has capacity to intelligently serve the people as mayor of Scranton? Don't you think he has shown himself not only a man of great ability but one also of the largest sympathies for all classes of the people; tolerant, broad-minded and with a heart as big as an ox. What man, or set of men, have any string on Joseph Benjamin Dimmick? * * *

At the conclusion of Major Warren's address the Junger Maennerchor was called upon and sang in lively style, "Onward to Victory." They were heartily applauded and for encore sang in German, by special request of Mr. Dimmick.

Messrs. Dimmick and Warren then excused themselves as they had to attend another meeting at Bugno's hall, and as they left the hall ex-Mayor Fellows was called upon.

The Dimmick party was well received at Bugno's hall and addresses were made along much the same lines and by practically the same speakers, including Poor Director Frank Dickert.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Dimmick addressed the retail grocers in the hall over John T. Porter's store and was heartily received. He spoke as follows:

It is a great pleasure to meet you here this afternoon and especially as I see in the audience the faces of many who signed petitions that I should become a candidate, although I am forced to admit, and with regret, that the numbers of those petitions became so great that I have never known the names of even a quarter of those who did sign.

That those petitioners rightly diagnosed the situation that Scranton was ready to fall in line with the great civic movement which is being felt from one end of this great country to the other, is evidenced by the quick and responsive support which has come to me from every section of this city—from men of every walk in life, and of every creed and of every shade of thought.

It would certainly have been a cause for deep regret on the part of all good citizens if such a response had not been made, and it only goes to prove beyond all question that the civic conscience of this town is quick and sound.

I have endeavored in every one of my utterances, either spoken or written, to hew to the line, keeping in view the great aims and purposes with which the movement was started, and declining to be led off into a discussion of the many personalities and side issues injected by my opponents, but as you all know, notwithstanding that support came to me from every direction, immediately upon my registration, yet such support was defiantly refused by the few men composing the city hall machines—men put into their present offices by your votes and mine, and now attempting to nominate their successors by a decree as dictatorial as it is intolerable.

Regarding that municipal issue, I should like to lay especial stress upon the thought, emanating, I believe, shall I say from a disinterested, Democratic worthy, to the effect that any improvement of the conditions as they are in this city would increase taxation. With that proposition I dissent most unqualifiedly, and I can, perhaps, no better set forth my own views than to employ the simile used by me in several other addresses. Most of you here present are business men in affairs, and a man does not have to be very old to have witnessed business undertakings, either individual or corporate, completely changed in character and results, by the introduction of a change in management, and such change has wrought favorable results when the new management thus introduced has been modern, intelligent and wise. In such instances there have been three results—a decrease in the cost of the product, increased returns to the owners, or stockholders, and increased wages to the workers. Now, my friends, this great city of ours, and I think we are all coming to realize and emphasize the fact that it is ours, is nothing but a great corporation, of which we are the stockholders, and it differs from some corporations in this—that the stockholders are also the workers, and therefore, if the parallel holds good, they will receive double benefit in the event of any improvement.

The problems that will confront us are not free from difficulty or complexity, and I would not minimize them, but in the solution of such problems the initiative may properly be taken by the chief executive, and with the support of the legislative branch of the government, reinforced by a sound public opinion, there is no reason why the city of Scranton should not take its proper place among its peers.

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A Costly Cure.

The hydrinus, or serpentine, called in Italy ranocchia, or frogskin, from its mottled appearance, a stone of a rich, dark green color, with shades and spots resembling a serpent's skin, is popularly believed to be a specific for rheumatism.

Camillo Leonardo, one of the earliest authorities to describe carefully the virtues of precious stones, thus quaintly speaks of it: "It restores such sufferers to health if they will stand in the sun, holding it in the hand for three hours, as it causes the discharge of all the poisonous moisture in the body." Great care, however, must be taken, he warns us, in using it, as it tends at the same time to abstract the natural moisture of the body.

Ground to a powder and taken inwardly, it is said to cure the stone and venomous bites, and in particular it is a potent charm to drive away serpents of all sorts.

Though soft enough to be easily cut or turned, serpentine admits of a high polish and is much prized for ornamental purposes.

Beauty and the Beast.

There was as much truth as boasting in the statement of John Wilkes, the famous London alderman, "Ugly as I am, if I can have but a quarter of an hour's start I will get the better of any man, however good looking, in the graces of any woman."

Of Wilkes' abnormal ugliness there was never any question. "The children in the street ran away affrighted at the sight of him."

And yet his powers of fascination were so great that women of beauty and fashion vied with each other for his notice, while handsome men of all courtly graces were neglected.

It was said that there were few beauties of the day whose hand Wilkes might not have confidently hoped to win. He married one of the richest and loveliest women of his time.

"Beauty and the beast, they call us." Wilkes once said to a friend, "and I cannot honestly find fault with the description."

Mr. Rogers has at least demonstrated to the public that he is not one of those persons who delight in telling secrets out of school.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

The three district presidents, together with a large number of delegates, started for Indianapolis yesterday morning where the international convention of the United Mine Workers of America opens tomorrow.

The convention will be the most important in the history of the miners' organization. The award of the strike commission expires next April in the anthracite field, as well as that in the bituminous region.

The purpose of the convention is to legislate on any question pertaining to the objects of that organization. These objects are expressed in the preamble to the constitution. "There is no fact more generally known or more widely believed," says this preamble, "than that without coal there would not have been any such grand achievements, privileges and blessings as those which characterize the twentieth century civilization, and believing as we do, that those whose lot it is to daily toil in the recesses of the earth, mining and putting out this coal which makes these blessings possible, are entitled to a fair and equitable share of the same, therefore we have formed 'The United Mine Workers of America' for the purpose of the more readily securing the objects sought by educating all mine workers in America to realize the necessity of unity of action and purpose in demanding and securing by lawful means the just fruits of our toil." The objects of the organization are presented as follows in "The Coal Mine Workers," a book by Frank Julian Warne:

"First. To secure an earning fully compatible with the dangers of our calling and the labor performed.

"Second. To establish as speedily as possible, and forever, our right to receive pay for labor performed, in lawful money, and to rid ourselves of the iniquitous system of spending our money wherever our employers see fit to designate.

"Third. To secure the introduction of any and all well defined and established appliances for the preservation of life, health and limbs of all mine employes.

"Fourth. To reduce to the lowest possible minimum the awful catastrophes which have been sweeping our fellow craftsmen to untimely graves by the thousands; by securing legislation looking to the most perfect system of ventilation, drainage, etc.

"Fifth. To enforce existing laws, and where none exist, enact and enforce them; calling for a plentiful supply of suitable timber for supporting the roof, pillars, etc., and to have all working places rendered as free from water and impure air and poisonous gases as possible.

"Sixth. To uncompromisingly demand that eight hours shall constitute a day's work and that not more than eight hours shall be worked in any one day by any mine worker. The very nature of our employment, shut out from the sunlight and pure air, working by the aid of artificial light (in no instance to exceed one candle power) would, in itself strongly indicate that, of all men, a coal miner has the most righteous claim to an eight hour day.

"Seventh. To provide for the education of our children by lawfully prohibiting their employment until they have attained a reasonably satisfactory education, and in every case until they have attained fourteen years of age.

"Eighth. To abrogate all laws which enable coal operators to cheat the miners, and to substitute laws which enable the miner, under the protection and majesty of the state, to have his coal properly weighed or measured, as the case may be.

"Ninth. To secure, by legislation, weekly payments in lawful money.

"Tenth. To render it impossible by legislative enactment in every state for coal operators or corporations to employ Pinkerton detectives or guards, or other forces (except the ordinary forces of the state) to take armed possession of the mines in cases of strikes and lockouts.

"Eleventh. To use all honorable means to maintain peace between ourselves and employers; adjusting all differences, so far as possible, by arbitration and conciliation, that strikes may become unnecessary."

The means for obtaining these ends are declared by Dr. Warne to be conciliation, arbitration and strikes. He says all three methods have been employed in the course of the union's existence.

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There was a meeting of the stationary engineers last evening at Wilkes-Barre and about thirty members of the organization listened to an interesting address by Mine Inspector Hugh McDonald of Pittston. He described the work that is required of the engineers and their duties and responsibilities. In his talk he complimented them for being such a trustworthy body of men and also gave them some good counsel.

The law now stipulates that an engineer must be a competent man in every respect. The occupation of a stationary engineer is a very important one and the duties should not be considered too lightly. You should so educate yourselves that you will be able to act correctly in any emergency in which you are placed.

As far as the speaker knew all of the engineers employed about the many collieries in this section were competent and reliable men, and able to fulfill their duties at all times.

Lives lost through the fault of the engineer, where he is charged with losing control of his engine, are a very small percentage of mine fatalities and this record reflects much credit upon the engineer, when it is considered that each engineer has the lives of from one to three hundred men in his care every day. There are very few engineers who do not value the lives of those in their care and the great responsibility that rests upon them, which in a measure accounts for the few accidents.

He was glad the engineers had bound themselves together into an organization, the principles of which are to assist one another and to assist the widows and orphans, and this principle should ever be their golden rule.

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From the Coal Trade Bulletin, an interesting semi-monthly publication of Pittsburg, owned by A. R. Hamilton, is the following excellent editorial from the pen of H. J. Straub, who attended the miners' recent convention in Shamokin:

Adroitness and wisdom were shown by the leaders who directed the proceedings of the anthracite coal miners at Shamokin. They refused to permit the formulation of demands by the convention which would have complicated the situation at the outset and reduced the chances of an amicable agreement. They have instead left the whole negotiations in the hands of a special committee, and the miners as a body will later be called upon to ratify or reject any composition which may be arrived at with the coal companies. There is still some uncertainty whether the operators will deal with a committee of the United Mine Workers as representing the whole body of the anthracite miners. It may be taken for granted that neither side is anxious to provoke a strike, and while the vexed question of "recognition," left unsettled by the commission of 1903, may be indirectly involved in any negotiations which the Shamokin convention has initiated the operators may not hold aloof on that ground. For two years and a half they have had fairly satisfactory dealings with the union, through the conciliation board.

It is impossible to say how far either side will go in maintainance of the positions which they have taken, but the method chosen by the mine workers gives greater ground for hope of a peaceful settlement that might have been the case. A committee with powers to negotiate will be more likely to achieve results than if they were the mere messengers of the convention bound by a rigid programme.

* * *

TAYLOR.

All the members of Taylorville lodge No. 462, Knights of Pythias, are requested to meet at McKinley hall at 5:30 o'clock this evening, to attend divine worship at the Welsh Baptist church at 6 o'clock.

Edward E. Neary of Old Forge has left to resume his studies at the Pennsylvania State college.

This afternoon at the Church of the Immaculate Conception the St. Joseph T. A. B. society will hold their convention.

Mr. David J. Jones of Fifth street is a candidate for councilman in the First ward.

Miss Margaret Burns of West Grove street has returned from her visit to New York city.

The funeral of Mrs. Thomas Kearney of Minooka was very largely attended yesterday morning. Interment at Minooka.

Mr. John G. Price of Union street is a candidate for school director in the Second ward.

The services today will be at the usual hours at our churches, the pastors occupying the pulpits.

* * *

Playing Cards.

The Chinese, who, according to their histories, invented everything before anybody else, claim the merit of having first designed playing cards and developed the games arising out of them. The Emperor Soun Ho had many wives, who naturally found time hanging heavily on their hands, so the emperor devised amusement for them by inventing cards—that is, if we are to put any belief in the words of the Chinese historians. There were thirty cards in each of his packs—three suits of nine each and three extra or superior cards. The Chinese cards were oblong, as ours are, while those of the Hindoos were round.

Surprising though it may seem, it is nevertheless true that the queen in our suits is a comparatively modern innovation. The picture cards were at first entirely military—king, knight and knave. The Italians were the first, it is said, to give the lady a place in the pack.

How Could It Be a Mistake?

What a woman doesn't know about newspapers isn't worth knowing. The other morning Mrs. B. was talking to her husband.

"I notice in the Daily Hoodoo that Mr. Biffkins died on Sunday."

"It's a mistake, my dear," replied the husband. "He died on Monday."

"But the paper said Sunday."

"I know it, but it was an error in the print."

"I thought so, too, at first, but I got a half dozen copies of the paper, and it was the same in all of them. They certainly couldn't have made the mistake over and over again."

The husband tried to convince her, but it was no use, and he gave it up.

A Rural Financier.

"I suppose you'd like to make about 1,000 per cent on a little investment while you're in the city," remarked the confidence man.

"You bet I would!" replied the financier from the farm.

"Well, how much can you put into the deal?"

The farmer gave the matter thoughtful consideration.

"Well," he said at last, "if it's a sure thing there's no use goin' too strong at the start. I'll invest a dime right now, an' then I'll invest the profit on that when I get it, an' so on up as long as it works."—Chicago Post.

Educational.

Highland Schoolmaster—Norman, did you ever see an elephant?

Norman—Noh, sir.

H. S.—Haf you seen one, Tonald?

Donald—Noh, sir.

H. S.—Hamish, haf you ever seen an elephant?

Hamish (eagerly)—Yes, sir.

H. S.—You are a coot poy, Hamish. Go up top.—John Bull.

What Bothered Him.

"Dar's one thing bothers me 'bout de hereafter," said Brother Williams.

"En what's dat?"

"Dis thing er livin' on milk en honey."

"Don't you like it?"

"No; it always did gimme de dyspepsia!"—Atlanta Constitution.

It isn't always well to take the bull by the horns, because under the circumstances you can't very well let go without trouble.—Boston Republic.

FOR THE WOMEN OF TODAY AND TOMORROW

THE REPUBLICAN PICTURE RECIPES

Bonbons in Heart Cases.

Bonbons in hearts will decorate the table and prove a tasty adjunct to the dessert on St. Valentine's day. Both may be inxpensive and home-made or they may cost a considerable sum. If the more economical way is chosen cut heart-shaped pieces from bristol or card board, using a heart sandwich cutter if no other pattern is handy. Sew with fine thread and neat stitches a one-half inch strip of cardboard round the edges. This is the foundation; you can line it with white or colored tissue, or paraffine paper, but the outside should be covered daintily with pink. Fasten a bow of narrow ribbon at the top of each heart. The variety of home-made candies is great; the simplest are made from a foundation dough which is formed of the beaten white of egg thickened with powdered or confectioner's sugar, and the more elaborate are formed from fondant which requires time and skill.

Two simple candies are made as follows: Measures one cup of sugar, one-quarter cup each of prepared cocoanut and milk and boil five minutes. Pour into a buttered dish and when cool break in small pieces. To make peanut brittle shell one quart of peanuts; melt one pint of sugar in a sauce pan, stirring constantly, turn in the nut meats and pour into a buttered tin pan. Both kinds of candy should be marked into squares when partly cool.

ALICE E. WHITAKER.

Health and Beauty.

Care of the Hands—Various Lotions.

By Lillian Mason.

The business girl or the housekeeping woman whose hours are more than full may feel that the expression "well groomed" does not apply to her and cannot because of lack of time. While considerable attention is needed to keep one's self at her best physically it is even more evident that too many women are discouraged because they have no lady's maid, no manicure or hair dresser, or that they do not know how to begin to serve themselves in these capacities. Perhaps the greatest block in the path to health and beauty is the failure to make a habit of caring for personal health and appearance. Things seldom attended to look large and irksome, when in fact they are small personal matters.

Possibly the first shock to a busy woman, who is neglectful of herself physicially, comes from a chance comparison of her hands with those of another who makes the most of herself. After a first feeling of regret comes the possible conviction that daintiness is not compatible with a shop, office or kitchen and that until the day when she ceases to be a worker she cannot own a neat white hand. Yet if you ask her what she has done it is more than likely her reply will be that beside washing in soap and water an occasional dab of cold cream on antichap lotion has been all the attention these useful members have received. Now it is clear nonsense to think that one must be an idler in order to have a dainty hand, which is the mark of refinement, taste and inclination. So this is a good place to begin systematic care, which will tend to beauty.

The Housekeeper's Hands in Cold Weather.

Daily contact in cold weather with dishwater, coal ashes and other coarse work makes the housekeeper's hands as rough as a nutmeg grater and sometimes they become so sore and cracked as to be constantly painful. Neglect to dry the hands well and harsh towels are prime causes for this state of the skin. Also neglect to cover the hands when working in the cold. Keep a cup of cornmeal near the kitchen sink or on the wash stand and after washing the hands with good soap and water that will not irritate the skin, rinse in clear water and partially dry them. Rub some of the cornmeal over the hands as if it were soap until it has taken all the black from the pores of the skin then wipe on a soft towel and apply a healing wash.

Lotion for Chapped Hands No. 1.

Let ten grains of gum tragacanth stand in three tablespoons of warm but not hot water for four or five hours then add one ounce glycerine. To perfume add a few drops of oil of roses. Mix the lotion well by shaking the bottle. Use it night and morning to cure and prevent chapped hands.

Healing Lotion for the Hands No. 2.

Put one-quarter ounce of gum tragacanth in one pint of water and let stand twenty-four hours. Add one ounce each of alcohol, glycerine and witch hazel and a few drops of any kind of perfume.

Stains on the Hands.

Put five tablespoons of strained lemon juice into a bottle with one tablespoonful of alcohol and it will keep for a long time. Rub the stains from vegetables or fruit with the lemon lotion and in two or three minutes they will disappear. Follow with an application of healing lotion No. 2.

Healing Lotion No. 3.

Mix three ounces each of rosewater, one ounce of glycerine and ten grains bicarbonate of soda. Use a few drops after washing the hands.

Healing Wash for Hands No. 4.

Take equal parts of lemon juice, rose water and glycerine and shake together. Rub into the hands after washing and drying them well.

Whitening Lotion for the Face and Hands.

Mix one ounce tincture of camphor, one-half ounce tincture of benzoin and two ounces of cologne water. Put a little in the water used for bathing the face and hands after washing them clean in soap and water and rinsing in clear water. This lotion will whiten and soften the skin.

By Marjorie Webster.

Baked Squash No. 1.

Water squashes are rendered drier by baking instead of boiling. Cut them in quarters or convenient pieces, remove the seeds and fibrous portions, but leave the rind on. Put them in a pan and bake in a hot oven. Baste with butter, and when done, peel off any hard dried portions and the skin, and if the squash still seems too moist let it stand in a colander on the back of the stove to dry off. Then mash and beat until fine and smooth. For one pint of squash add a rounded tablespoon of butter, one-half teaspoon of salt and a few grains of pepper. Sometimes a little sugar is an improvement. Heat again and serve very hot. If more be cooked than will be needed at one meal do not season at all, as the portion left will be better if freshly seasoned when served.

Baked Squash No. 2.

The following method is recommended where baking as in No. 1 does not make the squash sufficiently dry or where the squash has been steamed or boiled and proves to be more moist than is desirable. Mash and season highly with butter, salt and pepper, put a half-inch layer of the squash in a baking dish, sprinkle over it a dusting of fine cracker crumbs, repeat the layers of squash and crumbs and finish with a layer of buttered crumbs. Bake until the crumbs are brown.

Walnut Wafers.

One-half pound of brown sugar, one-half pound of walnut meats, slightly broken, but not chopped, three tablespoonfuls of flour and one-fourth teaspoonful baking powder, one-third teaspoonful of salt, two eggs; beat the eggs, add the sugar, salt, flour and lastly walnuts. Drop small spoonfuls on well-buttered pans and bake till brown. Remove from the pan as soon as baked.

Creamed Onions.

Onions are one of our most valuable winter vegetables, and we have them in several varieties, from the large Spanish to the small button ones. Many prefer the latter as being more delicate. Pour boiling water over one quart of the buttons and remove the skins. Put them on to boil in salted water and cook until tender, the water merely simmering, that the onions may not lose their shape. When tender pour off the water, add one tablespoon of butter and toss them about over the fire, dredge over one tablespoon of flour and when well blended, add one cup of hot cream. Let them cook slowly eight or ten minutes longer, and then serve very hot.

Ginger Cakes.

Three eggs, one cupful of lard, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of boiling water, five cupfuls of flour, a little salt, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little water, ginger and spice to taste. Drop in tablespoonfuls three inches apart. Let them cool before baking.

Almond Cookies.

Mix to a smooth dough a half pound of butter, a half pound of sugar, a pound and a quarter of flour, five beaten eggs and a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Flavor with almond extract, roll to a quarter or an inch in thickness, brush with the beaten white of an egg, sprinkle thickly with chopped almonds and bake in a quick oven.

Potato Puffs.

Prepare the potato as for potato mashed. When hot shape into balls about the size of an egg. Have a thin sheet well buttered, and place the balls upon it. As soon as all are done brush over with the white of an egg, well beaten, and then added to the yolk. Brown in the oven. When done put a knife under them and slip on to the platter. Garnish with parsley and serve immediately.

Marshmellow Cakes.

Measure one cup of granulated sugar. Take from it one tablespoon and mix it with two tablespoons of grated chocolate, add one tablespoon of hot water until it is melted and smooth.

Cream one-half cup of butter, and add the cup of sugar a little at a time, then mix the melted chocolate with the butter and sugar. Beat the yolks of three eggs until light colored and thick and add to the mixture, then add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Stir one and one-half cups of flour into the cake.

Sift two level teaspoons of baking powder and one-half cup more of flour and add and then use more flour until you can roll the dough out very thin. Cut with a diamond shape cutter, put a marshmellow in the center of the dough, fold the long points together and press well in the edges. Bake in a quick oven.

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Man Proposes.

There seems to be a great discrepancy in statements about marriage proposals. In nearly every suit for breach of promise the girl and the man tell a totally different story regarding the matter. For instance, in a suit now pending in New York, the woman declares that the defendant proposed marriage to her on four separate and distinct occasions, while the man insists there wasn't even one proposal. How can either one of these persons make such a mistake?

Do men in general remember when they proposed—or whether they have proposed? Sometimes when they have been safely married for years they endeavor to tease their wives by declaring that they never did propose at all, and sometimes I verily believe they think they tell the truth.

I know of a case where a young man went to a friend in great distress and confided to him that he seemed to be engaged to be married but didn't know how it happened for he had no intention of proposing to the girl and didn't see how he could have done it.

"She's a nice girl," he said miserably, "and a good girl—not one of the sort who would put a job up on a fellow or who for a minute would say I had asked her to marry me if she didn't believe I did, and she seems to think I did, but I'm blessed if I know when it was. I'm not a gibbering idiot, am I?"

His friend confessed that he seemed to be clothed in his right mind.

"I don't look like a chap who would try to get out of being engaged to a girl if I was, do I?" he anxiously went on, and again his friend agreed with him. The result of the affair was that he married the girl and apparently, like the story book kind of a man, lived happy ever after. The friend often wondered if the girl ever found out what her husband believed to be true about the match or if he finally became convinced that he had proposed and didn't recall the incident. How many wives do you suppose, may have been married under similar circumstances—married to men who had too high a sense of honor or whatever the chivalrous instinct may be which impelled them to keep silence on the subject, but who in their hearts believed that they had never meant to marry these women and had never asked them to be their wives?

How does it all come about, do you suppose? Are young girls so imaginative and susceptible that they mistake a little light foolery of talk on the part of a man for a proposal of marriage? Are they so anxious to be married that they misinterpret purposely unmeaning attentions and sentimental nothings? It seems scarcely probable.

Have men such poor memories, or do they attach so little importance to their lovemaking that they cannot recall when they proposed or whether such an incident ever took place? Can any man of your acquaintance tell exactly when and where he asked his wife to marry him?

DETECTIVES ARREST TWO MEN FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Thomas Goss and Fred Conner Charged With Holding Up Watchman at Scranton Machine Company's Plant and a Lackawanna Ticket Agent.

The city police and the Lackawanna detectives made two important arrests yesterday afternoon which clear up two very mysterious cases of highway robbery. City Detectives Deiter and Davis and Lackawanna Detectives Casey and Spellman late yesterday afternoon arrested at their homes Thos. Goss of two hundred and twenty-seven Ferdinand street and Fred Conner of six hundred and three West Market street.

For some weeks the detectives have been working up the cases against these men and their confessions, after being locked up, showed the correctness of the theory that they were guilty of two crimes charged against them.

On the night of September 1 two masked men entered the plant of the Scranton Machine company, at the corner of Green Ridge street and Nay Aug avenue, and held up the aged watchman at the point of their revolvers. After searching him and finding no money they beat a hasty retreat.

On the night of September 22 two masked men held up Harry Wurtman, ticket agent of the Lackawanna at Lime Ridge, near Bloomsburg, and relieved him of between $6 and $8.

The city and railroad detectives at once got busy and succeeded in bringing the crimes home to the two men arrested yesterday. Both have confessed to being the men implicated in both affairs.

While questioning them Superintendent Day discovered that they knew a whole lot about the street car holdups that have occurred in this city, and while they refuse to confess to any criminal knowledge of the affairs the superintendent is confident that they are implicated.

Both of the prisoners are married and are familiar figures in the North End, where they reside.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL.

The regular meeting of the Central Labor union will be held this afternoon at Economy hall on Wyoming avenue. Among the many reports to be heard will be that of the Labor Temple committee. This body which was appointed some time ago to devise ways and means for creating a fund for the building of a labor temple in this city, on the style of those that are found in many other larger cities has been meeting with fair success and there is no doubt but what operations will soon be commenced.

The executive board will report on several important matters. Among them will be that of the change of the meeting days of the board from Wednesday evenings to the Monday following the Sunday on which the meeting of the Central Labor union are held.

Organizer Sullivan of New York will be present at the meeting and deliver an address. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Clerks' union, and his presence in this city is believed to be for the purpose of making an effort to organize the clerks.

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In some instances Chicago houses have received coal from producing companies that they never before have had any business dealings with, says the Black Diamond, the official news- western situation, and there has been no previous understanding as to the sale of the product. When the market is flooded in this manner, it follows that each successive day will witness some reduction in prices until all tonnage can be cleaned up. The demoralization has not been confined to Chicago, but has been extended to territory tributary to this city, owing to the fact there has been no demand for the coal at any price here and it has been forced out to other points with a view to finding a market there. The worst demoralizing influence in the world is coal which is unsold, particularly in the smaller cities and towns where the demand is always more or less restricted, and where it has been less than usual this month, because of weather conditions. As soon as a car of such coal arrives on track it is known to every dealer in the place and generally he takes advantage of the situation to purchase it as low as possible. Some of the market figures named outside of Chicago on the mine basis have been even lower than those reported in this city. In Chicago, on the other hand, price has been no object—the shipper might as well ask a high as well as a low price, because there was no prospect of moving the coal. Storage places have been filled up and dealers have utilized all their yard room to such an extent that it is difficult to crowd another car of demurrage product into such places.

As to weather conditions there seems to be no hope that they can work any important transformation in market conditions during the next six weeks that there will be winter according to the calendar. A heavy fall of snow that would impede transportation might result in a market temporarily stronger, enabling shipping companies to dispose of coal on track, but it would have to continue longer than for a week. During the coldest day this week—Tuesday—the Chicago market steadily declined and prices were lower at the close of the day's business than they were in the morning. There is so much coal in storage that no hardship would be created, except in a few individual cases, by any weather condition that could be experienced.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid.) I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things every one ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 3377, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks' treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

FOR MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Four Youngsters Before Magistrate in Police Court.

Four youngsters, none over thirteen years of age, were arraigned before Magistrate Kasson in police court yesterday afternoon, charged with malicious mischief, breaking fences, annoying tenants and the like. H. T. Harder of eight hundred and six Adams avenue appeared against the boys and testified as to their mischievousness.

The boys are Eric Ringgold, six hundred and three Olive street, Walter Wendell five hundred and thirty Adams avenue, Douglass McWilliam six hundred and six Olive street and William Walsh of six hundred and one Olive street. They were accused by the neighbors of tormenting them, with breaking down fences on the property and with generally making life unliveable.

Magistrate Kasson heard the evidence in the case and suspended sentence upon the boys until next Tuesday, when they will be again arraigned for sentence.

Positively Brutal.

His Wife—John, dear, the doctor says I need a change of climate.

Her Husband—All right. The weather man says it will be colder tomorrow.—Chicago News.

BROKE GLASS WINDOW.

Hughes Was Arraigned in Police Court.

R. Hughes of sixteen hundred North Main avenue, was arrested yesterday and brought before Magistrate Kasson in police court, charged with destroying the large plate glass window in front of the Grand Central hotel on Lackawanna avenue. It seems that Hughes is subject to fits and while leaning against the window was seized by an attack of his ailment, which rendered him unconscious. He fell heavily against the window, smashing it in.

Officer Hallock arrested him and he was locked up in the station house. Yesterday afternoon he seemed to have gotten over his fits and also the severe pifiication with which he was afflicted. The proprietors of the Grand Central did not appear against the prisoner, because, they said, the insurance covered their loss. Hughes, however, was fined $3 for disorderly conduct.

GREAT FESTIVITY AT THE COUNTRY CLUB

Throng in Attendance at the Dinner. Entertainment Was an Unqualified Success.

The Country club was the scene of great festivity last night. There was a throng of patrons at the dinner and many who were unable to secure tables came in later for the Kinder Symphony performance.

The entertainment was an unqualified success. Sixteen young women under the "management" of Mrs. C. H. Welles, jr., gave the programme which was unique. The following constituted the orchestra:

Mrs. Welles, first violin.
Mrs. Brand, second violin.
Miss Margery Warren, mandolin.
Mrs. J. K. Gearhart, French horn.
Mrs. James Gardner Sanderson, oboe.
Miss Elizabeth Dickson and Miss Laura Reynolds, cornet (kazoo).
Miss Margaretta Belin, cymbals.
Miss Marjorie Platt, "whip" and castanets.
Miss Jeannette Dimmick, drum.
Miss Emma Ward, sandpaper blocks.
Mrs. W. M. Dickson, sleigh bells.
Miss Marion Sanderson, triangle.
Miss Mary Gearhart, tambourine.
Miss Clare Reynolds, trumpet.
Miss Harriet Hand and Miss McLeod, piano.

The first number given was "Jolly Sleighride Party," by Chwatal. Those of the audience who had never had the felicity of hearing a kinder symphony afforded part of the entertainment of the evening in the play of expression which appeared on their countenances. The first note was a weird, doleful sort of wail from one of the strange instruments and when Mrs. Gearhart and Mrs. Sanderson came in with their huge "silver" horns known as vocaphones, in other hitherto unclassified sounds, the effect elicited extreme mirth on the part of the listeners.

The performers gave the Princeton Jungle March with cleverness, following with the "Whistle and Dog," which literally brought down the house. The work was extraordinarily well done and has taken an immense amount of rehearsing and study. Vaudeville sketches done in shadow silhouettes by Mrs. Gearhart, Mrs. James Gardner Sanderson and Mr. Leonard Van Nostrand, with Mr. Sanderson as interpreter in a series of melodramatic songs, part of which were original. There was a pathetic picture of a lost daughter and another in which a small newsgirl (Mrs. Sanderson) and a policeman figured. The burlesque touches in these numbers afforded much amusement.

A great hit was made by "Nellie Lawrence, Premiere Danseuse," who did some beautiful dancing in costume, said costume being a great voluminosity of black tulle and red bows of ribbon, with an exceedingly blonde make-up.

Among those present were: Prof. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Belin, Mrs. J. S. Blair, Mrs. T. E. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Bottum, Mrs. R. J. Bennell, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Conn, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Connell, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Corser, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hanford Dale, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fleitz, Mrs. T. J. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Fuller, Dr. and Mrs. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. S. Galpin, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gearhart, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gearhart, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Jones, Mrs. C. E. Judson, Mrs. M. R. Kays, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Klots, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Langley, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Linen, Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Penman, Mrs. C. B. Penman, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Platt, Mrs. R. Q. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. George Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. James Gardner Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stack, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, Mrs. Walker of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Wayland, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Zehnder, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Zehnder, Mrs. Allen, Miss Allen of Gloversville, Miss Clarke, the Misses Watson, Miss Powell, the Misses Matthews, Miss Louise Matthews, Miss Linen, Miss Kierstead, Miss Seybolt, Miss Ruth Archbald, the Misses Beckwith, Miss Atherton, Dr. Mears, Dr. A. J. Wilson, Messrs. Chamberlin, Welles, Blair, Eastwick, Linen, Shafer.

MISS PRICE ENTERTAINED.

The Adelphia Class of Green Ridge Baptist Church.

Miss Olyve J. Price, daughter of Deputy Sheriff T. J. Price, of North Washington avenue, charmingly entertained the Adelphia class of the Green Ridge Baptist Sunday school at her home on Thursday evening. Vocal and instrumental selections on both piano and graphophone were rendered and games were indulged in until a late hour when Mrs. T. J. Price assisted by Miss Olyve Price served dainty refreshments. The members of the Adelphia class are: Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Fillmore and daughter, Jean Louise, the Misses Alys V. Harvey, Izora Sparrow, Blanche Armstrong, Olyve Price, Florence Nicholson, Irene Cooper, Eva Brockway, Mame Walford, Mame Davis, Ethel Wood, Marie Kieth, Blanche Hallstead, Minnie Smith, Deputy and Mrs. T. J. Price.

So Languishing.

The Bride—Do you think they will know we are just married by our looks?

The Groom—Well, the looks you give me are enough to betray you on the spot.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

How We Know God is Wise and Just and Loving—Why a Divine Revelation is a Reasona ble Expectation.

When we have come to a realization of the existence of the almighty creator, the cause and maker of the universe and the sustainer of all things, we would experience the same feeling of dread that a child feels in the presence of some mighty and to him mysterious engine.

Nothing is more natural than to fear before any tremendous manifestation of power, to be possessed of such terror as seizes men during a tornado, an earthquake or some awe-inspiring cataclysm of nature. This is a feeling common to the animals, who exhibit all the signs of fright during heavy winds or at the sound of loud thunder. It is related that when the first train went over the former Erie and Wyoming Valley railroad, the chickens on the nearby farms went to roost and the cattle rushed in fright to their stalls, in fear of a power they could not understand.

Terror at stupendous agencies of power, however, exists only so long as the power is mysterous, or the danger exists, or is believed to exist, of injury from it in some manner without adequate cause. People always necessarily dread the malicious and capricious exercise of power.

But men and children grow accustomed to the operation of powerful machinery, and when they understand that a machine is working out a good purpose, they become interested in it. Children who once dreaded the sight of the giant elephant Jumbo, after learning his peaceful character and how useful and kind he was to those he carried on his broad back, came to regard him with real affection. Familiarity bred, not contempt, but love.

This aptly illustrates the attitude of people toward the all-powerful creator. For reasons best known to him as yet, God has decided not to allow his human creatures to see him, and hence he is a being shrouded in mystery. The mysterious, if mighty, always inspires dread; and hence the dread of Jehovah on the part of practically all men, except those best acquainted with him, who do not regard him with terror but make him an object of deserved affection.

The character of God, like his existence, can be understod through the cause-and-effect line of reasoning. The effect, the created being, cannot be superior in any respect to the cause, the creator. Hence we are forced by reason to the conclusion that the greatest manifestation of benevolence and justice among men is inferior to that of God, even as man's wisdom and power are inferior to him. The tenderest mother's love for a child can be only a mere suggestion of the infinitely tender af- justice exhibited in the workings of the most perfect human tribunal is only a hint of the exactness of the justice displayed by the great judge of all. The most profound wisdom of philosophers, sages and scientists is only a suggestion of the all embracing wisdom of Jehovah.

Now it will be objected that, by the same reasoning, because men are spiteful, cowardly, hateful, willing to torment and injure, and are the possessors of all kinds of evil qualites—as well as the good—that God likewise must be a being of infinitely worse qualities than the worst of mankind.

That this conclusion is not rational is apparent from a single consideration, and that is that it is acknowledged that the normal man is not possessed of these evil qualities, but rather of good ones, and that evil qualities are recognized as being perversions, abnormalities, the reversal of good characteristics.

Jehovah, then, is wise, just, loving and powerful to a degree necessarily infinitely beyond that of the grandest specimens of humanity that ever lived, or he could not have been the cause, the creator of such a race of beings.

Having arrived at these reasonable conclusions as to the existence and character of our good creator, we are led to inquire what may be expected of such a being. No other answer would be reasonable than that the possession of attributes of any kind reasonably argues their use, their exercise. A man of a hateful disposition will inevitably exercise what power he has in doing hateful deeds. A good man will do good things. Likewise God will use his almighty power in harmony with his nature—he will use it with infinite wisdom, infinite love and with exact justice. Whatever stage of the development of the purposes of the almighty we may be at now, we can pin our faith to the proposition that when the plans of God for the welfare of the human race are fully worked out, it will be perfectly plain to all that they were perfectly wise, just and loving, and that no other plan could have been so much so—for if there had been a better plan we can rest assured that it would have been the one to be adopted.

Now let us get another proposition before us. Here is a being—man—so formed as to be capable of appreciating the situation in which he has found himself as the result of his great maker's creative act.

He is a being endowed with reason in a high degree; he knows that he is here; he is able to reach mentally out from the present into the future; he longs to know something about the future his creator has planned for him; he perceives so far as observation can tell; his hopes all end at the tomb; he earnestly desires knowledge of his destiny. On the other side, shrouded in mystery, is man's creator, a being infinitely just, loving, wise and powerful. It is impossible that such attributes should not find expression in doing the just—the "square"—thing, the kind thing, to such his created beings—that the creator should not be impelled by love and by justice to satisfy man's mental wants, by giving him a revelation of what kind of a destiny has been planned for him.

Nothing would be more unreasonable than for a God of justice and love to create a being like man, give him reasoning powers capable of comprehending the future and longing to know about it, and yet not provide some kind of an intelligent revelation to satisfy man's anxious inquiries as to his destiny. To have failed to do this would be wholly contrary to reason; it would be a denial of the kind of character reason teaches the creator must possess; it would be an impossible course for the God whom we have demonstrated to be a God of justice and love.

On the contrary if the infinitely wise God had decided it was not best to afford man a revelation of his future, it stands to reason that he would have made his mind such that he would never give the matter more than a passing thought, but would devote himself entirely to creature comforts and material things, just as the animals do, so far as we can judge. The very fact of man's capacity for appreciating such a revelation, and of his anxiety for his future, argues that the loving creator would provide the revelation necessary to satisfy his questions, so far as divine wisdom saw they needed to be assured, and, furthermore, that it is a rational thing to expect and to look for a revelation claiming to be from God and presenting reasonable evidence that it is of divine and not of merely human origin.

Such a revelation the books of the Bible claim to be, and we will take them up in our next letter and examine some of the evidence to that effect.

Yours truly,
George H. Fisher,
643 Harrison Ave., Scranton.
Jan. 16, 1906.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Relief Association—Five Directors Elected.

The Firemen's Relief Association, incorporated, held their annual meeting at the rooms, two hundred and twenty-one Spruce street, recently and elected the following five directors for the term of three years: George F. Becker, Charles R. Hineline, C. M. Zizelmann, C. E. Tropp, Sidney E. Jones, after which the board of directors elected the following officers: President, D. J. Newman; vice president, Edward H. Evans; recording secretary, C. R. Hineline; financial secretary, Joseph W. Hall; treasurer, George F. Becker; solicitor, A. A. Vosburg.

A feature for the ensuing year will be a series of pinochle and pool tournaments held monthly and other entertainments for the best interests, socially, of both active and honorary members. This part of the association is managed by the house committee, which is composed of the following members: Mr. Joseph W. Hall, Theo Fahrenholt, Edward H. Evans, George Robling and Charles R. Hineline.

The rooms are open every evening and the house committee [illegible] to pass a pleasant evening, and the latch string is always out. The club room is one of the most pleasant in the city. An invitation is extended to join the honorary membership roll, as the fee for admittance is very reasonable for the amount of pleasure that can be obtained. Applications for membership for those interested will be furnished by either one of the house committee.

QUAIL ARE GROWING SCARCER EACH YEAR

Government Warning That Restocking of Covers is Necessary to Avert Extinction.

The thorough restocking of game covers is urged in a report issued by the department of agriculture on "game conditions in January."

Now that the hunting season is practically over, the report says, the Biological Survey suggests that efforts be directed towards insuring more effective protection of game and an adequate supply for the future. Owing to the non-migratory character of quail and the consequent depletion of various localities where hunting has been excessive, or the birds have been killed off by the severity of the past two winters, restocking is frequently necessary; but the demand for live birds for this purpose far exceeds the available supply. The difficulty is augmented by the fact that southern birds are scarcely hardy enough to stand northern winters, and hence it is difficult for northern states to secure birds suited to the climate. The game commissioners of some states, particularly Massachusetts and New Jersey, for several years past have endeavored to obtain a supply of quail, but have been only partially successful.

Perceiving that absence of food and shelter is the principal cause of mortality, state officials, game associations, and many private individuals have united in attempting to make good these deficiencies. Grain and other food have been distributed freely and systematically after heavy snow falls, when the usual food is covered, and suitable shelter has been provided. Much activity prevailed last year in Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina and West Virginia. Such measures are needed to preserve the quail from possible ultimate extinction; for, with a growing army of sportsmen hunting them annually, an army that now numbers hundreds of thousands in this country, their ranks are each fall reduced so far below the normal that if the succeeding winter happens to be severe, extermination of many colonies is almost sure to follow. Such a result is deplorable, not only from the standpoint of the sportsman, but owing to the great value of the quail to agricultural interests as a destroyer of insects and the seeds of weeds, from that of the farmer as well.

Usually Irresistible.

Ella—The paper tells of a woman being arrested for resisting an officer.

Stella—I don't see how anybody could resist a man in uniform.—New York Press.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

Various Revelations Claiming to Be That of the Creator—The Zendavesta, Vedas, Eddas and the Bible—Which is the True One?

Seeing that it is the only rational thing to expect, that the God of perfect wisdom, justice and love should make some revelation of His plans for beings created with the ability to reason upon and experience anxiety regarding their future, we naturally and reasonably look about among men to find such a revelation.

Immediately we are invited to consider the claims of a large number of revelations, each claiming to be of divine origin and to embody the future hopes of mankind at the hands of the Creator.

First comes the Zendavesta, the book, believed by the followers of Zoroaster to be the looked for divine revelation. Then comes the Vedas of the Buddhists, making the same claim the Eddas of our Norse ancestors, the Koran of Mohammed, the writings, scriptures, of the Jews, and a score of others, each with its train of followers pointing to their book and saying, "Come with us, for we have the one and only divine revelation of the truth regarding the origin, present condition and destiny of humanity." "Only examine our claims, and you will believe them, and find eternal happiness with us," is the cordial invitation expressed by a thousand sincere, but differing voices.

Did you ever think of it? That the real situation on earth is exactly as stated here?

And if we had been dropped here full-grown from another planet, and had not been born and brought up in the atmosphere of Christianity. Buddhism, or what not, the foregoing would be precisely what we would have to encounter, and settle in some way satisfactory to a thinking being!

We cannot dodge the issue. When we come to wake up to a realization of the facts, we are in the same position logically as though we had been dropped here from space. As rational and honest beings we are confronted with the necessity of proving to our own satisfaction whether or not the sacred book we have been led to consider to be the divine revelation—be it the Bible, the Koran, the Eddas, or the Zendavesta—is really what we have thought it.

If we cannot lay our hands on reasonable proof of this fundamental point of our religion, then as honest men, we must frankly own that we do not really know—for what an honest man does find certain proof of he will acknowledge as a fact. In plain words, we must join the vast army of those who are called "agnostics," meaning "those who do not know." I say "vast" advisedly, because while not many are willing openly to own their agnosticism, millions upon millions actually do not really know many foundation facts of their beliefs, but they do not have the honesty or the courage to openly avow their true position. As a well known Pennsylvania preacher once said to his people, "There are eight hundred of you sitting here, and I would to God that two hundred of you knew what you believed!'"

Personally, I think more of a man who has the courage of his convictions and is not afraid to bear the odium of an unpopular appellation, than I do of a man who parades under the cloak of piety, and yet at heart is a true agnostic. I honor the few of the former class whom I know, and those of the latter class—well, I prefer to be very charitable toward the weaknesses of others, for I realize I have a few myself. As Elbert Hubbard puts it, I never received authority to constitute myself "an advance section of the day of judgment."

To get down to business, let us see how we know that the Bible is the promised revelation of God's plans for man.

In some respects the method of proof is like that by which we demonstrate how we know the Creator is wise and just and loving.

In the first place the divine revelation, whatever book it may be, will exhibit the wisdom, justice, and love of the Creator, and the exercise of enough power to do the wise, just and loving thing to all men.

On the score of wisdom and reasonableness alone, all the various books, making claims to be divine revelations find themselves ruled out on the spot, with the single exception of the Bible.

For example, the account of creation in the Norse Eddas is unbelievably absurd. "They slew the giant Ymir," records Bulfinch's "Age of Fables," "and out of his body formed the earth, of his blood the seas, of his bones the mountains, of his hair the trees, of his skull the heavens, and of his brain clouds, charged with hail and snow." This is of a piece with the absurdities of the Chinese and various other accounts.

The Bible furnishes the only rational narrative of creation. It is emphatic proof of its divine origin, that the researches of geology confirm the Bible account, because it would be an impossibility, previous to modern geology, for anyone to have had the least inkling of how the creation was conducted unless it had een revealed by God.

It would be the only reasonable thing to expect that the Creator would see to it that his revelations should be preserved. We find the Jewish scriptures begun probably, by the time of Abraham and finished about 90 A. D., preserved in the face of every possible effort to destroy them by hiding them, burning them, inflicting capital punishment for the crime of owning them, and through bloody and relentless persecution for centuries of those who had faith in them.

Comparison of the influence of the various claimed revelations of the Creator results in favor of the Bible. Mohammedanism carries a fierce, intolerant, cruel spirit with it; the lands of its prosperity are backward in everything that makes for good. Buddhism makes its temples the centers of the vilest vice. The Roman and Greek religious fostered inhumanity and obscenity to an extent we cannot realize—during certain Greek religious festivals the entire population of a community would be drunk at the same time amid the wildest orgies and the deepest debauchery.

The influence of the Bible is uniformly cleansing and elevating. Careful students of it always rise into a purer life. The Bible has preceded civilization; along with the growth of general knowledge of its teachings civilization has progressed; with the suppression of the great book, the light of progress has faded and died, as in the terrible thousand-year period of the dark ages, whose baleful influences still afflicts the world. Bible study has always been the torch to light the way for human progress. No giant evils have been able to endure before a people versed in knowledge of it and possessing any measure of the character-building spirit of the Jewish scriptures. Freedom of Bible study means freedom in all respects.

Because the Bible was penned by human fingers book by book and not dug up whole from the earth, it is claimed that it is of purely human origin; that the Creator had no more to do with it than with the literature of any other people than the Jews.

This is a view that was held by noted infidels and atheists of the past, and which, we are sorry to say, is becoming a popular one among many who claim to represent the Creator as his mouthpieces to the people.

The Jewish scriptures differ in one important respect from the writings, or literature of any other people, and that is in the possession of one central theme.

Throughout every book of the Bible reference is made to one prominent character, who, it was predicted in the Old Testament, should come, and whom the New Testament testified had come—Jesus Christ, of Nazareth. The importance of this personage whose existence is attested by secular history, lies in the fact that he was the One whom the Creator was to employ as his agent in enabling the human race to obtain release from their acknowledgedly imperfect, sinful, and generally unsatisfactory condition.

Upon this great character centered and developed the whole of the Creator's revelation, regarding the destiny of humanity. What was more reasonable than that God, the great King over all, should deal with his subjects through an intermediary chosen for the purpose.

Again, if the Bible is of purely human origin, and God had nothing special to do with it, we reasonably look for a worldly motive on the part of those who wrote it, but in every case no motive is assignable but that of loyalty to a divine revelation.

To begin with, Moses the writer or compiler of the first five books of the Bible, surrendered a probable place on the throne of earth's greatest kingdom—Egypt—to espouse the cause of a despised people, whom he believed to be the people through whom the creator was to work out his great plan for man's welfare. In establishing their government he studiously avoided anything tending to make himself, his family or the Hebrew priesthood a kingly or ruling class, and established a government in form a republic, but under the direct guidance and government of the creator. In all things Moses, "the meekest of men," made everything subservient to the central idea of the kingship of the creator, and assigned those who would naturally have become rulers, the place of servants to the people and to God. Every motive of Moses points to the truth of the idea imparted in his writings that the movement whose destiny he guided was of divine origin.

No selfish motive whatever can be imputed to the various prophets, for, however honored after death, they were uniformly hated and persecuted during life for what they said and wrote.

The absence of any ordinary human motive on the part of the writers of the Bible is seen in their truthful accounts of their own shortcomings as well as their good deeds.

For example what motive but the desire to bear faithful witness to some great truth, could have possessed the apostles, when in relating the capture and crucifixion of their great leader, Jesus, they frankly stated that they ignominiously fled and left him to his terrible fate? Or, afterwards, when having claimed to have received "power from on high," they manifested such unwavering fidelity to him whom they had so shortly before abandoned?

It is only reasonable to consider that men who sacrificed every natural good, who aimed to elevate their fellow men, who taught the highest system of morals the earth has ever seen, who were sane and reasonable, that such men were actuated by pure motives, were truthful and that their object was grandly sublime—just such an object as the bearing of faithful testimony to the truth of the reasonably-expected revelation of the great creator.

I believe that the evidence here brought forward from a mass of similar facts and reasons, is of so convincing a nature as to satisfy a thinking person of the truth of the claim made for and in the Bible, that it is the expected divine revelation of the origin, present condition, and destiny of man.

Yours truly,

Geo. H. Fisher,
643 Harrison avenue.
Scranton, Pa., Jan. 23, 1906.

MONTDALE.

Jan. 26.—Evangelist Mrs. Amanda Patey closed the revival services at the Baptist church Jan. 21. The people here would gladly have invited her to become their pastor, but Rev. Patey had already accepted a call elsewhere.

Rev. H. J. Whalen, D. D., of the Berean Baptist church, Carbondale, will preach here Jan. 28 at 3 p. m. The members and friends are urged to attend as he has a plan for regular services to present to them at that time.

Prayer meeting was held Wednesday evening conducted by Brother E. Hobbs. It will be at the M. E. church Jan. 31, at 7:30 p. m.

Miss Elnora Finch spent Sunday at C. L. Clark's.

John Doyle of Poyntelle called on friends here recently.

ENDORSED BY BOTH

Otto J. Robinson Nominated for School Controller by Democrats and Republicans.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH SIDE

One of the most popular and aggressive citizens on this side, in public life, is School Controller Otto J. Robinson, president of the Junger Maennerchor and leader of the basses in the contest now on in that society. Mr. Robinson was elected school director four years ago on the Democratic ticket and had, at that time, the distinction of being the youngest member of that body. He was renominated by his party two weeks ago and last week his candidacy was endorsed by the Eleventh ward Republicans so that he has no opposition and his election is assured.

Otto J. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson is affiliated with several other fraternal and social organizations, notably the Saengerrunde and the South Side Board of Trade, in which he takes an active part in anything pertaining to the betterment of this section.

He is the youngest son of Mrs. Minna Robinson, is marired, and has three children, all boys, and with his family resides in the old homestead where he was born on Alder street.

WORK BEGINS TOMORROW.

As a result of the good and faithful services rendered by the manufacturers committee of the South Side Board of Trade during the past week, considerable stock has been subscribed towards the new Kemmerer puddling mills and iron works, and a start will be made tomorrow morning when Spruks Bros. will put a force of men at work getting the old buildings in shape and also in erecting others. To the committee Mr. Kemmerer expressed the hope that South Siders would control a majority of the stock and in connection with this it was stated to the writer last night that a certain well known person intends to take from $10,000 to $15,000 in the new enterprise tomorrow.

Although the entire plot of the old mill site comprises twenty-one and a half acres not all of it is necessary for the proposed plant, and what lies across the Lackawanna river on the Hyde Park side will be sold, if a fair price can be obtained, or utilized perhaps for building lots. The price paid for the entire plot including the buildings thereon, is stated to be $28,000, while the large shops standing thereon, when repaired, are alone worth more than that amount.

The work will be rushed to completion and it was learned last night the works would be in full operation before Decoration day with several hundred men steadily employed.

AMONG THE BOWLERS.

A mistake was made by one of the daily papers a few days ago in saying that Huester's team in the Northeastern Bowling league now held second place, as they are really in fifth position, this information coming from Charles Kellerman, who gave figures to prove his assertion. Second place is now held by Mirtz's team, who won all three games from the Olyphant players Friday evening. The standing of the three South Side teams in the league at present is as follows: Mirtz's, second place; Huester's, fifth place; Nealon's, tenth place.

The individual and total scores made in the Olyphant-Mirtz games Friday appear below: Kellerman made high average, 185, and Mirtz made high score, an even 200, and the only double century made in the entire series.

MIRTZ.				
O. Jones	167	179	192	538
Wirth	173	141	161	475
Rosar	136	144	159	437
Mirtz	200	168	158	526
Kellerman	168	196	191	555
	844	828	859	2531
OLYPHANT.				
Pettigrew	154	154	153	461
Meehan	163	120	126	409
Wheeler	154	176	166	496
Williams	175	159	189	523
Howard	163	166	158	487
	809	775	792	2376

AT THE CHURCHES.

Today will be observed as "Baptist Day" by the Bethany Baptist church in Phillips' hall on Fig street.

Pastor W. G. Watkins will preach in the morning on "John the Baptist, the Forerunner of Christ," and in the evening on "The Baptism of Jesus."

Sabbath school meets at the close of the morning sermon, and Young People's society at 6:30 p. m. All are invited.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVALS.

The birthday anniversary of Miss Loise Ross was pleasantly celebrated Wednesday evening at her home on Philo street by a number of her young friends. Various amusements were enjoyed, and a dainty repast served.

The following were present: Laura Driscoll, Louise Ross, Elizabeth Crothamel, Florence Morey, Hattie Roberts, Mary Morgans, Minnie Roberts, Stella Snyder, Esther Herron, Leffa Walker Everett John, Robert Pierce, William Watkins, John Richards, Michael Crothamel, George Driscoll, Frank Twining, George Acker, Morgan Williams and Robert Thomas.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered Miss Katie Sweeney last evening at her home on Irving avenue. Although taken completely by surprise Miss Sweeney proved herself to be a charming hostess. During the course of the evening Miss Elizabeth Walsh sang "Wait 'Till the Sun Shines, Nellie," after which Miss Agnes Reilly rendered a parody entitled "Too Many." Miss Mary Malia sang in a pleasing manner "Teasing." Miss M. Barrett rendered "Everybody Works But Father." John Timlin agve several flute selections and Joseph Golden also sang. Games were then played until a late hour when refreshments were served.

NUBS OF NEWS.

The Republican entertainment committee will hold an important session in Athletic hall this afternoon commencing at 3 o'clock sharp, when several interested business men will be in attendance.

The funeral of Jacob Miller, sr., takes place today at 2 o'clock from the family residence of his daughter on Maple street.

A special meeting and rehearsal of the Junger Maennerchor takes place at their headquarters on Cedar avenue, corner of Hickory street, this afternoon commencing at 3:30 p. m.

FACTORYVILLE.

Jan. 24.—The many friends of Mrs. Fred Castle will be pleased to hear that she underwent a very serious operation on Monday at Lackawanna hospital, Scranton, and at this writing is doing nicely.

A rubber social on Friday evening, January 26, will be given by the C. E. society at the Baptist church. Admission will be a rubber shoe or five cents. Come prepared for a good time. Refreshments will be served.

CLARKS GREEN.

Jan. 26.—The Republicans of South Abington will hold a primary in the election room of Frace's hall on Monday evening, Jan. 29, 1906, for the nomination of candidates for township offices. By order of vigilance committee.

Qualified.

"Who shall we cast for the Human Ostrich in 'Birds of a Feather?'" asked the playwright.

"Dolly Dimple ought to make a hit in that," said the stage manager. "She can kick harder than any one in the company."—Detroit Free Press.

HERE AND THERE

THE OLD IRON STOVE.

I hate to part with you, old stove!
You've warmed me these forty years;
And stayed by me more than half my life.
Bright days and dark days, sad days and glad days,
Autumns chill and winters cold,
Have found you always in your place.
Though we have passed some dreary days by your side,
We have also had jolly times around your genial glow,
And you held your peace and were true.
What a good friend is he who stands by you always,
Keeps your counsel and is never false to your trust.
Whenever I fed you, old stove, on coal or chips or old newspapers
You digested them all and glowed with a cheerful warmth.
When the smoke pipe sulked you told me,
And when I cleaned out the soot how you rejoiced
And breathed freer and lighted up the room
With the joy of being able to serve me as before,
Royally you did your work for forty years.
But now your day is done and you must go or be turned into scrap or old iron.

But, old stove, you will not go to the scrap heap alone;
For it is certain I will shortly follow.
Another forty years, aye less, and I also will be gone.
Old stove, you were faithful to the end.
Would I could always be as true as you,
Never indolent, never weary, never careless, never impatient of my work.
Good-by, old stove! I do not know who will get you or how he will use you;
But he and you will never be better friends than you and I.
I would not of my own accord let you go,
For I can never forget the good work you have done;
But duty calls and you will heed,
For you have never complained or shirked a duty.
And you will go into scrap iron or be melted in a seething mass,
As cheerfully as you went into a stove.
May I be as ready to meet the inevitable change
That will shortly come to us all.
—David M. Johnson in New York Sun.

Simeon Ford has a story of a New York hotel man, whose cafe and rathskeller are the resorts of a Bohemian set. This boniface was spending his vacation in Maine when one evening he was kept in his hotel by a terrific storm. The windows of his room were broken by hailstones of a size generally compared to hen's eggs.

It happened that the proprietor of the hotel was in the room engaged in conversation with the New Yorker during most of the storm. The hotel man observed that his guest appeared to be laboring under great emotion, so asked.

"Does the storm scare you?"

"Not exactly," was the reply, "but it does tear my heart-strings to see so much cracked ice wasted on a prohibition state."

A story of Dr. Sewell, for many years warden of New college, Oxford, comes from Public Opinion. When Dr. Sewell was seriously ill about a year ago, the fellows of the college, and, indeed, all his friends, despaired of his life.

The senior fellow at the time, wishing to have all things in order, wrote to the home secretary for leave to bury the warden in the college chapel.

Before the next college meeting the warden had recovered. He presided at the meeting, and with no little enjoyment read out the home office's letter permitting his own burial.

"It gives me great pleasure," said he, "to congratulate the senior fellow on his admirable promptitude and energy. I cannot, however, truthfully say that I regret that both were wasted."

As became the idle man having the time of his life in the primeval forests of the Temagamie reserve in Canada, the clerk of the New York court of special sessions was graciously inclined to instruct the workers in camp. These, says the New York Tribune, were two young, unknown men who, with a canoe and a camping outfit, were likewise seeking backwoods experience.

He came once upon one of them baking bread in a portable aluminum over before a smoldering log fire.

"Ah," said the clerk, assuming a reclining position of graceful ease, "baking broad, I see."

"Yes. It doesn't come up for a cent."

"You see," continued the clerk, with rising wisdom, "the baking powder which contains cream of tartar, liberates when heated a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, which—"

"Oh, don't talk shop!" interrupted the cook. "I hate it out here!"

"Oh, you do!" the clerk observed, astonished. "What business are you in, may I ask?"

"I'm an assistant professor of chemistry at Yale."

The first missionaries who landed in New Guinea had many difficulties to contend with, of which the most persistent was the suspicion of the natives.

Rev. James Chalmers, who was there twenty years ago, says the prevailing theory was that the missionaries had been compelled to leave their own land on account of hunger. This was the conversation that took place shortly after his landing:

"What is the name of your country?"

"Beritani," which is the native corruption of Great Britain.

"Is it a large land?"

"Yes."

"What is your chief?"

"A woman named Victoria."

"What! A woman?"

"Yes, and she has great power."

"Why did you leave your country?"

"To teach you and to tell you of the great spirit who loves us all."

"Have you cocoanuts in your country?"

"No."

"Have you sago?"

"No."

"Have you sweet potatoes?"

"No."

"Have you breadfruit?"

"No."

"Have you plenty of hoop-iron and tomahawks?"

"Yes; a great abundance."

"We understand now why you have come. You have nothing to eat in Beritani, but have plenty of tomahawks and hoop-iron with which you can buy food."

LAKE SHERIDAN.

Jan. 26.—January is having the proverbial "thaw" in earnest.

Mrs. Ella Sproul and sister, Miss Anna Weisenflue, were callers at Mr. L. J. Green's last Monday.

Mrs. Emily Malone, of Mill City, is visiting her brother Utley and family.

Mrs. Utley Turner does not improve much in health.

Mrs. S. Turner and Mrs. Emily Mahon were visitors at Utley Turner's last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Spencer entertained Mr. and Mrs. Fred Spencer and son Donald, of Fleetville, and Mrs. William Spencer, of Waverly, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Finn, of Fleetville, and Miss Hazel Davis, of Nicholson last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hary A. Spencer called on Mr. Spencer's uncle and family last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Frank Hand, who has spent the past number of months here, returned to Scranton recently.

Mrs. E. P. Shaw is somewhat improved in health at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Breneman visited at H. Bailey's Sunday last.

F. S. Casterline has a new milch cow for sale.

Bruce Cobb took a load of young people from this place to Marsh Brook to a dance given at Gumaner's hall. They report an excellent time.

Mr. Thomas Gannon, of Scranton, spent Sunday at F. S. Casterline's.

HARFORD.

Jan. 26.—Rose bushes, grass and clover during the late warm weather showed all the growth of early May.

George W. Seymour, a former resident of Harford, died at his home in New Milford the evening of January 22. The funeral was held January 25 from his late residence; interment in the family plot in the village cemetery here. Only one of the family, a sister, Mrs. A. R. Lowell, survives.

Frank Lott has purchased the Chas. Le Roy farm in East Harford and will take possession the coming spring.

The little child of Oliver Payne, seriously ill at the home of its grandparents at last writing, died January 23. The funeral was held from the church at South Gibson; burial in the cemetery at 3 o'clock.

William Withers fell recently, bruising his face badly.

New Version.

Sophomore—Can't you work the home folks for money?

Junior—No; everybody works but father.—New York Sun.

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All The Sporting News

ABOUT MIKE DONLIN

The Crack New York Outfielder Not as Pictured—Manly and Genial on Social Side.

HIS FUNNY EXPERIENCES

When the batting eye of Michael J. Donlin, the Giants' star willow-wielder, shall have become dimmed, and when the fingers of that individual refuse to tighten on to a poorly judged fly, he will not have lost his means of earning a livelihood. For Mike Donlin is versatile and among his many accomplishments is his rare ability as an actor. He is a born comedian and it is pretty safe to say that he could make as much of a success on the vaudeville stage as he has on the diamond in the past. Donlin is gifted with rare talent, similar to that possessed by the late John Kelly, and many noted comedians, such as Willie Collier, George M. Cohan, Louis Mann, and Nat Willis, have, time and again, advised Donlin to take to the stage during the off months of the ball season.

DONLIN'S MODESTY,

however, will not permit him to look with favor upon the stage venture.

Donlin's modesty!

"What a joke," sneers the pro-American Leaguer, who, having witnessed Donlin's play, has mistaken his jolly disposition, easy grace and reckless accuracy for swagger and conceit. Notwithstanding these opinions, and paradoxical—to these people as it may seem—Mike Donlin is one of the most modest men playing professional ball today, Davy Fultz not excepted. An hour in the former's company will bear out the statement and also the fact that base ball is not the only thing Mike could turn his hand to if he were hard pressed to get three squares a day.

BATTING METHODS.

"Of course," said Donlin the other night, between sips of his lemon and seltzer at his cafe up in Harlem, "I can sting the ball a bit and if they hadn't been breaking so badly for me during the three week's stretch last season I would have made a much better showing.

"But," he added seriously, after making another attack upon the bitter water, "any of the boys can do the same if they keep their nerve and watch the ball the minute it leaves the pitcher's hand. When I get so that I can bat like little Willie Keeler, or Larry, or Big Cy, then I'll commence to think that I am going some.

"Yes, I suppose I did sneak in a bit when we needed an occasional game," confirmed Mike when somebody reminded him of the fact, "but," he supplemented, "it just happened that it was my turn at bat. The record of the Giants shows that others besides myself had a hand in the rungetting."

NOT EGOTISTICAL.

And that's the way it was all evening. If somebody wanted to talk shop and make Mike one of the greatest batters who ever stood up before a pitcher, the newly-made cafe proprietor would not stand for it. He had a dislike for the personal pronoun, and the more he talked, which was very little, the more it became apparent why Donlin is lionized so much by New Yorkers. There have been players, and there are players, of greater ability, perhaps, but there are few if any, who are banquetted once or twice monthly. It goes to prove, therefore, that it's Mike Donlin they wine and dine because he's Mike Donlin and not by reason of the fact that he is one of the most remarkable stickers of the age.

LIKED BY INTIMATES.

Up in Erie, Pa., where Donlin was born, raised and graduated from high school, they think a good deal of him, and Erieites are proud of the record he has made in the baseball world. While the Lakeside dwellers deplore the fact that on one or two occasions John Barlycorn has landed a knockout on Mike's solar plexus, they point out that thousands of others have caved in under the terrific body punches of the old fellow and have done strange things before coming back to life. The worst enemy Donlin ever had won't accuse Mike of being a liar, for he was never known to be caught in one. And it's a pretty wise gent who can inveigle Donlin into an argument. It isn't because he's afraid of consequences, for the Pride of the Polo Grounds has a powerful left, but the same judgment that prompts Donlin at bat and on the field tells him it is better to avoid disputes of all kinds. The best you can get is, "You may be right, but your argument looks bad to me."

A FUNNY EXPERIENCE.

Here's an instance: "I found the other day," said Donlin, during a lull in the prize fight fanning bee which was started by one of the party, "that Terry McGovern was the last Turkey champion we had and there were very few before him."

In an instant Donlin was the center of a concentrated fire. Such a statement, with the galaxy of Irish fighters in the ring today, seemed not only ridiculous, but a crazy one as well.

"All right," laughed Mike, good naturedly, "I won't argue the point, but look it up yourselves."

"You seem to have stopped a pair of mitts, yourself, Mike," observed one who had been intently piping a raw portion of Mike's nose which had been barked up.

"No," replied the latter, with a smile, "bare knuckles. A pretty rich story goes with it, too. Don't let it get any further or I'll be ostracised."

Donlin paused to oil up with the seltzer.

"The day after the recent big fight," he resumed, "I walked in here and remarked to some friends that it was a pity the old man had lost. There was a withered up Harp drinking at the bar who heard what I had said. Deliberately he put his half-emptied beer glass down upon the bar, and, with fire in his eye, walked right over to me. 'Schure,' he angrily exclaimed, 'an' I don't see the pity of it.' 'Oim glad a Cath'lic won, and dam me I kin lick you or any other dirty A. P. A. the same way. With that he banged me."

A FINE PARTNER.

Donlin has been fortunate in securing such a perfect little gentleman as Billy Gilbert for a partner in his new venture. "Gil" has a reputation of having the most even disposition of any player on the New York team. He has the whole of Trenton hanging on the ropes and every one he meets falls a victim to his charming personality. It is a wellknown fact that if anybody in New York ventures the opinion that Billy Gilbert is not the slickest second baseman in the world the person who makes the assertion takes his own life in his hands.

DOING WELL FINANCIALLY.

If Donlin and Gilbert can curb their generosity they will make a success of their business.

"Anyway," comments Mike, "at this time of the year I am generally three or four hundred dollars into the club, but up to date I haven't drawn a penny on future salary. Gil and I are paying rent, which," he added in an undertone, "is more than some of the big boys on the avenue are doing, and next week I'm going to send home for my trotter, Sadie Isaacs, which will have anything in her line on the Speedway skint to death.

"I generally spend my winters in Hot Springs," concluded Donlin, "but hereafter New York and New Yorkers are good enough for me."—Sporting Life.

SAYS BALL PLAYERS EAT TOO MUCH

Overfeeding Kills More Players Than Accidents or Hard Work, Says Tim Murnane.

Overfeeding kills off more ball players than accidents or hard work on the ball field. The Fletcher system should be taken up by the veteran ball players without delay. In fact, the rules of eating should be laid down by the management of every club.

The late Harry Wright was about the first baseball man to keep a close watch over the players during meal time, and constantly insisted that they indulge lightly before dressing for an afternoon on the ball field.

"Just a plate of soup. That's plenty," would be Mr. Wright's cry as the players filed into the dining room for lunch. The greatest athletic performances on the field have been accomplished on practically empty stomachs, says Tim Murnane in the Boston Globe.

As the players grow older they slow up and fail to enthuse over the early training until their ball playing is affected and the fans soon size up the trouble. When the hot weather comes and the players fall to drinking beer too freely it's plain to see them slow up and grow disgusted when they have any leather chasing to perform.

Some players will naturally keep thin under all circumstances, but the majority will take on flesh as they grow older and, finding it a touch job to reduce weight in the spring, will soon become a mark for a trade to a minor league club. Then it's two to one the same player will wake up and work like a sailor to get into fast company when it's too late. The two big leagues are full of just such players right now, and nine-tenths of the ambitionless gentlemen are booked for the trolley cars and a change of climate.

I have known of at least half a dozen good ball players being passed up in Boston on account of paying no heed to the manager's advice about overloading their stomachs. Frank Selee was just as much of a stickler in this line as was Harry Wright, and both were remarkably successful baseball managers. The manager who does not pay especial attention to this end of the player's life must lose out, for his team will be unable to keep up a fast clip very long after the boys commence to take on flesh as the result of overfeeding and drinking.

A ball player cannot drink too much good milk. The greatest drinker of milk that I ever knew was James H. O'Rourke, and Jim, after thirty-three years on the ball field, is just as likely as a ten-year-old today. O'Rourke never used tobacco in any form, nor has he ever indulged in malt liquors, but what a milk drinker he has been all of his life and what a credit to the national game, from every angle you view the old sport! He plays ball simply for exercise, as it keeps him young, and being the owner of the Bridgeport, Conn., club, he must have a hard hitting, fine throwing catcher and can find no one to fill the bill as well as himself. Can you beat him?

In his early days Jim O'Rourke was considered logy from the drinking of milk, but he was usually there when it came to placing the stick against the center of the marble. Mr. O'Rourke is now a member of the national board of the minor leagues. Knowing the game from A to Z, with a record of thirty-three straight years before the baseball public, what could this style of a man do to injure the interests of his fellow associates of the great army of minors without regard to class? O'Rourke is a fair sample of the men that go to make up the national board. Dropping selfish interests, the men elected to fill the next one-year term are on the dead level and a safeguard for the minors. Those players who would like to emulate the sage of Bridgeport should cut out all lines of dissipation, hearty eating included.

◆

Jimmy Collins is a great believer in Hot Springs as a spring training place and would undoubtedly take his team there were another ball park available.

◆

Pitcher Arthur H. ("Doc") Hillebrand, late Princeton coach, has settled all controversy regarding himself by signing a three-year contract with Washington.

◆

Mr. August Koch of Milwaukee has surrendered to Mr. Herrmann his option on the Toledo club, the price named being deemed excessive.

◆

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GOTCH'S MAT WORK

Iowa Man Has a Proud Record and Has Had a Hard Season's Work.

SOME OF HIS TRIUMPHS

Frank Gotch, the Iowa wrestler, who will appear at Colonial Hall on February 6, says the Rochester Herald, in a triple match, agreeing to down Kaiser, Gray and Albright twice each in an hour's wrestling time, is the only man whom Rochester and Buffalo were successful with in the series of matches they forced with Tom Jenkins in Cleveland for the American championship.

A good many years ago these two cities sent Ed Atherton up to Cleveland to wrestle Jenkins and a lot of money was lost when the then roller mill man defeated the Portageville boy. Later on Dan McLeod tried his hand with Jenkins, but he also was defeated. Then came Jim Parr and hopes ran high when he was sent to the Forest City. The English man also came back a loser. Then last February the sports of the two cities massed themselves behind Gotch and this time they had a brilliant winner. Gotch downing Jenkins for the match and getting one fall in forty-eight seconds, the quickest defeat that Jenkins ever suffered in his long experience on the mat. And Jenkins must fear something of the same sort if he ever meets the westerner again, for Gotch is burning with anxiety to accept one of the big purses that are offered for a match between the pair, while Jenkins, on the other hand, has retired to West Point as gymnasium instructor and has not showed his nose out for a match since he returned from England last autumn.

GOTCH IS AN IDEAL ATHLETE.

Gotch is the ideal athlete. Almost six feet high, weight between 195 and 200 pounds, he is symmetrically built and his great natural strength is well concealed, not showing in bulging muscles as is the case with many of the strong men. Many a big brawny wrestler has looked with laughter at Gotch, but after they had grappled on the mat it was always another story. Gotch, in addition to being a good liver, is also saving in his habits and has amassed a fortune running into six figures, having much money invested in western farming lands. He has wrestled forty-eight matches, in addition to theatrical work, since he came out this season, and has not lost a decision, something of a [illegible] novelty in these days of cross roading by the head spinners.

Rochester sport lovers will have a splendid chance to see Gotch in action in his local match on the 6th of February at Colonial Hall, for having three men to meet, each to be thrown twice in an hour's wrestling time he will have little time to waste and will keep going continually. The style of the Iowa boy is sensational from first to last and to one accustomed to the old mat hugging game it will be a welcome change.

Gotch won a tournament of the heavyweights in Kansas City last week, wrestles a match in Iowa this week, and then after initiation into the Iowa lodge of Elks and the Knights of the Maccabees, to both of which orders he has just been elected, will come straight to Rochester for his engagement in this city. Following his Rochester engagement he stops at Batavia to wrestle a handicap on the following night, while en route to Montreal for a long campaign, and indications are that this wonder of the American mat will be busy with his engagements till the hot weather closes down on the sport for the year. No scandal has attached to Gotch's matches and his advent was a fine thing for a much maligned sport.

STEVENSON "MAY" RETURN TO PENN

Little Quarterback of U. P. Football Team Says He "Resigned" From College.

It now appears that Vincent Stevenson, the quarterback of the University of Pennsylvania football team, is as difficult for a faculty to scythe low as he was for the Harvard tacklers on Franklin Field last season. Announcement has now been made that he was not dropped from the rolls of the college department but "resigned" of his own free will.

Former Captain Robert G. Torrey, of the football team, and one of the best classmen at Pennsylvania, stated that Stevenson "resigned" from the university and would not complete his year at Pennsylvania. Torrey said Stevenson "might" return.

The little Southerner last year suffered from a broken bone in the knee and played all season despite this handicap with a steel brace invented by that master of coaches, Mike Murphy Had Stevenson quit football the Pennsylvania eleven would have been in a bad way, as there was no other man in the class of the Kentucky athlete. The gallant little fellow cared but little for his leg. His whole thought was to aid Pennsylvania in having a winnig team. The eleven had suffered enough losses—Weede, Hollenback, Sinkler, Stein, Hobson, Reynolds and Zeigler being out of commission.

There is little of the grand stand play about Stevenson. Praise and criticism are alike to him.

The fact that he was injured was kept a secret all during the season, so that he would not be subjected to any rough play on the part of his rivals. Several of the teams visiting Franklin Field were aware of the fact that Stevenson had a bad knee and they made him the attacked point by kicking the ball to the little quarterback, and then sending their ends down to pound him to earth with vigor, trusting the shaking up would send him from the game. Several times Stevenson was subjected to criticism for rough play himself. Sometimes he deserved it, and other times he was preventing others from mauling him.

Stevenson has stated that he was going away to rest and regain his health. He does not know where he will go, and it will be several days before he decides. He hopes to return to Pennsylvania. He said so, and apparently meant it. Cartmell, the sprinter, left Pennsylvania under circumstances much similar to those of Stevenson, and he came back after a year's absence, and has been well up in his classes.

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BASEBALL NOTES.

Pitcher Patsy Flaherty, late of Pittsburg, has signed with Columbus.

The Indianapolis club has signed Pitcher Tom Barry, late of Kansas City.

The New York American club has sold Pitcher Puttman to the Toronto club.

The Little Rock club has signed the veteran Charley Zimmer as manager-captain.

The Utica club has signed Catcher William G. McGinley of Sparrow's Falls, Md.

The Dayton club has sold Pitcher Edward Smith to the St. Louis National club.

The Toledo club has signed the Indian outfielder, Frank Jude, of the Carlisle team.

The Wheeling club has signed Orrie Scott of Paris, Ill., a semi-professional pitcher.

Dayton has signed Joe Simmonds, a Cleveland amateur first baseman and change catcher.

The Toronto club has traded Third Baseman Louis Carr to Syracuse for Outfielder Magie and cash.

The veteran retired catcher, "Buck" Ewing, is critically ill with Bright's disease at his home in Cincinnati.

The Wilkes-Barre club has signed Outfielder M. S. Hogan of New York city, late an inter-state league player.

President Johnson of the American league has gone for a brief health-seeking trip to Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Second Baseman Harry Pattee, just signed by Brooklyn, has been appointed coach of Tufts college baseball team.

The Sioux City club has traded Pitcher Harry Hatch to Toronto for Catcher Sullivan, Pitcher Owens and Outfielder Cheney.

The Birmingham club has signed first baseman Pat Newman, a Texas league player, and Second Baseman Bruce Hayes.

Catcher Heiny Peitz and Pitcher Nick Altrock have signed respectively with Pittsburg Nationals and Chicago Americans.

The Providence club has signed Second Baseman Hugo Kreiger of Cleveland. He played with the Niles (O.) club last season.

Pitcher Ralph Grimes of Sharpsville, Ind., and Second Baseman Murray of Corning, O., have been signed for trial by Indianapolis.

It is not generally known that the Bostons' new first baseman, Jerry Freedman, two years ago, while playing under Dugdale in Seattle, broke a leg.

The Chicago National club has signed Pitcher Walter Mueller, late of Toronto. Mueller is the son of a wealthy Wisconsin brewer, and is more than six feet tall.

A meeting of the national commission has been called in New York for February 13—the day before the National league and American league schedule meetings.

Upon the appeal of the Norwich club the case of Pitcher Frankm McLean, recently awarded to the Rochester club, will be re-heard by the national commission on February 25. [illegible] the I.-I.-I. league, has awarded to Cedar Rapids Fred Wilson, the infielder who was blacklisted by Peoria for desertion. Peoria neglected to reserve Wilson.

The Kansas City stockholders in annual meeting have decided to continue the team under the control of George Tebeau. Secretary Frank Shriner will run the club until a new manager is secured.

President Kavanaugh of the Southern league announces the re-appointment of Umpire Dan Pfenninger and the appointment of W. J. Buckley of Rochester, N. Y., and F. F. Rudderham of Providence, R. I.

Frank P. Ward, aged fifty, an old-time amateur baseball pitcher of Newark, who was known as "Buck" Ward, died suddenly January 27 while playing a game of pinochle. He was extremely ill with tuberculosis.

The Empire State league has decided upon a six-club circuit including Auburn, Oswego, Fulton, Seneca Falls, Geneva and Penn Yan. The salary limit is to be $650 per month. The next meeting is to be held at Auburn February 14.

Mike Donlin averaged .827 of a run per game last season—the best average of any player in either the National or the American league.

Charlie Carr, the Reds' new first baseman, makes the announcement that he expects to retire from baseball after the season of 1906.

Vice President Burnett of Springfield, a close friend of Governor Pattison, says that there is no thought of stopping Sunday baseball in Ohio.

Barney Dreyfuss never closes a deal without consulting Manager Fred Clarke, and never makes an offer without the consent of his manager.

President Murphy of Chicago went to Cincinnati last week and secured Harry Steinfeldt's signature to a Chicago contract with little trouble.

Vice President and Treasurer M. Stanley Robison of the St. Louis Nationals, is out and about after a stay of three weeks in a hospital in Cleveland.

Harry Gessler, who is now a full-fledged M. D., wants his release from Brooklyn. He is anxious to hook up with the Johnstown club of the Tri-State league.

The Boston club has at last traded Outfielder Jim Delehanty to Cincinnati for Outfielder Al. Bridwell, who will be played at short field, Abbaticchio going to second base.

Billy Lauder, who had announced his retirement from baseball activities, has relented, and has been engaged to coach the Columbia baseball team for the coming season.

Jesse Burkett says that Hugh Duffy does a pantomimic act, taking off Fred Clarke, the Pittsburg manager, making a baseball deal, that would throw Clarke himself into convulsions.

Catcher Tom Needham of the Bostons is reported as having purchased a controlling interest in the Steubensville (O.) club, which it is proposed to enter in the Ohio-Pennsylvania league.

Secretary Knowles of the Giants last week went to Memphis, Tenn., to perfect the programme of the champion New Yorks, who will meet in that city about March 1 for spring training.

Catcher Charley Street of Cincinnati and Pitcher Frank Corrison, sold by Philadelphia to Columbus, are reported as having signed with the outlaw Williamsport club at Jimmy Sebring's solicitation.

Martin Muldoon, said to be an eastern college player, has applied to the Chicago club for a try-out and may be taken on the spring training trip to see if the many good things said of him are true.

Ed. Reulbach, the great Chicago twirler, is keeping himself in condition by working in the baseball cage at the Washington university gymnasium at St. Louis. He also reports that he is now ten pounds overweight.

Malachi Kittredge is at present down among the cotton blossoms where he is coaching the East Raleigh Agricultural and Mechanical college team.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

The Golden Age of the Greeks—Various Past Good Ages--Must We Abandon Hope? The Golden Age of God.

The golden age!

What thought of ancient myths, present-day events, and day-dreams of the future are called up by this phrase.

It appears in the mythology of every race.

The Greeks had their ancient ages of gold and silver, brass and iron.

The Grecian golden age was the ideal period when the earth, under Saturn's reign, produced fruits without cultivation, when there was no warfare, and man lived in perfect happiness before sin and evil entered in. Other peoples agree upon a primeval age of perfect happiness, described in the indefinite terms of tales that have descended out of the distant past, and this uniform agreement as upon a historic fact argues the truth of the idea.

In fact, the bible also contributes its account as usual, clear, coherent and reasonable, of the same golden age, of which surprising vivid memories had come down to the Greeks. The scriptural golden age of man was the probably very brief period passed by the first human beings in their Eden home, their Paradise—"the park of God" as the exact translation has it.

There our first ancestors enjoyed the ideal blessings of our all-loving Father—perfect companionship, perfect climate, perfect food, perfect dominion over the then tractable animals, and, above all, the perfection of life completely filling them with the mere joy of existence.

They lost what they had had. Like inexperienced, curious children—which in a sense they were—they disobeyed their one and only law, and Divine Justice, in accordance with the warning distinctly given, said, "You have misused the gift of life, and shown yourself unfit to enjoy it. I must take back the gift and all that goes with life. In the day that thou eatest, dying, thou shalt surely die;" and neither Adam nor any of his children have ever lived to see the whole of one of God's great days—"with the Lord one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day," 2 Peter 3:8, as the Apostle Peter stated in explaining how long a period of time the great day of judgment was to be.

But the memory of that "garden of delights," the lost perfections of that home, lingered long in the mind of man.

Eden was the foundation of the innumerable "myths" of a golden age whose glories were shrouded in the mists of ages past.

Since then humanity, imperfect and unhappy, has occasionally been raised by proper living, or a better government, to a state a little approaching [illegible] most every country we [illegible] to happy days farther down the stream of time than the first home.

Among the English the golden age is the reign of Elizabeth—"Good Queen Bess," when sugar was sold by the ounce, people slept on their floors, and window glass was a luxury—nevertheless a good reign to the people simply became the government was a little better than usual. The golden age of France was in the days of "Saint Louis the Twelfth," and that was a good age to the masses because for once the government lifted its iron hand, and they had a chance to breathe.

The close of the eighteenth century when the star of liberty was rising in the west, for America's fight for freedom was won, seemed to the people of many nations of the old world the dawn of the golden age, for surely now was come the ideal government, where the people governed themselves, surely there was "government for the people," there was the golden age—and France's downtrodden proletariat eager to drink in the blessings of the cup of liberty, essayed to introduce their golden age, only to fall, crushed, torn and bleeding, amid the horrors of the revolution.

Why? Because the rulers—themselves, sodden and brutalized with centuries of oppression and soul-breaking labor—were too far from perfection to furnish even a reasonably good government.

And today, we find ourselves, the people as a whole, in this favored land, unable to secure the desirable things of a really perfect government. Things go better when the best men are at the helm, but improvement lasts only during the spurt of public conscience, and those that make their living from the misuse of public power, soon find their way back, and the people groan again under the evils of bad government.

To those brave souls who now and then endeavor to raise the standard from the mire the hearts of all true men and women go forth, in earnest approval, though they may have little conception of the maddening difficulties of the position reformers find themselves in.

Then, there have been dreamers of a golden age to come.

Sir Thomas More gave us his "Utopia," a land or time, where all things would be ideal.

Edward Bellamy in "Looking Backward" tried to depict the coming golden age on lines that many have thought to be about right.

This very day a campaign is being waged to bring the golden age. The Socialists believe that let Uncle Sam run everything, down to the last corner grocery, and let all property used in any way in business come into the possession of "all of us," and then the day will dawn. But we predict that, while probably they will have their turn, the world will find that not even our well-meaning Socialist friends are sufficiently near perfection to give us the practically ideal state of affairs they lead us to expect.

By the law of the pendulum, once it swings to its limit, back it must go to the other extreme; and at the other extreme from the all-goverment Socialist, stands the no-government man, the Anarchist, armed with flag and torch and the gospel of discontent.

Our Anarchist friend, too, would give us the Golden Age. "It is the restraints of tyrant made laws that repress the good in man," he shouts. "Take away the laws and good will shine forth. No government, no evil." Poor fellow! He is ignorant of the truth. "Thy word is truth." That man is in a fallen, imperfect condition, and while the perfect man is naturally good, the imperfect man is largely naturally bad, and that the world needs strictly-enforced laws to keep the bad within bounds. And yet we have the best of reason to fear that after our Socialist friends have had their innings and amid hard and troublous times their Golden Age fails to materialize, the disappointed masses will rush to the other extreme and the "Reds" will have their day, and then—the Golden Age will still lie beyond.

Must we, then, surrender all hope of the Golden Age?

Truly there is no possible, reasonable prospect of a man-made ideal age.

Shall we never see those things the nations all long for—peace, happiness, untrammeled progress, perfect government?

Here listen to the good Jehovah, and hear whether what the nations so earnestly desire will ever come:

"Thus, saith Jehovah of hosts," recorded the prophet Haggai, chapter 2, verses 6 and 7, "I will shake all nations (in the approaching cataclysm of anarchy) and the desire of all nations shall come."

What, the perfect government come? Yes, your own daily prayer will receive its answer. "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven"—it is your desire too, if the prayer has been sincere.

And perfect rulers?

Yes, "I saw in the night visions, and behold, one like the son of man came with the clouds of heaven, and came to the ancient of days; and there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all peoples, nations and languages should serve him" (Daniel 7: 13-14). "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder" (Isaiah 9: 6).

Yes, he who "in the days of his flesh (Hebrews 5: 7) went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil" (Acts 10: 38), "this same Jesus" (Acts 1: 11) shall come back to bring refreshment to weary humanity, for "times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord" (Acts 3: 19).

Will he bring peace? Shall war and enmity cease?

"Of the increase of his government, and of peace there shall be no end" (Isaiah 9: 7). "The meek shall inherit the earth; and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace" (Psalms 37: 11). "In his days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth (Psalms 72: 7). "He shall judge (rule) many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (Isaiah 2: 4). "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain (kingdom)" (Isaiah 11: 9).

Yes, the golden age is surely coming on this beautiful home of humanity, the earth, which "abideth forever" (Ecclesiastes 1: 4) whose foundations were laid by God "that it should not be removed forever" (Psalms 104: 5).

With what exuberance of joy the Scriptures depict the happiness of that eternal golden age, when "the Lord reigneth," as expresesd by the prophet David in the 96th Psalm:

"O sing unto Jehovah a new song; sing unto Jehovah, all the earth. Sing unto Jehovah, bless his name; show forth his salvation (then accomplished) from day to day. Declare his glory among the nations, his marvelous works (revised version) among all the peoples.

"For Jehovah is great, and greatly to be praised. Give unto Jehovah, O ye kindreds of the people (revised version) give unto Jehovah the glory due unto his name.

"Say among the nations (R. V.) that Jehovah reigneth; the world also shall be established that it shall not be moved; he shall judge (rule over) the people righteously (the perfect government).

"Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad. Let the field be joyful and all that is therein before Jehovah; for he cometh (is come) for he cometh to judge (rule over)the earth; he shall judge (rule over) the world with righteousness, and peoples (R. V.) with his truth."

"O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgment and his ways past finding out!" (Romans 11: 33)—"the manifold wisdom of God, according to the 'plan of the ages' (Diaglott translation) which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord (Ephesians 3: 11).

The golden age of God! The time of which a nameless poet sings with beauty:

THY KINGDOM COME.

Yes! a brighter morn is breaking,
  Better days are coming on:
All the world will be awaking
  In the new and golden dawn.

In the day of coming glory,
  Men will show fraternal hand;
Each will tell to each the story,
  Till it spreads to every land.

On the top of Zion's mountain (kingdom)
  God prepares his house again;
At its threshold springs a fountain,
  Flowing for the souls of men.

From the earth's remotest stations,
  Men will come to hear the word;
And in all the world, the nations
  Shall be nations of the Lord.

Yours truly,
Geo. H. Fisher,
643 Harrison Ave.
Scranton, Pa., Jan. 29, 1906.

◆

THE ACOUSTICON.

To Enable the Deaf to Hear.

Mrs. Lucy Pentecost Crowell, special representative, with a full line of all types, including the church outfit, will be pleased to see those with defective hearing at her suit at the Hotel Jermyn, from 1 o'clock to 5 every afternoon until Feb. 7. Feb-1t-7

Use The Republican "Want" ads, and get quick returns. tf

TRACK MEET.

Between Harry Hillman Academy and the High School.

The annual track meet between Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre high school and the local high school will be held on Washington's birthday at 2:30 p. m. at the local Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

Andrew Horan, manager of the Scranton team, was in Wilkes-Barre yesterday morning to make the final arrangements for the time and place of the contest.

Among the events will be the relay race, rope climb, broad jump, high jump, shot put, bar vault and pole vault. The young men who will represent the local high school in the different events will be selected next week. It will be several days before the official list and the system of scoring is decided upon.

Every year the rivalry between the high schools of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre has grown more spirited. The same can hardly be said of the local boys and Harry Hillman Academy as the latter is not a public school, although it is always pitted against Wilkes-Barre and Scranton in athletic sport.

◆

China's mineral resources are to be developed. The Chinese government has ordered the immediate establishment of a department of mines in each of the seventeen provinces.

WINTER HUMOURS

Eczemas, Rashes, Itchings and Irritations Instantly Relieved by Baths With

Cuticura SOAP

To cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; gentle applications of Cuticura [illegible] allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal; and mild doses of Cuticura Pills to cool and cleanse the blood. A single Set, costing but One Dollar, is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the civilised world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.
Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

NIGHTS OF UNREST

No Sleep, No Rest, No Peace For the Sufferer From Kidney Troubles.

No peace for the kidney sufferer—
Pain and distress from morn to night.
Get up with a lame back,
Twinges of bachache bother you all day,
Dull aching breaks your rest at night,
Urinary disorders add to your misery.
Get at the cause—cure the kidneys.
Doan's Kidney Pills will work the cure.
They're for the kidneys only—
Have made great cures in Scranton.

Mrs. Simpson Wharton, wife of Simpson Wharton, foreman at the Priceburg mine, and living at 1731 North Main street, says: "In the spring of 1896, I made a statement stating my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills and recommending that remedy for kidney trouble. I had procured a supply of Doan's Kidney Pills some time previous to this at Mathews Bros'. drug store and had continued taking them until cured of a very aggravated attack of kidney complaint and backache. My back often hurt me so, in fact, that I had to sit down and rest and at night I could not find any comfortable position, lost much sleep and arose in the morning tired and unrefreshed. Years have passed since I gave this original statement and my continued freedom from kidney trouble has so strengthened my estimation of Doan's Kidney Pills that I am well pleased to make another statement at this time, endorsing the remedy and showing that my cure was permanent."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Prof. G. F. THEEL, M. D. 527 North Sixth St.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Best, Most Experienced (40 years) for "SPECIFIC CONTRACTED BLOOD POISON," Private Diseases, Excesses, Indiscretion, Losses, Drains, etc. Gives a guarantee in every case. Hydrocele, Varicocele & Stricture (no cutting). Vigor & Health restored. Parts enlarged. The only Graduate GERMAN Specialist in America. Melting parasitic. Long-standing dangerous cases. Successful Mail Treatment. Send for sworn testimonials & book exposing frauds. Consult and be cured.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

The Threatened Coal Strike—Three Sides of the Question—Causes of the Situation—What Will the Outcome Be?

"Unless something unforeseen happens in the meantime to change the situation, there will be a general strike of the United Mine Workers of America, April 1. The conference of miners and operators adjourned this morning sine die without agreement." So wired the Associated Press the afternoon of Feb. 2.

Whether the expected calamity will fall this spring or not no one can tell, but nothing is more certain than that it is bound to come sooner or later.

It will do us good if we can get the present situation clearly before us.

On the one side are the organized miners who speak with one voice and say to their employers: "The country is abounding with prosperity; everywhere everybody is busy and making money; you yourselves are profiting immensely by the unprecedented demand for fuel; what good reason is there why we should not share in the good things you and all others are enjoying? It seems to us only reasonable that our wages should be increased.

"We have wives and children whom we love as you do yours. It is natural and rational that we desire to see them made happy in an increase of the comforts of life. What possible good reason is there why they should not participate in the universal blessings of today?

"If we cannot better ourselves in a time of general prosperity, when can we? It is certain that as these good times subside and poor or hard times draw on, then it will be an impossibility to improve our condition. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain. It is plainly now or never."

Surely this is a reasonable plea. What could be presented to offset it?

The employers state their cause: "We appreciate your position, but our experience has been that where we have allowed employes to expect the granting of even such demands as these, there have been those among them who, without knowing or considering the delicately adjusted conditions under which profits are made, have endeavored to enforce demands, the granting of which would have made it impossible to meet successfully the fierce competition of the times. Self preservation compels us to head off practically all such demands.

"The granting of many such demands made by our employes would in effect be admitting into the management of our affairs some men possessed of authority and yet not possessed of the knowledge or experience necessary to guide the ship of business. You would not grant such a request yourselves.

"The administration of one's own property is a legal right—more than that it is divinely authorized, 'Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?' (Matt. 20:15). As conscientious men we would not feel it right to turn over to others the control of what God has entrusted to our stewardship."

Is not this also a reasonable position for conscientious men to take? Indeed, it truly is.

Here are two parties each presumably endeavoring to satisfy legitimate aspirations, both equally conscientious, and yet we find them in a position where their interests appear diametrically opposite and utterly irreconcilable.

A third party appears on the scene. An angel (messenger) of peace comes forward—a Christian arbitrator. He speaks:

"Gentlemen, can you not see that the Lord Jesus said, 'Have peace one with another' (Mark 9:50). We are told, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' (Mark 12:31). To 'owe no man anything, but to love one another' (Rom. 13:8), and 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' (Matt. 7:12).

"Let us all get together as Christians on the basis of the Golden Rule, and thereby settle and adjust our difficulties."

But when Mr. Operator and Mr. Miner try to get together on this basis, adhering strictly to the letter of the Golden Rule, it is found, unfortunately, that they cannot come to an agreement as to what concessions it would be reasonable for each to grant to the other; each has rights or privileges that would have to be encroached on somewhat, and each fails to see any necessity of making real sacrifices to the other; neither is fully actuated by the spirit of true love for the other, love which "shall cover the multitude of sins" (in the other party) (1 Peter 4:8); and sooner or later matters are at a deadlock and at the end the same crisis as the present arises again, demanding settlement on the basis of pure mutual Christian love.

Is the situation incurable?

I have had benevolent business men, in talking of the small wages paid their employes, tell me, "Mr. Fisher, I would like to pay very high wages, but how can I? The day I pay one cent more than my competitors, my cost of production would run up, I could not meet their prices, and I might as well close down the works. I would like to, but I am bound hand and foot, and I cannot."

So if all competing firms but one desired to do well by their employes, and that one was unwilling to do likewise, none of them could do so, because the buying public, actuated by selfish motives, would throw the trade to the single dissenter.

How did such a situation as this arise? What lies at the bottom of it?

We answer, selfishness, primarily. Humanity is in a fallen, imperfect condition, usually actuated by self-interest and even unable to carry out the promptings of the spirit of love.

"For that which I do I allow (excuse or tolerate) not;" says Paul in explaining the situation, "for what I would, that I do not; but what I hate, that I do. To will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not. I find then a law, that, when I would do good, evil is present with me." Not even Paul's good intentions and his abundant measure of the holy spirit enabled him to fully keep the Golden Rule. How can we expect it of people today?

There is another element working in conjunction with selfishness that is responsible for the acute stage of the modern social crisis, and it is something not everyone would think of in this connection.

There never was a time in all history when the common people have enjoyed so much of this world's blessings as they do now, through the employment of steam and of labor-saving machinery. And yet at the same time there never existed such general dissatisfaction and discontent with what people have as now.

What is responsible for this anomalous condition?

The invention of printing some centuries ago made possible the dissemination of knowledge. The general spread of knowledge caused an increase in ability and in inventive power, which in turn produced the flood of present-day material blessings through the multiplication of labor-saving machinery.

With their increased knowledge and with facilities of rapid travel the people came to have a broader horizon of thought—more things to engage their attenion—and the masses of the people whose minds for ages through lack of education had been centered solely on their immediate environment, began to pay attention to questions of right, theoretical, human equality and the actual inequalities.

The peoples of America and of some other countries gained at least nominal political freedom and equality during about the last century. Now as they learn more through schools and the press, they have begun to pay attention to other phases of inequality such as the inequalities of money, conditions of labor, home comforts, and so on. They realize that some have more than others, and without pausing to consider that these inequalities as a rule were based originally in each case on differences in thrift and other personal characteristics, they rush to the conclusion that all such differences are unjust, and demand the readjustment of affairs by methods of practical confiscation.

Without decrying for one moment the necessity and desirability of education for all, it is plain that, under the present reign of selfishness, of looking out for "Number One," the gradually rising tide of intelligence during the last century has borne on its crest the waves of discontent.

Many centuries before the Christian era the Bible spoke of a time to come like the present and identified it with troublous events, a time when "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased," (Daniel 12:4), and "At that time there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time." (Daniel 12:1).

It looks as though the time then referred to had come, for it is certain that during the last half century as never before people have been "running to and fro" on railroads, steamships, electric cars and automobiles and there has geen witnessed an unprecedented general increase of knowledge. We can readily perceive how the advance of knowledge has created discontent, and it takes no stretch of imagination to foresee discontent ripening into open trouble.

But thank God the "sure word of prophecy" (2 Peter 1:19) spells good times beyond trouble, sunshine after storm. "All the earth (society) shall be devoured with the fire of my jealousy. (Daniel's 'time of trouble'.) For then (after that) will I turn to the people a pure language (the unadulterated truth, the gracious gospel of love) that they may all call upon the name of the Lord to serve him with one consent." (Zephaniah 3:8-9.) It is not a literal fire but the "time of trouble" that is meant, for after the passage of the "fire" and the devouring of the equally figurative "earth," (the present order of things) there are left "the peoples" to serve our good creator.

It is interesting to notice that in connection with this same "fire" God tells us that "Behold they shall be as stubble: the 'fire' (trouble) shall burn them; they shall not be able to deliver themselves from the power of the flame (revolution); there shall not be a coal to warm at nor fire to sit before it." (Isaiah 47:14), as though possibly informing us that lack of coal and fire shall be a feature of the coming trouble, as would certainly be the case were the coal mines not to be worked during it.

It is not to be supposed, however, that even if the current disagreement in the coal fields should culminate in a strike, that that would precipitate the "time of trouble." No, the scriptures indicate that it should come "as travail upon a woman." "For when they shall say 'peace and safety,' then sudden (unexpected) destruction cometh upon them as travail upon a woman; (with spasms of increasing frequency and severity) and they shall not escape." (1 Thes. 5:2), It would appear that Haymarket in Chicago, Homestead, the anthracite coal strike of 1902, Russia's recent insurrection, etc., were plain preliminary warnings of the general "trouble" to come, as they surely are hints of events that can be avoided only through the more general observance of the spirit of the golden rule among men.

As we come to realize these things, let us all, as many as can do so, dwell not so much upon the sufferings of the impending events, but let us look forward to the birth of the new order of things, the birth of the kingdom of God, for whether or not we rejoice now at the prospect, we shall all be glad "with exceeding joy" when the long prayed for blessings of the kingdom have come to refresh mankind.

Especially let us under the directions of the good physician help and relieve the sufferings of the coming troubles by ourselves practicing with the divinely ordained instruments of the golden rule, and let us apply the balm of peace and love in our own dealings with all people in business and out. So shall we personally be in harmony with the designs of our creator in accordance with whose wise, just and loving purposes and permission things are as they are now and as they will surely work out the proposed blessings of justice and love manifested to all men "in due time."

Yours truly,
George H. Fisher,
643 Harrison Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Feb. 5, 1906.

ONE WOMAN'S VIEWS

Everywhere but in Scranton the man who acquires riches rather late in life seems also to want to acquire a new wife along with other appurtenances which can show off his money to the best advantage. Not content with buying automobiles by the gross, pictures by the hundred thousand dollars' worth, he wants an entire new household outfit to match his up-to-date—or fashionable furniture. He is willing to pay enormous sums for everything that is antique enough to be costly—except a wife. He wants no antiques in wives.

If his old and probably plain wife isn't accommodating enough to die off he manages to get a divorce from her or provoke her to such a degree of desperation that she will divorce him.

He is willing to give her a fortune and place her in such a position—as he believes—that she will never want for anything. She ought to be happy. Why will she continue to be so bothersome and insist that he shall live with her and go out into the world Darby-and-Joan fashion? She is such an unreasonable person. She wasn't so when she was younger. She was really a very pretty girl and so loving and amiable. How women do change to be sure!

So he gives her everything she wants—but himself. He doesn't see that she still cares for him so much that she doesn't want riches or anything else but his companionship. Most women would be satisfied with sealskin coats and a fine house. He has seen somebody else who will fit better into his present circumstances. The loving wife of his youth, the tender mother of his children, has lost her figure and her complexion. She doesn't become his diamonds and laces. What is the use of being able to give your wife diamonds and laces if you haven't one who is attractive enough to show them off. Diamonds were created for the single purpose of enabling a man in decorating his wife to show that he is succeeding in business. It is such a waste of money to be rich if you haven't a wife who is a good demonstrator of your prosperity.

—

The woman who fusses over a man because she isn't sure he loves her as much today at 4 o'clock as he did yesterday afternoon at 1, is making a mistake. If he does, it will make him cross to think she doubts him, and if he doesn't, anything she can do will not bring him back to the "muchness" of the love he possessed for her at 1 o'clock yesterday. So the best procedure for her is to make up her mind either to take what she can get, whether more or less devotion and be thankful, or to set herself about it to become interested in some other man. The only way to stop caring for a person is to care more for someone else, and while this may seem a fickle and cold blooded philosophy which doesn't help a woman while she is suffering from neglect, fancied or real, after a time it does afford a certain degree of sustaining force.

Of course when the man she is worrying about is the one she has married, the situation is entirely different, except for the wisdom of not fussing, even then. All men are pretty much alike in the matter of liking peace. If she can make his home the most peaceful place in the world for her man, she has a reasonable prospect of winning him back sooner or later. Sometimes it is very much later and there is almost too much suffering involved to make the fair show of peace worth while, at least so the woman is apt to think, but still it is better for her t make the peace—and keep it, whether she is immediately successful in keeping her husband or not.

No man likes being fussed over. Most of all he doesn't like to be found fault with about anything in the world. The woman who can give a man to understand that he is the most perfect being on the face of the earth without telling him so, and who can afford him the unconscious assurance that she considers him incapable of making a mistake, is reasonably certain to keep him indefinitely.

No man will admit that he is infallible. Nothing you can say will irritate him more than to make such an accusation directly, but he always wants at least one woman in the world to think so in her heart.

Here is the opinion of the author of "Red Saunders' 'on the temperamental difficulty that causes unhappiness to many women. This opinion is expressed in Mr Wallace Phillips' latest book, "Mr. Scraggs," in which that gentleman says:

"Any woman will love any man that bothers her enough. A man's idea of romance is to do what he wants to, or to be comfortable; a woman's idea of romance is to feel that she's obliged to do what she really wants to do, under such circumstances as will allow her to call it a great sacrifice, or to be made uncomfortable, which is her real notion of comfort. You have only to look at a woman's housekeeping to realize the restfulness she finds in keeping things disturbed all the time."

Half the divorces are caused by man's obstinacy and woman's persistence in pursuing a course that is certain to hurt each other every step of the way. Each learns what hurts the other the most and proceeds to do that thing as if possessed of all the demons of the bad place. Perhaps there is a great deal of love on both sides but it cannot stand the strain of this constant irritation. You don't always have to scold and sputter to find fault. One of the worst fault-finding women I ever knew scarcely ever spoke a disagreeable word, but the way she used to purse up her lips and the look of ineffable meekness which she assumed when particularly exasperated were enough to drive a man to drink, which they did in the case of her husband. He wasn't of so much account, perhaps, yet they really loved each other, but her silent, mutinous air of disapproval of everything he did or didn't made an ever widening breach.

There are various ways of fussing fatally over your man.

Saucy Bess.

THE CUB REPORTER AND HIS TROUBLES

Vicissitudes of this business soon began to wear on my weak constitution, and I decided that it was time to adopt some labor-saving methods, since I could not formulate my demands and send them to the editor. Accordingly, I sought the cub reporter on the opposition rag and we decided there and then to form the Cub Reporter's union, without any affiliation with any central bodies, without any scale of wages or hours, but organized merely for the purpose of lessening the work of the "cubs."

Unions are labor-saving devices. It saved me lots of work, for when there was something to do, I, and the other member of the union, just sat down on easterly side of the court house and figured out how the thing could have happened. Then we went to the office and wrote the story. Nobody knew the difference. When the editor read the papers in the morning he wondered at the remarkable closeness of our stories in printing the same facts, but he only wondered, and he dared say nothing.

The few weeks following were weeks filled with hope and joy. We were quite chummy, the other fellow and I. Every afternoon would find us occupying seats at the theaters. When we wanted a day off, we just took it, returning to the office and saying "nothing doing." One day we were both in police court and they wanted something suppressed. I didn't take the story because they told me not to. One fellow came over and said money talks. I guessed it did. So did the cub on the other sheet, and we forgot all about the story, going out and playing pinochle like the labor reporter until it was time to return to the office and tell the editor that there was "nothing doing anywhere."

That day I sat at the poker table and witnessed my money fading away in the misty air. Every time the other fellow would win I put my hand in my pocket and pulled some more out. Determined to win, I played until every cent had gone into the pockets of the other players, or for cigars which I was not supposed to buy. Then I went in debt.

When I came to the office I was sorely depressed. Bobby, as usual, occupied my desk with his feet. In his mouth was the pipe I used to smoke when it was not otherwise in use.

"Bobby," I yelled, "you're smoking my pipe."

"Git out," said Bobby, "tell us somethin' new, can't yer?"

That made me angry, and I determined forthwith to chastise Bobby. I looked around for a heavy file, and found one. But Bobby, in the meantime, was also looking, and we faced each other, with drawn swords, so to speak. Then we decided to come together under the flag of truce, and I took possessison of the desk.

Just then the editor came in. He glared at Bobby and presto! the office boy vanished. Then he glared at me. I wanted to vanish, but couldn't.

"Get that murder story out as soon as possible," he instructed. My mouth stayed open for a few seconds after that, as if I was trying to understand his meaning. Then I did understand. A murder had been committed, and I knew nothing of it.

The editor noticed the pallor of my countenance, and he asked:

"Didn't you get the story?" I admitted that I had not heard of it.

"What!" he said enraged, "you never heard of it? Do you think you are working on a weekly gazette? Do you think this is a monthly magazine? This is a daily paper," he continued, "and we can't wait until next week to get the news."

"Shall I chase it now?" I asked. Then he became real angry. He looked around for something, but I had in the meantime, gone in search of the story I missed. When I got out on the street, a boy came up to me.

"Paper, mister?" he yelled; "all about the murder in Pittston!" I looked at the paper and found it was the opposition rag. Looking up, I saw the cub reporter on the detestable contemporary coming towards me. He wore an unearthely grin, and from the black headlines I knew I had been irrevocably, shamefully "scooped." I knew that he had played me false, and then it was my turn to be angry.

"Coward!" I hissed, "to play me false, thusly."

But my unworthy contemporary only laughed. "I looked for you," he said, "after I got the story, but couldn't find you. Instead of missing it altogether, I thought it best to write it and have it printed." Which, to my sorrow, was true.

That was the dissolution of the Cub Reporters' Local union, unaffiliated, and limited. After that shameful scoop, I trusted no man, but set to work reducing the corpulence accumulated during the weeks in which the Cub Reporters' union was in its most flourishing condition. A week, and I was again my former self, reduced to a mere skeleton, and working as hard as ever, always on the lookout for something that would make the editor and the rest of the bunch forget about the scoop. But try as I would, they remembered it above all else, and I was almost driven to desperation by their jeers and taunts.

It took almost two weeks to make them forget it. The downfall of the union which I had myself organized seemed ever to be a matter of fun for them, "Yo uought to get Hugh Frayne to do your organizing," they told me, but I didn't care after that what they told me. Since then I have the utmost disgust for unions. Some few days later I was sent to cover the meeting of the Central Labor union, but instead whiled my time at the card table, forgetting all about the assignment until reminded by the editor.

"Write your meeting," he said, and forthwith I wrote. What I wrote nobody ever understood: To tell the truth I didn't myself. But to the satisfaction of the editor, I sat down and furnished a column of interesting copy. From this experience it may be judged that I am learning the game. I wrote the story first and made the investigation later, just as the star reporter would do in such a case.

But the investigation caused serious trouble. I learned that owing to a lack of a quorum there was no meeting, and therefore not a single word of the story was true. I was indeed to be pitied. I confided my troubles to the star reporter and he looked condescendingly at me through his glasses on the tip of his nose.

"Pretty bad business," he volunteered, "pretty bad business. You have the real newspaper instinct, however, and I'll tell you how to get out of your scrape. Go back to the composing room, find the proof of the story, have the foreman hunt it up, and steal the type."

"Is it honorable to steal type?" I asked cautiously, but with anxiety.

"Is it honorable?" he ejaculated. 'Is it honorable to get fired? Is it honorable to be forever shamed before your fellow workers? Is it honorable to—"

But I was already looking among the stack of proofs for that story which caused the trouble. I found it. Taking it to the foreman I told him it was to be "killed" and he set it aside. A few minutes and the column of type had mysteriously and suddenly disappeared. It could not be found, exsept in the inner drawer of my desk, and I didn't want to find it. So it was lost for good.

But that was not all. I had begun again to feel the effects of the strenuosity of the life and wanted a few days' vacation. The office, however, would grant me none, and I began to consider seriously the advisability of hiring a substitute. I was ready to engage somebody to do my work when, owing to the illness of our correspondent in Pecktown, I had to go out there and send in a daily letter. I thought this a favorable opportunity to palm off somebody else's work as mine.

I engaged a substitute, who sent in just one letter. Then he received a letter. It said, in effect, that he should come right home, as his services were needed on the farm, and that his poetry and other things were not the least appreciated. I tried to look concerned but couldn't. When I came to the office next day, the editor met me with glaring eyes.

He said: "I have almost given up hope of ever making a newspaper man of you. Sometimes you're prospects are bright, but at other times you discourage me. What do you mean by sending such rot as this to be printed?"

He held out the letter, and I took it from him, and read it. It ran something like this:

"Pecktown, Feb. 9, '06.

"The cows around here tear up lawns, destroy trees and plants, and things which might be left out of doors."

—

Dan McCoy takes the cake for high living. While McCoy is not a small man, he himself stands six feet in his stockings. His brother is four inches taller. A nephew and a son of the dead man, who is a railroad conductor on the coast, is seven inches taller than his father was.

—

John Jones and Mary Smith committed suicide yesterday. The peculiarity about the affair is, neither of the two were of age.

—

A man committed murder last night. If you want further details, call up Dr. Brown, new phone 1171, after 4 o'clock when he ain't busy.

—

After a week's sport Mr. Kingly Scott returned home tired and got a little tipsy and thought he would change his boarding place. He packed his grip and away he went on a Wednesday night, but on Saturday he found out that there was no place like home, and he returned to beat his wife and children.

—

Chief of police, officer, constable and alderman, Will McHale got the fire Saturday night for being drunk. Pecktown is now without any police at all, which is one better than before.

—

Mr. Davids wishes to deny that he was wronged and arrested. His many friends in this town will agree with him.

—

We, the Democratic voters, do not like the administration. When we get into office we pledge that all the money will be honestly spent for other things. We like the way our Democratic officers are conducting the office and want the people to set them as watch dogs over the money.

—

The snow banks are very high and still snowing.

—

Gone home. At eleven o'clock Mrs. Jane Hugo departed this life for her real home. She is survived by those who live after her, and will her friends kindly send flowers, as the family are in hard circumstances.

—

Our genial burgess is still ill. (The editor will notice the poetry.) At the last meeting of the council, he expressed a feeling of sickness, and such a headache, and was confined to his bed about a week ago. His sickness has since developed, and he is dangerously ill with sickness. His condition is reported to have improved last night, but he is still ill with the sickness.

After reading a letter like that, with which I was credited, it was only right and proper that I should faint, and I promptly did so. When I awoke, I had the most serious time of my life, explaining how it all happened, and that I was not really the author of the literature that has occasioned more comment i nthe office than the most widely read story of the star reporter. Fame, then, was cheap, and I bought lots of it.

But I promised the editor solemnly that I would do my work myself hereafter, which accounts, perhaps, for my present condition. I am still alive, with thanks to the most genial, grateful and forgiving editor. After all, the editor has some human feelings for I am still on the paper.

F. E. B.

We heard a man say the other morning that the abbreviation for February—Feb.—means Freeze everybody, and that man looked frozen in his ulster. It was apparent that he needed the kind of warmth that stays, the warmth that reaches from head to foot, all over the body. We could have told him from personal knowledge that Hood's Sarsaparilla gives permanent warmth. It invigorate the blood and speeds it along through artery and vein, and really fits men and women, boys and girls, to enjoy cold weather and resist the attacks of disease. It gives the right kind of warmth, stimulates and strengthens at the same time, and all its benefits are lasting. There may be a suggestion in this for you. 10-11

TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY.
Do as the conservative investor does—buy only the best and safest.
The 6% preferred stock (cumulative) of the CONSOLIDATED REALTY COMPANY based on Scranton real estate is an investment worth looking into.
Scranton Investment Corporation.
Real Estate Exchange,
136-138 Washington Ave.
Old 'Phone, 1555. New 'Phone, 199.

RE-OPENING
—OF THE—
HOTEL TERRACE
Sunday, Feb. 11, 1906
Mr. Louis H. Isaacs, who has purchased this hotel from its former owner, Mr. Whyte, has engaged an experienced chef and remodeled it as far as practical, and will endeavor to make this a first class Family Hotel in every respect. Your patronage solicited.
SPECIAL FEATURE
SUNDAY DINNER
From 1 to 2 P. M. Price, 50 Cents
Music by Professor Lawrence.

Power of Suggestion.

"I've thought of a psychological experiment," said the mischief-loving girl. "I'm going to start a rumor and watch what comes of it."

"Dangerous business," warned her friend.

"Not at all. I shall simply ask Madge Houston whether, she has heard that this Miss Dewhurst, who is spending the winter here with her aunt, is engaged to Bob Hillman. And when she wants to know who told me, I shall say that I'm not at liberty to mention that I've been told at all. And I'll charge her not to speak my name in connection with it."

"But Bob Hillman doesn't even know the girl!"

"That's the interesting feature, I've selected two people whose families are not acquainted, who do not live near together and who move in distinctly different sets. Their isn't a chance in ten of their ever meeting, nor one in a thousand that they'd like each other if they did. Now, we'll see what happens.

A few weeks later Bob Hillman entered a car and sat down behind two young women whom he knew. One of them was reading a letter aloud, and to his amazement he heard: "May writes me that Bob Hillman is engaged. Do tell about the girl."

"Ahem! Good morning!" Bob broke in. "I couldn't help hearing and I'm interested."

"Of course you are," rejoined one of the girls, recovering herself. "I congratulate you, too. She's perfectly lovely."

"And her voice is wonderful!" chimed in the other. "I've been expecting to see you at our church, Mr. Hillman, ever since she took the position of soloist."

"Would you mind telling who she is?" Bob asked.

"Not in the least!" mockingly. "She's Miss Katharine Dewhurst—contralto singer of our church. Of course you never heard of her."

"And I'm engaged to her, am I?" Well, of all the thunderbolts out of a clear sky!" exclaimed Bob, pulling out a notebook. "Did you say her name is Katharine Dewhurst? Where is this church she sings in, anyway?"

"Isn't he the worst joker!" laughed the girls. "But spare his blushes. Let's talk of something else."

"I'm going to have some fun," remarked one of Katharine Dewhurst's acquaintances soon after this. "You know Katharine says she has never even met this Mr. Hillman, whose engagement to her has been reported all around. I know him, and I'm going to ask them both to a little dinner without letting either one know that the other is coming."

So the parties to the "engagement" met. Both rose to the emergency bravely, assuming a beautiful unconsciousness of the rumor, and the result of the evening was that Hillman not only asked permission to call, but occupied a conspicuous seat in the church where Katharine sung for the three Sundays following, much to the disapproval of a certain bachelor cousin of hers who considered it his particular mission to monopolize Katherine while she was in Chicago.

Then, one day, after several weeks of anxiety on the part of the bachelor cousin, a friend of his brought young Hillman into the club, and it gave him a fine chance to free his mind. He told Hillman plainly just how young Katharine was and warned him that the mysteriously rumored engagement had invested him with a certain glamour in her eyes and that young girls are susceptible anyway.

All of which might have been harmless, only it leaked out that the bachelor cousin had meddled and Katherine, in high majesty, suddenly began to treat Hillman with a frozen dignity, just to show him that girls of her age were not always susceptible, no matter what bachelor cousins might think!

Here follows a period of discomfort for the bachelor cousin, young Hillman and Katharine herself.

But nothing ever stands still. It was exactly two months and eight days from the time of the bachelor cousin's advice to Hillman when the michief-loving girl who started the rumor brought the morning paper to her friend and pointed to the society columns.

"Engaged! Bob Hillman and Miss Dewhurst!" she said, solemnly. "Goodness knows I hope it will turn out well—for I did it!"—Chicago News.

Tomato Jelly Salad.

Put one can of tomatos in a saucepan and let boil until softened, strain, add one teaspoon of sugar, one bay leaf, one-half teaspoon of celery seed, one-quarter teaspoon of cloves, one teaspoon of salt and a dash of cayenne; boil five minutes and pour over one-half box of gelatine softened in one-half cup of cold water. Strain, fill border mold and let harden on ice; when ready to serve dip the mold quickly into hot water; turn out the contents and fill the center with shaved celery moistened with mayonnaise.

THE AIM OF THE WISE
Investor is a steady income. The investment easily convertible into cash without loss and ample security.
This is what the 6% preferred stock (cumulative) of the CONSOLIDATED REALTY COMPANY is—safe, sound and conservative. Ask us about them.
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$600 CASH
Will buy, subject to a $900, 6% mortgage, a fine brick store and dwelling house, worth at least $2,500. Can easily be made a 15% investment, located a few doors from the Postoffice and the Waverly Hotel at Waverly, Pa. Lot 30x90; Building, 22x70.
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R. A. Amerman, President and Manager. John G. Sherwood, Secretary. Arthur Dunn, Treasurer.

Certainly we will have good skating, it's fine at Rocky Glen today, and
CONRAD
Has the Kind of
GLOVES AND CAPS
FOR THIS KIND OF SPORT
Seal Skin Caps from $4 to $15
Prices Reduced About 20 Per Cent.

Do You Want a Porch Light
and keep it lighted each evening until bedtime?
You Should Not Be Without One
It will cost to operate it less than one cent per hour.
BE MODERN. INSTALL ONE.
It is an ideal servant and does not talk back or demand evenings out.
The Suburban Electric Light Co.
509 Linden Street, Scranton, Pa.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

You, Smith, Jones and I Write an Article for Professor Brown to Dismember—Mr. Mann's "Myths" and "Legends."

The current number of the Literary Digest contains some comments upon an extremely interesting and important development of modern religious thought.

The article in question is "An Attempt to Popularize 'Higer Criticism,'" and it imparts in a very small compass a better idea of what the tangible results of this system of thought are than it has been my pleasure to read.

In order that we may all understand what is meant by the expression "Higher Criticism," we will take a look at a portion of its method.

Suppose you and I and John Smith and John Jones were to proceed to write an article together, you writing the first sentence, I the second, John Smith the third, and John Jones the fourth, and so on, possibly changing the order from time to time.

On account of our different use of words and our varying lines of thought, we would each write differently in certain respects.

Part of the theory of "higher criticism" is that if this article were to be submitted, say to Professor Brown, Ph. D., LL. D., etc., together with samples of other things we had written, that Professor Brown should first familiarize himself with the literary style of each of us, and then he would be able with unerring judgment and accuracy to dissect our article and tell precisely what sentences, phrases and words each of us had written.

Even this task would be no easy one for us because we lack the literary acumen necessary to distinguish always and infallibly the exact vocabulary and style even of persons we know pretty well, but Professor Brown is troubled by no such modesty and proceeds to dissect the writings of men he never saw, and of the products of whose pens only a little has come down to us.

I was once told the story of how this "higher critical" ability was put to a practical test and with what remarkable results—considering the claims made—the test came out.

At a convention of distinguished "higher critics" it was proposed that a triumphant demonstration be made of the accuracy of "higher critical" methods.

Several gentlemen were to compose an article along the lines you, Smith, Jones and I wrote one just now, and several copies of the composite product were to be submitted for dissection to several noted "higher critics," and the uniformity of the results of their analyses, each doing his work in private, was to be a living demonstration to the world of an infallible method.

The test was made: the experts' work was compared: and, lo, and behold, it reminded one, verily, of the "expert testimony" at a murder trial—no two of the "experts" were at agreement as to who wrote what!

Another peculiarity of a prominent school of the "higher critics" is that, following in the train of thought of many remarkably gifted modern thinkers, they are inclined to regard with suspicion the accounts of any happenings which cannot be made to square with the principles of physics, chemistry, or the other recognized laws of nature.

Well, to be short, the results of this line of thought were also once given a test before a distinguished body of "higher critics." In the course of the regular proceedings an old-fashioned member of the convention asked and was granted permission to read some rather noteworthy items he had collected along the lines under discussion. He read them.

"I would like to be assured," continued our old-fashioned friend, "how what I have read agrees with our modern 'higher critical' conclusions."

Several "experts" rose and voiced their satisfaction with what had been read. All were curious to know who were the writers.

"With your permission," said our friend, "I will be pleased to give you the authors' names," and he read the names. They included Voltaire, Tom Paine, Ingersoll and others of the same sort! In other words the "higher critics" were painfully arriving at the same results that very distinguished infidel and atheist writers had reached a century ago!

How far this has gone we can see for ourselves. Let us quote from the article mentioned:

"Stimulated by the movement in Germany to 'popularize' the higher criticism of the Bible, the Rev. Newton Mann, a Unitarian clergyman, is attempting to do the same thing for this country in a volume entitled, 'The Evolution of a Great Literature'—that is, the evolution of the Bible.

"In this popular omnium gatherum of advanced theology, which does not claim to contain anything new, we are told that Moses was probably a mythical character, Samuel was a 'clairvoyant' and a 'fortune teller,' and Ezekiel 'really had 'wheels in his head.''

"The sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt was 'a fiction of the Hebrew imagination,' we learn, and the idea that they introduced into Palestine the worship of one God and a high ethical standard is 'sheer fantasy.' The God they worshipped, says Mr. Mann, 'was the twin brother of Moloch, a fierce and merciless being, reflecting the temper of a ferocious band of invaders,' and 'the rites by which he was worshipped were bloody and revolting, having no likeness to the ritual long after adopted and attributed to Moses.'

"David was 'an unscrupulous man of blood,' and the ark before which he danced was simply 'a great fetich.' David and Solomon were not really writers, but 'David's having some little gift for song and for the harp sufficed, along with his kingly distinction, to get him the credit of writing the book of Psalms,' while it is 'unlikely' that Solomon, who has heretofore had some credit as a thinker and writer, 'ever busied himself in literary pursuits, and it is extremely doubtful that any word of the Bible is his.'

"The book of Deuteronomy, supposed to have been 'discovered' in the temple during repairs in Josiah's time, was really concocted for the occasion, Mr. Mann suggests, by some clever priest; and the 'Book of the Law of Moses' read to the people by Ezra, had a similar origin.

"Having thus disposed of the Old Testament, Mr. Mann turns to the new, and proceeds to cast suspicion upon pretty much everything in its pages. The miracles are 'legends,' the resurrection is a 'myth,' the account of Christ's birth is a 'charming conceit.'

"In the Acts of the Apostles 'we are in the full tide of legend,' and the only thing he seems to think certain about Paul's epistles is that they are 'not Paul's.' Mr. Mann calls John's Gospel a 'historical romance,' and says he could not have written such a story today 'on account of the prejudice against handling sacred characters in fiction.'"

I had long heard the story of the old Scotchman who came to the Bible class of a "higher critic" with nothing but the covers and back of his Bible, but I never gave it full credence till I read about Mr. Mann's book.

"Where's your Bible, Sandy?" he was asked.

"Here it is," said he, showing what he had. "You told me Moses didn't write the Pentateuch, the historical books are myths, David, Job, Solomon and the prophets never wrote their books, and the New Testament is full of fables and errors. So I brought all I had left. Here it is!" and he held up the covers and the gilt title!

It is interesting and important to observe the attitude of the great founder of Christianity and his inspired apostles on matters handled so deftly by many of the "higher critics."

Jesus and the apostles quoted from every book in the Old Testament and evidently considered them of divine authority, because they used them continually to support and prove the correctness of the ideas they advanced. The New Testament is full of references to and quotations from the writings of Moses, David and the prophets. The people of Berea, for example (Acts 17-11), were called 'more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily whether those things were so."

"Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it," (Deuteronomy 4:2) was considered by the Jews a command of God, and never was a people so scrupulous as the Jews of preserving, "jot and tittle"—of not permitting the smallest change in the writings they considered to be from their Creator. How in contrast stands the "higher critic," who would have us discard whole books of the Bible?

On the count of belief in the miracles and other supernatural occurrences of the Old Testament, the tendency of our higher critical friends is to disbelieve them as being in the same class as the "myths" and "legends" of heathen peoples.

The attitude of Christ was as follows: "Jonah was three days and three nights in a whale's belly," (Matthew 12:40). "Noah entered into the ark, and the flood came and destroyed them all," (Luke 17:28). "Lot went out of Sodom, it rained fire and brimstone from heaven," (Luke 17:29), showing his belief in the "myths" and "legends" of the higher critics.

Paul believed the "myth of Eden"—"By one man's offense death reigned by one," (Romans 5:17), and "the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtility." (2 Corinthians 11:3).

Peter believed the account of Balaam's miraculous warning, "the dumb ass speaking with a man's voice forbade the madness of the prophet," (2 Peter 2:16), and nearly all the other miracles of the Old Testament found place among the things believed in by the Lord and His great apostles.

The truth about miracles, of course, is that the great Spirit, Jehovah, who created all things, has all things under his control. In other words the material universe is under the control of the Great Spirit, and variations of the apparent laws of nature, are really always in harmony with the laws of the unseen spirit world, which laws have never been revealed to man, and which mankind never could comprehend without some special revelation not as yet communicated by God.

There are two roads either of which men, as free agents, are at liberty to take—the road of belief in Jehovah and his revelation, and the road of disbelief. As examples of the right kind of belief Jesus and the apostles are safe guides to follow, and their mode of belief is clearly indicated in the foregoing.

It appears to me that different sections of the road of unbelief have different names. The first part is named "Higher Criticism," the next "Infidelity," then follows "Agnosticism," and finally "Atheism." Different people seem to be suited with stopping at different points along the road, but it is all one road.

How came the "Higher Criticism" part of the road to be opened up?

By the application of methods of investigation, suited to natural, material things, to spiritual things. The method will not work any more than metallurgy is applicable to problems of medicine. Natural methods trying to understand the Bible fail of their purpose for "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; neither can he know them because they are spiritually discerned." (1 Corinthians 2:14). And so the application to the Bible of the method described in connection with the article you, Smith, Jones and I wrote, while splendid mental gymnastics, is worthless in trying to arrive at an appreciation of the truths of the word of God.

There is another reason why we prefer to stick to the way of believing in miracles, etc., that Jesus and the apostles had.

The great systems of scientific thought of a generation or two ago—where are they? Buried in the rubbish heap of discarded theories! The scientific systems of today, whether those applied to material things or to religion, will surely be the "back numbers" of tomorrow, or one terse old proverb is out of date—"History repeats itself."

In material science we have to take the best there is and be up to date, but in our way of taking the Bible we prefer to be about nineteen centuries behind the times, and follow the good, reliable, old guides of the apostolic age.

Finally, let us make a clean-cut distinction between individuals and ideas.

Let us turn the full blaze of the searchlight upon ideas; but let us cover the individuals with the mantle of Christian love which "thinketh no evil" (I. Corinthians 13: 5).

We have known too many men who hold precious the ideas of the "higher criticism," and have appreciated their nobility of character too thoroughly, to surmise evil purposes in them, or indeed any but the highest motives. We honor and respect them and love the wholesouled lovableness which finds expression in uncounted deeds of charity; at the same time we would wish them back again on "the old paths." Neither would we, in so far as they are absolutely sincere in their ideas, think that those who now find themselves somewhere along the "higher criticism-Atheism" road are under divine condemnation, for ignorance of one's true position is a valid plea at the throne of grace, or Jesus would never have prayed, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do" (Luke 23: 34). Nor could a candid man fail to see the potential value of the immense amount of knowledge patiently dug out in the researches, archaeological and otherwise, conducted under the auspices of the "higher critical" movement.

Finally we can rest in absolute assurance that these conditions exist because the wise, just and loving creator designed that they should be permitted to exist at this time. In due time we shall all fully appreciate the wisdom of the present situation and see that no better way could possibly have been for divine wisdom would have selected a better plan had there been one,

Yours very truly,
Geo. H. Fisher,
643 Harrison Ave.
Scranton, Pa., Feb. 12, 1906.

PHILLIPS CHALLENGES DEMOCRACY OF GIBBONS

In a Statement to the Public the Anti-Machine Candidate Asks the Democratic One What Right He Has to Parade Under His Party's Banner.

Hon. Frederick Phillips, the Anti-Machine candidate for mayor, in a statement to the public issued yesterday, challenges the Democracy of John Gibbons. The statement reads as follows:

To John Gibbons, Candidate for Mayor of Scranton:

Sir:—You seek the votes of the Democratic voters of Scranton at the coming election, for mayor.

On what grounds? Because you are a Democrat?

What have you ever done for the Democratic party to entitle you to its support? What right have you to parade under its banner? Let's see just what kind of a Democrat you are. During your activity in politics you have had many opportunities to support and work for many estimable gentlemen who were nominated by the Democratic party for different city and county offices. Did you do it? I present the following list for you to consider. Did you support Randolph Crippen, Democratic candidate for mayor in 1893? What did you do for John P. Quinnan, Democratic candidate for representative in 1894? or for James G. Bailey, Democratic candidate for mayor in 1896; Fred. W. Warnke, Democratic candidate for recorder of deeds in 1897 and again in 1900; George S. Horn, Democratic candidate for district attorney in 1897; Charles H. Schadt, Democratic candidate for sheriff in 1897; Hon. M. F. Sando, Democratic candidate for congress in 1898; M. F. Conry, Democratic candidate for congress in 1900; George Howell, Democratic candidate for congress in 1902; John T. Fahey, Democratic candidate for mayor in 1903; George Howell, Democratic candidate for congress in 1904 and others including myself?

Did you do your duty as a Democrat in supporting these regular nominees of the Democratic party? On the contrary, I charge you openly with not only failing to support the candidacy of the above nominees of the Democratic party but, in many cases, including my own, with using all your efforts to bring about their defeat and with actually accomplishing it.

Time doesn't heal all wounds and some of the above candidates still assert and claim openly that while they were receiving your assurance of support, you were working against them and actually brought about their defeat.

It's up to you Mr. Gibbons. Unless you disprove these statements, you cannot rank as a Democrat and cannot expect and will not receive the straight Democratic vote.

Frederick W. Phillips.

TO DEMOCRAT VOTERS.

Read the above list carefully. Search your memories to find if my statement is true. If your memories fail you or if you are unfamiliar with the facts, ask your neighbors or some of the above candidates. If you are then satisfied of the truth of the above statement, I submit to you, that John Gibbons is unworthy of your support and I ask and expect you to vote for me for mayor on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, upon the Anti-Machine ticket.

I base my claims for your support upon my record as a consistent Democrat.

Frederick W. Phillips.

Facts and Figures for the Taxpayer

In 1900 the total expense for the maintenance of the public schools was..........	$327,033.14
In 1905 this had been increased to, with no night school expense..............	$400,212.87
In 1900 the supply room expense was..............	$ 780
In 1905 the cost was	$3,204
In 1900 the bonded indebtedness of the Scranton school district was..............	$ 445,000
In 1905 the bonded indebtedness was..........	$1,020,000
The new No. 8 School, corner of Maple street and Cedar avenue cost..........................	$46,500
The building cost..........................	$30,000
The site cost..............................	$16,500

It was bought from John Gibbons' brother's estate!

Any number of other instances of extravagant management can be cited, but the above tells a startling story to the taxpayer who is asked to make John Gibbons mayor,

Five years ago taxpayers paid about as much school tax as they paid city tax. In 1905 your school tax was nearly twice as much as your city tax.

Do you want that kind of management of the city's affairs? The people are the owners. They pay the expense. Shall the city be run in the interest of the taxpayer, or along the lines of the school board management?

DIMMICK STANDS FOR A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN THE INTEREST OF THE TAXPAYER

WEDDED IN THE WHITE HOUSE

(Continued From Page One.)

right through the solid double line of men and women who had come there to see him married.

Twelve o'clock had been sounded by the city bells, the assembled guests heard the strokes that penetrated through the partly open windows of the east room. Everyone who could looked out along the corridor toward its farthest end, but the big mahogany doors that gave entrance to the state dining room were closed. A minute passed and still no sign of opening the doors where the ushers, as most knew, were waiting the signal to form the procession. Another minute went by. The orchestra had ceased to play. Then at four minutes past noon the doors flew apart and the frock coated ushers appeared and got into position. They wore black coats, white waistcoats, pearl grey puff cravats, grey trousers and each had a boutonnierre. These were the ushers: Quincy A. Shaw, jr., of Boston; Frederick Winthrope, of New York; Francis R. Bangs and Guy Norman, of Boston, all college mates of the groom at Harvard; B. A. Wallingford, jr., of Cincinnati, who married Mr. Longworth's sister; Larz Anderson, of Washington, great grandson of the first Nicholas Longworth and second cousin of the groom; Viscount Charles De Chambrun, brother of Count Adelbert De Chambrun, who married Mr. Longworth's younger sister, and Theodore Roosevelt, jr., brother of the bride.

At a signal to the orchestra conductor from Major McCawley "click" went the conductor's baton as he brought it down on the music stand in front of him. Then sounded a bugle call, that which every military man present recognized as "the president." As the few sounding notes died away, "click" went the conductor's baton again and then his musicians burst out in the strains of Wagner's wedding march from "Tannhauser."

Bride's Attire.

From their position at the far end of the corridor the ushers started forward, their step in unison to the music. They were two by two, and young Theodore Roosevelt led off the files. Slowly and impressively they walked along, and behind them, as slowly and impressively, came the president of the republic with his daughter leaning on his left arm. For once in those years of his life that he has lived in the White House, Mr. Roosevelt found himself not the chief object of interest on the occasion of a ceremonial in which he participated. All eyes were on the bride. She was slightly pale, but showed not the slightest signs of nervousness. Her face wore a smile, a very sweet and wistful smile. Those who watched her said that she had never looked better. As she passed those lined at the end of the corridor nearest the east room, some of whom she knew, she turned her happy face towards them, but while looking into their eyes, gave no token of recognition other than a brightening of her smile. The president was smiling, too, and he nodded in a dignified way to one or two in the corridor gathering. Miss Roosevelt's train extended a long distance behind her and when she reached the entrance to the east room two attendants lifted and held it until she had crossed the sill. It was a wonderful thing to masculine eyes, that train. And the gown was wonderful, too, and her slender, graceful figure was shown to its very best advantage by this princess style creation of richest heaviest white satin. The seams of the front width were outlined with corded satin, and the bodice was made with a round neck. About the neck was a festoon of the rare old point lace which adorned her mother's wedding gown, and the elbow sleeves were made of rows of this lace and finished with a satin bow at the front of the arm at the bend of the elbow. Orange blossoms outlined the neck, and little bunches of them appeared upon the shoulders. The court train, of heaviest brocade satin, in a lily pattern hung from the shoulders and lay full four yards upon the floor, ending in a sharp square finish. Around the train was a quilling of the plain satin. Her veil was of the flimsiest tulle and completely enveloped her. She wore it off the face, and it was arranged in a sort of cap fashion on top of her head, a wreath of orange blossoms outlining the top. Her hair was worn low on her neck, and in it at the back was a gold comb, very plain and simple. About her neck was the gift of the bridegroom at Christmas, a diamond necklace, which formed a narrow dog collar, and below it she wore a string of perfectly graduated diamonds, beginning in the front with very large ones, the bridal gift of Mr. Longworth. Her only corsage ornament was a sunburst of diamonds about 3 inches in diameter, with a very large sapphire in the middle. Her bouquet of white orchids, mixed with maiden hair fern, was made in the English fashion of a cascade, which hung far down towards the bottom of her skirt, the stems tucked in her right arm. A few of the orchids were tinged with violet and long streamers of white gauze ribbon tied them together. Upon her white satin slippers were an ancient pair of Roosevelt shoe bucklets set with diamonds, which have been for many generations in the family, and which were loaned the bride for the occasion by her cousin, who now owns them.

The Ceremony.

Bishop Satterlee stood alone on the platform in the east wall embrasure holding the prayer book in his hand. He had no assistants. As the bride and her father reached the dais, Mr. Longworth stepped forward, and as Miss Roosevelt dropped her right hand from the president's arm she extended it to the groom, and with him ascended the low steps to where the bishop was standing. Best Man Perkins stepped to the platform also, but the president did not. Then as the wedding march ceased the officiating clergyman began reading the impressive words of the episcopal marriage service, beginning:

"Dearly beloved." He has a deep, rich voice that suited the dignity and the solemnity of the ceremony. When he reached that part of the service where the bride and groom are asked if either knew of any impediment to their marriage his voice dropped and only the two addressed could hear distinctly what the bishop said. The responses of the bride and groom to the questions put by the clergyman were hardly audible a few feet away. "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man," asked the bishop in accordance with the ritual, and in his usual manner President Roosevelt stepped forward with a prompt "I do." Placing the hand of his daughter in that of the groom the president stepped from the platform and moved back a pace or two, to where Mrs. Roosevelt was standing. The bride's voice could be heard distinctly as she repeated the words plighting her troth. The groom's tones were very low and could hardly be distinguished.

The marriage ceremony was concluded with a recitation of the lord's prayer by Bishop Satterlee, and then the newly wedded couple knelt on a satin covered prie dieu that had been placed before them and received the benediction.

As bride and groom arose, Mrs. Roosevelt moved forward and put her arms around her step-daughter, gave her a motherly hug, several of them in fact, and a kiss. Then, while she was congratulating the groom and welcoming him into the Roosevelt family, the president kissed his daughter. Mrs. Longworth, mother of the groom, kissed her son and his wife. Grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and other near kinfolk all came forward and there was much kissing and expressions of good wishes.

For nearly an hour Mr. and Mrs. Longworth stood there on the dais, receiving their friends. Intimates of the young bride were kissed enthusiastically by her, but with most of the guests she merely shook hands and acknowledged their greetings with a smile. It was a trying ordeal, and both bride and groom seemed glad when it was over. While all this was going on, the president and Mrs. Roosevelt had taken position in the blue room, where they received the guests. It was just a few minutes to 1 o'clock when the bride and groom left the dais and proceeded, accompanied by the ushers and military aides, to the private dining room, which opens into the state dining room, a big apartment adorned with the heads of bears and Rocky Mountain goats and other trophies of wild sport. They took possession in front of the old marble mantel and here their relatives and friends greeted them again. Major Charles McCawley, always gallant, brought in the bride's cake, a big affair that caused the major to bend over with its weight. Drawing his sword, Major McCawley grasped the blade and thrust the pearl mounted hilt in the bride's direction. Without any hesitation she took the weapon firmly in her right hand and with one sharp thrust of the point into the center of the cake penetrated deeply into its yellow richness. Then deftly drawing the sword hilt downward, but keeping the point firmly fixed in the cake, she split the confection wide open. "Let somebody else do the rest," she said as she withdrew the sword and returned it to its owner.

Somebody handed the bride a bundle of telegrams, twenty or more of them. She read them all. One was handed around among the company. It was from Uniontown, Pa., and said:

"We have named our new baby Alice. She has just arrived."

The bride did not know the sender, but she was evidently pleased over the compliment.

The room was crowded by this time. Everybody was toasting the bride and groom, but there were no formal speeches or responses. Then Mrs. Longworth, taking her bridal bouquet from the mantel where she had placed it, began distributing its blossoms among those who clustered around her and importuned for a floral remembrance. This over the bride attempted to get a bite to eat, but just then one of the guests brought in the tiny Pekinese pug which was given to Miss Roosevelt when she was in China last year. Mrs. Longworth had a wine glass in one hand and a plate in the other, but she handed them both to those near her, and with a cry of pleasure, picked up the woolly dog and fondled him. The pug was dressed for the occasion in a wide necktie of rich satin ribbon and seemed to enjoy himself immensely.

It was 2 o'clock before the bride and groom left the dining room, and going to the second floor of the White House were photographed singly and together. Then Mrs. Longworth went away to change her wedding gown, while the groom returned to the dining room to have further converse with his best man, ushers and other male friends.

When the bride had donned her going away gown she went out on the south or rear entrance of the White House. Her presence there became known quickly, and there was a rush of her friends and relatives, both male and female, to that portion of the mansion. Most of the young people in this invading party were armed with bags of rice.

Then the groom appeared and quickly taking his wife's arm rushed her into a waiting automobile car that had been placed at the disposal of the couple by Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean of this city. Laughing gayly, the bride and groom waived their hands and the car started off, and down upon them from the portico above and from the doorway through which they had escaped descended showers of rice. It was said that there were some old shoes, and there was a rumor afterwards that one of these had given Mr. Longworth a black eye. As the car passed out of the White House grounds the couple turned again and waved their hands to these behind them, and then settled back in their seats for the rapid journey out to "Friendship," Mr. McLean's place, where they will spend the first portion of their honeymoon.

Regal Gifts for Bride.

Few brides not of royal birth have ever been the recipient of so many and such valuable gifts as were received by Miss Roosevelt. For weeks these tributes of love and affection have been pouring into the White House. The bride and the members of the family were almost overwhelmed by the number and character of the presents. It was not that they were so valuable, intrinsically, although, in the aggregate they represent a great sum; but it was the spirit which animated the givers which appealed strongly to Miss Roosevelt. Many of the presents were accompanied by oral or written expressions of the deep and sincere regard in which the bride is held by persons of all classes, not only in her own country, but throughout the world.

Weeks ago, on behalf of their daughter, the president and Mrs. Roosevelt let it be known that certain proffered gifts could not be accepted. It was their desire that the wedding, so far as the presents were concerned, at least, should be stripped of official character. An intimation was conveyed, through diplomatic channels, that it was the desire of the president that no gifts should be made to Miss Roosevelt on behalf of foreign governments; that presents of such nature properly could be received only from the executives of the governments through the ambassadors or ministers accredited to the American government. The only present, therefore, which may be said to come directly is that of the Cuban republic. It was provided prior to the receipt of the president's delicate intimation, and, in the peculiar circumstances, could not be declined.

During the past week hundreds of remembrances, so particularly precious in the eyes of a bride, have arrived at the White House for Miss Roosevelt. By far the greater number of them came from personal friends and acquaintances. Her joy was clouded in a measure, by the receipt of presents from people of whom she never had heard, who followed the gifts immediately with requests for invitations to the wedding. Some of the gifts were costly, but those which so evidently were sent with the idea thereby of obtaining an invitation to the wedding were returned instantly to the senders.

It can be said with perfect confidence in the accuracy of the statement that, while many of the presents received by the bride are very valuable, some of them being particularly so by reason of the circumstances surrounding them, the value of the gifts has been greatly exaggerated. Many of those who remembered Miss Roosevelt with presents are by no means wealthy, and it is quite certain they could not afford to make such presents as they have been credited with having given. The definite announcement of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt that no list of the bridal gifts would be made public was approved cordially by friends of the families of both the bride and bridegroom, but it has placed a premium on the exaggeration so greatly deprecated by the president himself.

Bride's Future Home.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The future home in Washington of Miss Roosevelt is one of the interesting houses belonging to "Old" Washington. It is situated on a corner in the very heart of what was many years ago the most fashionable and aristocratic neighborhood of the capital. Fashion has moved up a few paces and left behind many of the old conservative families who cling to their homes with their memories and family traditions. The houses of this neighborhood are all big and roomy and stately, the large rooms and high ceilings being associated with the stately old mahogany furniture of our forefathers.

The Longworth home is a rented house. Mr. Longworth and his mother have spent the past two years in it and have done much entertaining there. It is the former home of Dr. and Mrs. John Davies Jones, but since the death of Dr. Jones, three years ago, his widow and only daughter have not occupied it but have leased it and spent the most of their time abroad. During their occupancy of the house brilliant entertainments were given there, for their daughter, Miss Martina Potter Jones, was a very popular young woman, and was rated as one of the young heiresses of the capital. Miss Jones is now the wife of an Italian nobleman and her mother is still abroad with her.

The house is now an English basement, having been remodelled into one of the more modern styles, the high steps being done away with and a roomy hall being put in. This change was made by Dr. Jones when he bought the property and changed his residence from Cincinnati to Washington.

Mrs. Jones was a daughter of the late Martin Potter of Cincinnati. He left a large fortune to his daughter. On her removal to Washington she selected this plain, old-fashioned house for its bigness and adaptability for entertaining, for she had planned a social campaign. She carried this out for some years, until the unexpected death of her husband changed everything and she was glad to lease the house to the young representative from the Cincinnati district, whose mother was an old and valued friend.

Miss Roosevelt was a frequent guest in this very house years before she had any acquaintance with Representative Longworth. She was in the same set with Miss Jones and saw a great deal of her. The house is entered by an unimposing front door—in fact, the appearance of the mansion from the outside is most ungainly. It looks like an overgrown schoolboy as he outgrows his clothes. It is four stories in height, with perfectly plain walls. It is a corner house, with the entrance on the side. There is neither front nor back yard, but a small bit of parking on both sides, so that it does not actually stand on the sidewalk.

Across the street is the famous Alibi club, noted for its dinners. On the diagonal corner is the residence of the well-known Wallach family, and on the opposite corner the former home of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnstone, another White House belle as well as mistress during the term of her uncle, President Buchanan. Mrs. Johnstone returned to Washington after the death of her two sons and her husband, purchased the old-fashioned house in the old-fashioned district, and ended her days there. The house is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan of New York.

Everything Returned.

"Are you beginning to get any returns from your literary work?"

"Yes, indeed. I'm not getting anything else."—Kansas City Times.

It is boasted that the Missouri penitentiary contains the largest Christian Endeavor society in the world.

DIMMICK WILL TALK ON MONDAY NIGHT

Dimmick will talk Monday night at:

Washington hall, opposite Clarke Bros., West Side.

St. Mary's hall, North End.

Jackson street, near Keyser avenue.

Each meeting will open at 7:30 o'clock.

The taxpayers will be interested in what Mr. Dimmick has to say.

Meeting at D. D. Evans' hall in the Fifteenth ward Monday night at 7:30 o'clock.

News of Secret Societies

I. O. O. F.

Last Thursday evening a complimentary reception and social was given by the Odd Fellows' Entertainment association at the Odd Fellows temple.

The degree staff of Ivy lodge, No. 295, exemplified the second degree upon a class of candidates last Monday evening. The staff were highly complimented for their good work. Tomorrow evening they will exemplify the third degree.

Rushbrook lodge, No. 850, Jermyn, held a very important session last Thursday evening.

By the death of Alexander Noble, sr., which occurred at Plymouth last week, Shawnee lodge, No. 225, lost a faithful and valuable old member and one of the oldest in this section. The lodge attended the funeral in a body on the seventeenth inst.

Penn township encampment held a well attended session last week, when one member was reinstated and one received the patriarchal degree. Two new petitions were also received for membership. At the conclusion of the work a large delegation of third degree members of East Park lodge were admitted and entertained. A motion prevailed by the encampment to invite the grand officers to be present to hold a public installation of officers on March 28.

Last Tuesday evening the degree staff of Ivy lodg, No. 295, gave an exhibition of the first degree at the hall of East Park lodge, No. 1042.

The coming month promises to be a lively one in the subordinate lodges in this section, as the nomination and election of officers will take place, in some lodges, no representative has been elected and the scramble for this office promises to be lively between the past grands for a trip to the Smoky City in May.

Ontario has three hundred lodges with a membership of thirty thousand and they have funds to their credit of $1,500,000. They paid out for relief last year $100,000.

Robertson lodge, No. 450, will hold an open meeting next Friday evening at which some of the principal officers will expound the fundamental issues of our fraternity.

Brother David B. Thomas, the district deputy grand master of Beaver county, writes: "All the lodges in my district are increasing their membership and good harmony prevails."

Brother William Jennings of Brownsville lodge, No. 51, has been a member of the order for sixty-one years, and although eighty-two years of age he attends the lodge quite often.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has for its object the elevation of human character, the relief of its members in time of trial and distress, the visitation of the sick, the burial of the dead, the education of the orphans and the protection of the widows and the aged. It teaches man to adore his creator, to be faithful to his country and fraternal to his fellowman; it has beautiful and instructive forms and binding obligations, which makes it a potent factor for good; it has the largest membership of any secret organization in the world, and in Pennsylvania alone it has 130,000 members.

Let every member in Lackawanna county take off his coat and work for the election of Brother Fred C. Hanyen of Lodge No. 490 to the office of grand warden of the Grand lodge. Use your influence in his behalf, knowing well that he is capable, well versed and energetic in the principles of Odd Fellowship.

Taylorville lodge, No. 68, Taylor, worked the second and third degree last Thursday evening upon different classes of candidates.

Scranton, Pa., Feb| 24, 1906.

To the Noble Grands of Penna.:

Dear Sirs and Brothers,—I want to call to your attention the candidacy of my friend, Past Grand Fred C. Hanyen, of Electric Star lodge, No. 490, I. O. O. F. of Clark's Green, Pa., for the office of grand warden of the Grand lodge of Pennsylvania.

I have known Brother Hanyen for a long time and unhesitatingly recommend him as a worthy brother and eminently fitted to pass through the chairs of the Grand lodge. He has been closely identified with Odd Fellowship in Lackawanna county and in the city of Scranton, for many years. He has represented his lodge in the Grand lodge several years and was elected D. D. G. M| of the second district of Lackawanna county, which includes the city of Scranton by an exceedingly large vote, which office he now holds.

By profession, Brother Hanyen is a lawyer with a large and growing practice in the city of Scranton. Previous to entering upon the practice of law he was principal of the Waverly high school, formerly Madison academy, for a period of eight years. In the profession of teaching he gained high rank and proved himself then, as now, worthy of the confidence and respect of all.

Brother Hanyen has the unanimous endorsement and support of the past grands of his district, all of whom are earnestly working for his election, as they feel confident that his elevation to the office of grand warden will ensure to the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania an administration satisfactory in every particular.

I am writing you to secure your help and assistance in behalf of Brother Hanyen. I want to ask you for your vote and the vote of as many more as you can possibly get for him. By so doing you will confer a personal favor upon me.

Thanking you in advance for any favors extended, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

P. G. of No. 668.

IMPROVED ORDER RED MEN.

Kiskiminitas tribe, No. 66, will admit a class of eighteen palefaces during worm moon.

The committee to arrange the ticket to be voted for the last meeting next month, and which contains the names of those who have accepted an office, have met and have completed their work. The tickets will be distributed to the various tribes the first of worm moon.

On the seventh sun, worm moon, Peosta tribe, No. 378, will admit a large class and will hold an entertainment.

Anawan tribe, No. 361, Hallstead, have consolidated with Owatta tribe, No. 255, Great Bend. The consolidation took place during the past week. This leaves Hallstead without any tribe.

Otzinachzon tribe, No. 419, will hold a grand rally on next Wednesday sun. A parade of the members of the tribe and the tribes from the surrounding vicinity has been arranged.

Tongwa tribe, No. 322, celebrated their anniversary with an entertainment this moon.

Capouse tribe, No. 196, Scranton, held a very important meeting at their wigwam last Wednesday evening.

Charles Bogar, a member of Warapha tribe, No. 211, Peckville, buried his wife last week.

Lahaska tribe, No. 183, New Cumberland, have adopted to membership during this great sun so far thirty-nine palefaces.

Muskoka tribe, No. 205, has reached the four hundred mark in membership. They have eight more palefaces to be admitted during this week.

Tauk-han-ne tribe, No. 440, with its fifty-five members, will adopt a class of fourteen next moon.

The degree staff of Chattahoochee tribe, No. 17, has a record to be proud of. During the past great sun they visited thirty tribes and worked the degree upon five hundred palefaces.

Mingo tribe, No. 124, were presented this month with a beautiful banner by their lady friends.

Lenni Lenape tribe, No. 3, adopted a class of twenty in cold moon.

JR. O. U. A. M.

Company R, Taylor, first regiment of the order in Pennsylvania, will hold a monster picnic at Atherton grove, Taylor, on Decoration day. The full regiment, under the direction of Colonel Richer, will be present.

Accompanied by a delegation of active workers State Vice Councilor John G. Fry paid an official visit last week to Fred C. Taylor council, No. 762.

An entertainment and dance will be held under the auspices of the National Orphans' Home association of the eastern district on the tenth of next month.

Ione council, No. 765, presented a beautiful American flag to the public school at Llanerch last Thursday.

The old opposition to the state and national councils, which had been brewing for a number of years, and which broke out at the state council at Scranton and which caused a general disruption in our ranks is gradually diminishing, and the disaffected councils who have been stubborn to give allegiance to the constituted authorities or to pay the annual per capita tax, are now openly proclaiming their loyalty and assuming their former relations to the brotherhood. One of the largest of such accessions is that of Bridesburg council, No. 135, which with nearly 600 members voted unanimously to give their allegiance to the state council. Thus, our ranks are assuming their old standard.

By all means after the good work being done in the upper part of the state, let the annual session of the state council for 1907 be held at Scranton, so that it can adjourn proper and in order, for the last one has never adjourned properly yet.

Pioneer council, No. 822, Scranton, continues to increase their list of membership.

The members of Lookout council, No. 39, N. J., turned out every member to the funeral of their deceased brother, Frederick Tyas, last week.

On the eighth of next month the third annual banquet of Col. T. D. Lewis council, No. 1015, Scranton, will take place, and everything points to its success.

Lackawanna Valley council, No. 81, Taylor, are increasing their list of membership. A large class were received last week.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

The general committee of arrangements for the Grand castle demonstration to be held at Reading during the month of May, when the Grand castle session will hold their annual convocation, held an important session last Thursday at which the grand chiefs were present.

John A. Ehly, a past chief of Hancock castle, No. 88, has been appointed to represent the funeral benefit association at Norristown.

Henry Clay castle, No. 247, Olyphant, celebrated their eighteenth anniversary last Monday evening with a grand entertainment and social.

Pennsylvania castle, No. 21, will work the pilgrim's degree upon seven new applicants at their meeting next Thursday evening.

Delta castle, No. 216, are preparing to celebrate their anniversary with a big banquet.

Star of Cambria, No. 464, will work the crusader's degree upon four applicants next Tuesday evening.

Golden Crown castle, No. 89, has been stirring up things for the welfare of the order and the castle in general during the past two months. Result, a large increase in members.

Oakdale castle, No. 224, after a period of sleepiness, have again woke up to their duties and have been successful to increase seven new members to their role.

Pride of Cambria, No. 52, and Star of Cambria, No. 464, have appointed a committee to prepare a prize and to contest which of the two castles will make the largest increase in membership during the term.

Old Forge castle, No. 339, met last evening with Noble Grand William Miller presiding. They worked the pilgrim's degree.

Florence R. Nicholson temple, No. 82, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, captured two new candidates last Saturday evening.

Manchester castle, No. 212, made an excellent record during the last term, both in finance and the increase of new members.

Greensburg castle, No. 366, have a crack degree team which takes the prize entirely at the castles in the western part of the state. It is nothing unusual for them to travel ninety miles to work the degrees.

Over 200 members of No. 82, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, sat down to a banquet at the close of installation.

Several contests will be inaugurated for the commanderies at the next grand castle session.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Sarah Bennett lodge, No. 2, Wilkes-Barre, held a successful entertainment and county fair last week.

Sister Inez A. Hall of Myrtle lodge, No. 60, Lycoming, is making an active canvass of the lodges for the office of grand warden of the Grand Rebekah assembly.

Luella lodge, No. 90, Erie, had the pleasure of initiating a class of new members last meeting.

The order is becoming more prosperous every day, and it has received more freedom from the supreme grand lodge. Since then the increase is larger.

Lucretia lodge, No. 109, Carbondale, will hold an important session on next Tuesday evening.

Lady Esther lodge, No. 741, Tunkhannock, will meet next Wednesday evening and will work the initiation, after which a social session will be held.

The following compliment to our order was recently given at a banquet, "The Rebekah sisterhood, the useful, graceful and beautiful branch of Odd Fellowship."

Miriam lodge, No. 12, and Sussanah lodge, No. 247, Harrisburg, are doing excellent work, and are increasing their membership every month.

There are over four thousand members in the little state of Arkansas.

May Griffin lodge, No. 84, Clarks Summit, will work the initiatory degree at their meeting next Tuesday evening. The members of this lodge are anxious to see one of their members, Brother Fred C. Hanyen, elected grand warden of the Odd Fellows.

Next Thursday evening Thalia lodge, No. 116, Pittston, will hold one of their important sessions. All members requested to be present.

MODERN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The reports from Texas are very encouraging and show that the M. P. A. are fast gaining a strong foothold there.

Twelve new lodges were organized during the month of January.

The entertainment given last week by Lincoln lodge, No. 83, was an enjoyable affair and several new applications for membership have been received.

No claims for sickness or death benefit were paid out to any of the members of the lodges in the county of Lackawanna during the month of January.

District Organizer Willihm Linney is hard at work through the county establishing new lodges.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Myrtle Wreath lodge, No. 61, have issued a statement to their members of the standing of their lodge, which makes an exhibit of finances equaled by only a few Pythian lodges in the state. Last term a net gain in finance is shown of almost $800, bringing the present assets of the lodge to $19,248.98, with a membership of 287.

Grand Chancellor Willis H. Faber paid an official visit last Tuesday evening to Rescue lodge, No. 371, North Scranton, and conferred the past chancellor degree upon a large class.

The following are the officers of Myrtle Wreath lodge, No. 61, for the present term: Chancellor commander, William Scheid; vice chancellor commander, George Palm; master at arms, Morris Covinsky; master of finance, William Culbertson, and keeper of records and seals, Richard V. Paynter.

Brother W. Wallace of Sheridan lodge, No. 210, Peckville, buried his wife last Sunday. Several members of the lodge attended.

Continental lodge, No. 168, last Wednesday evening worked the third rank upon several candidates in long form, the degree staff performing their work in a creditable manner, several visitors being present.

The family entertainment held by the members of Comet lodge, No. 431, South Scranton, last Wednesday evening was a grand success.

The members of Taylorville lodge, No. 462, lost a faithful member by the death of Past Chancellor William J. Davey last week.

New Orleans, La., have started a movement among the lodges to build a Pythian temple to cost from $250,000 to $300,000.

Carbondale lodge, No. 230, expects to give a royal welcome to the representatives of the different lodges of the county on March 7.

Supreme Vice Chancellor C. A. Barnes was the orator at the great gathering of the sir knights at Detroit, Mich., last Thursday.

P. O. S. OF A.

Washington camps Nos. 257, 234, 653 and 491 attended divine worship at the Trinity Episcopal church, Pittston, last Sunday evening.

The entertainment presented by Camp No. 333, Scranton, last Thursday was a grand success.

The social held by Camp No. 25, Green Ridge, last Tuesday evening was well attended.

Washington camp, No. 585, Old Forge, attended divine worship in a body at the Old Forge Brick church last Sunday morning.

Camp No. 178 received on February 15 two new candidates. Their receipts for that evening were over $125.

Camp No. 430, Scranton, will hold a very important session tomorrow evening.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

General Grant commandery, No. 230, South Side, held an important meeting last Friday evening at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Sir knight commander, John Tittleburg; generalissimo, William Fenne; captain general, Jacob Marker; prelate, Charles Schwenker; recorder, William C. Miller; assistant recorder, George Fenne; treasurer, Andrew Frantz; senior warden, J. W. Hartman; representative to grand commandery, T. B. Sturdevant. This command is ten years old and has a membership of 125.

Next Monday evening Temple commandery, No. 288, Carbondale, will elect their officers for the ensuing term.

Electric City commandery, No. 177, West Side, will have their officers installed on March 1.

John Bunyan commandery, No. 240, last Friday evening worked the Malta degree and elected their officers for the ensuing term.

Elmhurst commandery, No. 259, had a jollification after the election of their officers last Friday evening.

Abington commandery, No. 255, Clarks Summit, will elect their officers tomorrow evening. They expect to install these officers and celebrate their eighth anniversary on March 13.

Next Tuesday evening Anthracite commandery, No. 211, Scranton, will elect their officers.

DEGREE OF POCAHONTAS.

Lackawanna council, No. 54, Taylor, will adopt two new candidates at their next meeting.

Hiawatha coucil, No. 26, Scranton, has one of the best degree staffs in the state.

Wenonah council, No. 1, will adopt three new candidates on next Saturday and will nominate their officers.

Waco council, No. 45, West Side, will meet at Red Men's hall on Tuesday evening next. All members are earnestly desired to be present.

Warrior Eagle council, No. 63, are having a boom in new members and are adopting palefaces every evening.

Swatara council, No. 55, Steelton, has a large class of candidates to be adopted next Tuesday evening.

Osiek council, No. 90, Honesdale, will have an adoption of two candidates next Wednesday evening. The degree staff of Wallenpaupack council, No. 91, Hawley, are expected to be present.

Lackawanna council, No. 54, Taylor, will nominate and elect their chiefs at McKinley's hall, but will have them raised at Reese's wigwam.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIA'N

Two candidates will be received to membership at next Thursday evening's session of Good Samaritan lodge, No. 27, Pittston.

Pride of the West lodge met last Thursday evening and initiated several new candidates. This lodge has a large membership of earnest faithful workers.

Martin Luther lodge, No. 91, Wilkes-Barre, although small in number of members, continues to hold fast to the old ship.

William Penn lodge, No. 29, has two hundred and twenty-nine members and are still increasing their role.

Yes, Tom—After seeing several lawyers and consulting with them, the party mentioned took the sum offered by 113 as funeral benefits.

KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.

For the purpose of infusing more interest in the subordinate castles, the officers of the Select castle have been on a tour of visitation during the month of February to the different castles and have met with a great welcome all along the line.

Green Ridge castle, No. 196 Scranton, have been seriously pressed financially during this year. A large number of the members were on the sick list.

Last Friday evening the select officers paid a fraternal visit to Lincoln castle, No. 139, and there witnessed the conferring of the rank of page.

Ivy castle, No. 13, has a membership of 255, with a financial account of $2,890.56.

Petersburg castle, No. 68, Scranton, will meet tomorrow evening. They have a membership of 95 and assets of $2,000.

Fame castle, No. 89, worked the knight degree upon five applicants last meeting.

Next Friday evening Select Commander John A. Irwin and staff of select officers will visit Herron Hill castle, No. 211.

There was a big gathering at the hall of Duquesne castle, No. 12, last Thursday evening to greet the grand officers.

The select commander during his visit has been conferring the mark degree upon all accredited past commanders.

MASONIC.

Great preparations are being made by the Oriental Royal Arch Masons to celebrate their fiftieth anniversary on the tenth of next month.

The new W. L. Elkin's Masonic home is expected to be ready for dedication by April 1.

Hope chapter, No. 104, Order of the Eastern Star, received fifteen new members last week. The grand officers were present.

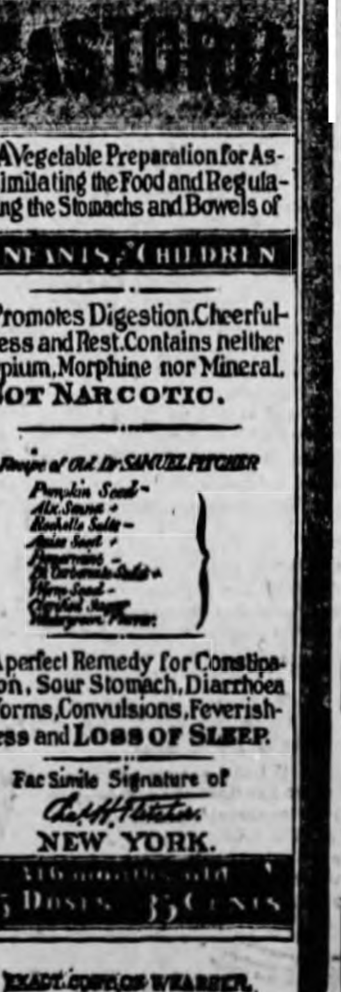
In its advanced and chronic form Nasal Catarrh is the recognized source of other diseases. Having stood the test of continued successful use, Ely's Cream Balm is recognized as a specific for membranal diseases in the nasal passages. It is not drying, does not produce sneezing. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

Give up prejudice and try it.

Messrs. Ely Bros.:—I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It made me so weak I thought I had consumption. I got one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and in three days the discharge stopped. It is the best medicine I have used for catarrh.

Proberta, Cal. Frank E. Kindlespire.

All the healing balsamic virtues of the Norway pine are concentrated in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Nature's own remedy for coughs and colds.



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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

Election Time—Elements of an Election—The Great Election.

Scranton has just passed through the throes of election time.

This time the city's most important office was the field of battle and the air—the local press—has been full of the din of conflict, almost to the exclusion of other local topics.

One thing has been emphasized energetically by the opposing partisans—the characters of the candidates, especially as demonstrated by their records.

The real testing time of the two men, evidently, was not the week just passed, but the months and years before, during which each was performing with varying degrees of faithfulness and efficiency the duties and functions of whatever work happened to be in hand. That was the time that decided Tuesday's election.

Webster informs us that "election" means "the act of choosing; choice; selection; the act of choosing a person to fill an office."

This definition, of course, holds true no matter who does the choosing.

In the United States a variety of methods are followed in *choosing* the persons to fill offices. The ultimate power of choice lies, theoretically at least, in the people themselves, and very often they exercise the power directly, as in the ballotting for the person for the offices of councilman, mayor, congressman, governor, etc.

In other cases it is no less an election because the power of choice is delegated to certain individuals. This is the case in the election of United States senators, where the choice is made by the members of the state legislature, and of the president, when the man is chosen by electors chosen in turn by the people.

It is still "the act of choosing a person to fill an office," in cases like the choosing of a man to be, for example, ambassador to France, where the power of choice is delegated entirely to one person, the president.

A peculiar and interesting phase of this power of choice is found under the rules of the civil service law. In this instance, suppose the postmaster of Scranton desires to choose some person for the office of letter carrier: the postmaster does not go forth and choose any person he happens to want; by the rules set for the case, he issues a general call for candidates to present themselves for the purpose of passing through a brief examination period during which their fitness for the office of letter carrier will receive positive demonstration. Even though a person passes the examination successfully, reaching at least the minimum standard, he is not sure of obtaining the office, for only a certain smaller number is to be chosen for the office and the final choice will be made from those who have most nearly perfectly met the conditions imposed during the examination. The "election" is that of a class of a given number, the selection of the individuals being based on personal fitness.

Here is a case where "the act of choosing a person to fill an office" both is appointive and also dependent on the meeting of a given standard by the candidate for the office.

There is a military body of men in England called "the King's Guard," I understand. It is of a given number, and the individuals composing it have to come up to a specified standard of weight, height, strength, etc. It is the limit of ambition of many of the youth of Great Britain to belong to this company, but every candidate must meet the requirements, and if more should measure up to the standard than were needed, not all would be chosen; or probably the best appearing would be the ones to be selected.

"Reform! Reform!!" is always the cry of the purpose of an election. To each side the choice of its candidate is the means to a proposed good end, sometimes really for the "ring" alone, sometimes actually for the general public; but the plea that must be made known is the general good of all. Even if it is the president or the kaiser electing — choosing — an ambassador, whatever the real motive, it must be made to appear to the people that the purpose of choosing the man for the office is the good of all.

When the ruling power in Scranton—the people—chose Mr. Dimmick for the office of mayor, it was in order that the benefits or blessings of a somewhat better government than before might accrue to the people, as the bulk of the people had been led to believe him the man most capable of dispensing the blessings of good government.

When the postmaster appoints, chooses, some letter carrier, it is in order that the benefits of having their mail brought to their doors may be enjoyed by people in certain sections.

When the czar chose, elected, Count Witte for the office of premier of Russia, it was, nominally at least, that the blessings of domestic peace might flow to the citizens of that distracted empire.

Whatever the office, when a person is chosen, elected, to fill it, it is understood by common consent that the object of the choice is in order that the benefits of the proper administration of that particular office may result to those under and within the scope of the office.

So much for elections in the world of humanity.

We are informed, it appears, that it is also election time in the spiritual world!

The common conception of this election is somewhat as follows: That a just, and benevolent heavenly father started the human race, knowing the immense numbers to which it would grow—billions upon billions in all—and in his inscrutable wisdom planned for the bulk of them either an eternal, billowy sea of untold torture, or "something worse" in the line of mental anguish, and, for an insignificant fraction of these multitudes, who were chosen, elected, predestinated for that end, an eternity of bliss. Anybody can satisfy himself concerning this by consulting an interesting and rather venerable pamphlet known as "The Westminster Confession of Faith." This idea, it is claimed, represents the creator's plans for poor humanity, already, one would think, sufficiently afflicted by the unhappy conditions under which most of the world ekes out an existence.

The word of God does teach "election," but not according to the evident misconception of it briefly sketched.

Rather, the election, predestination, etc., of the scriptures, constitutes a plan, the outworkings of which in every sense are a credit to, and just what one would expect of a creator infinitely wise, unerringly just, infinitely kind. It is just the civil service—the selection of a class for a given office, individuals being chosen "on merit," for the purpose of benefiting the rest.

Here are a few places where the election is mentioned which is going on in the spiritual world:

"Knowing, brethren, your election of God." (I Thessalonians, 1:4).

"The strangers * * * elect according to the foreknowledge of God." (I Peter 1:1-2).

"And he shall send his angels (messengers) with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect." (Matthew 24:31).

"Shall not God avenge his own elect?" (Luke 18:7).

The power of choice in this "election" evidently lies with Jehovah himself—the governing power, for: "No man can come unto me except the father which hath sent me draw him. (John 6:44), and "No man taketh this honor unto himself, but he that is called of God." (Hebrews 5:4).

And it appears that, just as in the civil service, the securing of the appointment depends on the meeting of certain character qualifications, some of which are: Faithfulness, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." (Revelation 2:10).

A variety of good characteristics, "Giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue (strength of character); and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance (self control); and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness (godlikeness); and to godliness brotherly kindness (love of the brethren); and to brotherly kindness charity (true love, the golden rule spirit). Give diligence to make your calling and election sure; for if ye do these things, ye shall never fall; for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." (2 Peter 1:5-7-10).

It is possible even for those once nicely started to fail to "make good" in this divine election. "Some having put away concerning faith have made shipwreck." (1 Timothy 1:19); "It had been better for them not to have known the way of righteousness, than, after they have known it, to turn from the holy commandment delivered unto them." (2 Peter 2:20); and "Many are called, but few are chosen." (Matthew 22:14).

The call to become candidates in the greatest "election" of all history is extended chiefly to an unexpected class of people: "Ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh (college professors, the well educated) not many noble, are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and the weak to confound the mighty (later on after the 'election' is over); and base things of the world, and things which are despised hath God chosen." (1 Corinthians 1:26-28); "Hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith?" (James 2:5); and "Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them unto (those who are relatively speaking) babes." (Matthew 11:25).

The office to be filled by those finally elected is that of kingship at least over the entire world: "It is the father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." (Luke 12:32); "We shall reign on (over) the earth." (Revelation 5:10); "Do ye not know that the saints shall judge (rule over) the world?" (1 Corinthians 6:2).

It will be a dominion even over the angels: "Know ye not that we shall judge (rule over) angels?" (1 Corinthians 6:3); "We (the elect only) shall all be changed" (from human to spiritual beings) (1 Corinthians 15:51); "We shall be like him." (1 John 3:2) "partakers of the nature of God" (Syriac translation, 2 Peter 1:4) joint heirs of "all power in heaven and in earth." (Matthew 28:18).

Marvelous prospect for those God calls who may lay hold of the promised "grace sufficient for every need."

The purpose of the "election" is to insure the dispensing of benefits to mankind such as might be expected of a beneficent world wide dominion backed by almighty power: "In thy (Abraham's) seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." (Genesis 22:18); "And the angel said unto them, fear not; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people." (Luke 2:10); "Having made known unto (the elect) us the mystery (secret) of his will; that in the dispensation (age) of the fulness of times he might gather together in one (kingdom) all things in (under) Christ (the Christ, head and body) both which are in heaven and which are on earth." (Ephesians 1:9-10); "The mountains (great governments) and hills (lesser governments) shall break forth before you (the rulers chosen, elected by God) into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands." (Isaiah 55;12); "There shall be showers of blessing." (Ezekiel 34:26).

If one were to attempt to mention all the promised blessings of the coming kingdom of God under the coming rulers now being chosen under conditions often of "fiery trials," I do not suppose this entire Sunday issue would contain them.

How Godlike is such a purpose of hope for both church and world. Little wonder that apostles and martyrs, cleraly comprehending the situation, were willing to undergo the most terrible sufferings if only by faithfulness they might fulfill the will of God for them and find a place in that kingdom.

This undoubtedly is the truth about the "election" that has been proceeding under divine supervision for over eighteen centuries.

Yours truly,

Geo. H. Fisher,

Feb. 22, 1906.

SPRING HUMORS
Complete External and Internal Treatment
ONE DOLLAR
Consisting of Warm Baths With
Cuticura SOAP
To cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; Cuticura Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal; and lastly, Cuticura Pills to cool and cleanse the blood.
A single Set, costing but One Dollar, is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when all else fails.
Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Every Humor."

HOW'S YOUR HAIR?
Lorenz & Doersam Announce That They Have at Last Secured a Cure for Hair Troubles.
We beg to announce to the people of Scranton and vicinity that we have secured the agency for one of the greatest discoveries of recent years. We refer to the prescription of Sir Erasmus Wilson, M. D., England's most successful specialist in diseases of the scalp, who was knighted for his many successes in the treatment of skin and scalp. Upon the death of Dr. Wilson this prescription was secured by American chemists and is now offered to the public under the name of Dr. Wilson's English Life to the Hair. This preparation will grow hair on bald heads even after all else fails. Unlike other hair preparations it is not sticky or greasy, but gives a live and glossy appearance to the hair. Miss Cornelia Stevens, 6 Smith Ave., Boston, Mass., says: "Dr. Wilson's English Life to the Hair grew a magnificent head of hair for me after I was told that I was becoming hopelessly bald. My hair now reaches nearly to my waist and is heavy and glossy. I cannot too highly recommend it." If you are growing bald, troubled with eruptions, dandruff scales or any scalp troubles try Dr. Wilson's Life to the Hair. Albert Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., proprietors. Price, 50 cents. Sold by Lorenz & Doersam, opposite post office, Scranton, Pa.

CURED TO STAY CURED
How a Scranton Citizen Found Complete Freedom From Kidney Troubles.
If you suffer from backache —
From urinary disorders—
From any disease of the kidneys,
Be cured to stay cured.
Doan's Kidney Pills make lasting cures.
Scranton people testify.
Here's one case of it:
Joseph Williams, assistant boss driver at the Diamond mine, living at 460 North Hyde Park avenue, says: "About a year ago I was having considerable trouble from irritating, throbbing pains across the back, caused no doubt by hard work and the failure of the kidneys to perform their proper functions. Reading of Doan's Kidney Pills I got a box and began usoing them. They helped me so much that I got a second and a third, and was completely cured. There have been no symptoms of any return of the trouble since. My brother has likewise used Doan's Kidney Pills with perfect satisfaction, and judging from the quick manner in which they relieved me I shall not hesitate to recommend them to every sufferer I meet."
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co.
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Philadelphia, Pa. The Best, Most Experienced (40 years) for "SPECIFIC CONTRACTED BLOOD POISON," Private Diseases, Excesses, Indiscretion, Losses, Drains, etc. Gives a guarantee in every case. Hydrocele, Varicocele & Stricture (no cutting). Vigor & Health restored. Parts enlarged. The only Graduate GERMAN Specialist in America. Heilung garantirt. Long-standing dangerous cases. Successful Mail Treatment. Send for sworn testimonials & book exposing frauds. [illegible]

WEST SIDE NEWS

SALVATION ARMY HOLD SUCCESSFUL BANQUET

The Speaker of the Evening Was Brigadier Alex. M. Damon of Philadelphia.

A rousing banquet and lecture was held Friday evening under the auspices of the Salvation Army in the barracks on Price street. The lecture was given by Brigadier Alex. M. Damon, of Philadelphia who spoke on "Darkest America," his discourse being listened to by about four hundred people.

His address was illustrated throughout with one hundred stereopticon views, Captain Lyons operating the machine. In an interesting and attractive way Brigadier Damon made known to his hearers the conditions existing in our larger cities and what the Salvation Army was doing to better those conditions. Many children, taken from slums, have been comfortably housed in the army homes, where they are properly fed, clothed and educated.

In all the larger cities the army has industrial homes in which over ten thousand men are sheltered every night. For but ten cents a man is allowed to have the use of the baths and reading rooms, in addition to receiving a cup of coffee and rolls. In case he lacks even this same amount he is put to work in the industrial home and earns his way. In speaking of the methods employed by the army in giving needy men employment, the speaker said that the army has four hundred wagons which gather up old junk. This junk is taken to the industrial home and sold. In the past year twenty thousand tons of junk were sold by the army. The latest move the army has taken is the chartering of steamship for transporting people from crowded cities in Europe to Canada where the English government has offered many acres of ground.

During the course of the evening Captain Ella Bergner sang several illustrated songs. The banquet was served in the social room, which was decorated for the occasion in a fitting and tasteful manner with flags and bunting. Those who were in charge of the affair are: Mrs. Thomas Howells, sr., Mrs. Thomas Howells, jr., Mrs. Chester Nicholls, Mrs. Charles Parry, Mrs. John Evans, Mrs. A. Robbins, Mrs. David Jones, Mrs. David J. Jones, Miss Gwennie Griffiths, Mrs. David Williams, Mrs. James Bruce, Miss Eva Nankewell, Miss Jane Howells, Mrs. William Howells, Mrs. James Keller, Mrs. Henry Woodward, Mrs. M. Fletcher, Miss Dora Good, Mrs. Harry Good, Mrs. James Dunn.

AMONG THE CHURCHES ON THIS SIDE TODAY.

Rev. C. E. Hemans, pastor of the Jackson Street Baptist church, will preach this morning on "The Divorce Evil." Several persons will be Baptized.

At the First Welsh Baptist church Rev. J. Cromwell Hughes, B. A., will officiate. Morning at 10; communion. [illegible] at 2. Fourth ward, Garfield avenue, at 2. Evening at 6. The sermon will be in Welsh, "Christ Weeping Over Jerusalem."

Plymouth Congregational church, T. A. Humphreys, pastor. The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the evening a matter will be introduced which will be of vital interest in the relation of the pastor and the church. Sunday school at 12 m. and at the Sherman Avenue mission at 2:15 p. m. Junior Endeavor at 4 p. m. Monday. Senior Endeavor at 7:45 p. m. Tuesday, and at the Sherman Avenue mission at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting at 7:45 p. m. Thursday.

St. David's church. Second Sunday in Lent. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Litany and holy communion at 10:30, with sermon. Sunday school and confirmation classes at 2:30 p. m. Evensong and lecture at 7:30 p. m. Topic, "Repentance." Monday, March 12, service for men and boys at 8:30 p. m. Topic, "Justice." Tuesday, March 13, evensong and sermon by Rev. Rogers Israel, D. D.

Communion services will be held at the Tabernacle Congregational church tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. B. I. Evans will officiate, also occupying the pulpit in the evening. Sunday school at 2 o'clock.

At the Embury Methodist Episcopal church James Benninger, the pastor, will officiate at preaching services at 10:30, his subject being "A Comparison in Charities." In the evening W. W. Adair, secretary of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., will preach on "Harnessing Our Thoughts."

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran church, Washburn street, Rev. A. T. Ramer, Ph. D., pastor. Second Sunday in Lent. Gospel, Matt. 15:21-28; Epistle, 1 Thess. 4:1-7. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Luther league at 6:30; Sunday school, 12 m; Lenten services Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. The holy communion will be celebrated at the morning service.

There will be a congregational meeting on Monday evening to consider the question of extending a call to Rev. J. H. Miller, Ph. D., to the pastorate of St. Mark's church. A full attendance of the members is desirable.

This evening at the First Baptist church Rev. J. S. Wrightnour, D. D., will preach on "The Hidden Life of a City." The sermon will be preceded by the baptism of several candidates.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, North Main avenue and Lafayette street, Hugh C. McDermott, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Other services as usual. Friend and stranger welcome.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

Miss Lulu D. Green of three hundred and thirty Tenth avenue was tendered a surprise party recently in honor of her seventeenth birthday. The evening was spent in the enjoyment of various games, during the course of which piano solos were rendered by Misses Gertie Morley, Ada Gibbons, Ethel Davis, Gertrude Morgan and Mr. Charles Dickman. The Misses Morgan and Davis rendered in excellent style a vocal duet. Supper was served by the hostess' mother, Mrs. Green.

A surprise party in the form of a "tin shower" was recently tendered Mr. and Mrs. George Morlang by a number of their friends at the home of Mrs. Morlang's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Petherick, of North Everett avenue. The party met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Howard. An enjoyable evening was spent by all in the playing of games. Piano selections were rendered by Miss Bertha Norris, Mr. Richard Phillips sang a solo. Refreshments were served by Mrs. William Petherick, assisted by Miss May Norris, Mrs. John Phillips and Mrs. George Morlang. Mr. and Mrs. Morlang will go to housekeeping in April.

PROPERTY OWNERS MEET NEXT TUESDAY

Object, to Hear Reports of Ex-City Engineer Phillips and Ex-Judge Vosburg.

Next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the property owners of the Twelfth sewer district, will meet again at St. David's hall. It will be remembered that at the last meeting held some time ago, a full account of which, was given in these columns, the report of the committee appointed was accepted and approved. One of their recommendations was that an engineer be employed to make an estimate of the cost of building the sewer, the belief being prevalent that the city's estimate was too high. Ex-City Engineer Joseph P. Phillips was chosen to do this work in conjunction with the property holders' attorney, Ex-Judge Vosburg.

The object of the meeting next Tuesday is to hear the reports of these gentlemen. Mr. Phillips has made an estimate of the cost, which is one-third less than that made by the city engineer. Rumor has it that the city at first decided to accept Mr. Phillips' estimate, but afterward decided it was best not to.

As the business to be transacted will be of great interest to every property holder in the above-mentioned district, a full attendance is urgently requested.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

The funeral of Ruth, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Carpenter, of 615 North Main avenue, was held at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence. The child was taken ill last Monday with appendicitis and died Friday morning.

Surviving her are the parents and three sisters, Catherine, Helen and Frances Carpenter. Dr. H. C. McDermott, D. D., pastor of the Simpson M. E. church, officiated. Interment was made in the Forest Hill cemetery.

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The funeral of the late Michael Stern, of 511 North Hyde Park avenue, will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence. Interment will be made in the Forest Hill cemetery.

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Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock funeral services were held over the remains of G. Turlose, the seven-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Turlose, of 427 North Ninth avenue. Interment was made in the Cathedral cemetery.

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The funeral of the late John Sheehan, of 126 North Ninth street, will [illegible] church. Interment will be made in the Cathedral cemetery.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The members of the Saturday Outing club will meet tomorrow evening to arrange for a banquet.

Mrs. George H. Easterle, of North Sumner avenue, has returned home from a visit at Wilkes-Barre.

A euchre was held Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs M. S. Staff, of South Main avenue.

Miss Laura Hallett, of Lafayette street, entertained the members of the school of commerce of the I. C. S. Wednesday.

The drawing for a set of carpenter's tools to pay the funeral expenses of the late George Alvery, of 115 Stratford avenue, will be held March 24.

The West Side Republican club met last evening in their rooms.

A general reception for all the members of the Young Women's Christian Association will be given in the central rooms at 205 Washington avenue tomorrow. All West Scranton members are requested to attend. A good programme is promised. Refreshments will be served.

Tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock Rev. J. Cromwell Hughes, B. A., will deliver a lecture on "William Cooper" to the First Welsh Baptist Literary society. All lovers of literature are heartily invited.

The members of the Electric City Castle, No. 38, Knights of the Mystic Chain, gave an entertainment and basket social in Red Men's hall Friday evening, which was attended by a large assemblage.

ROBBED COTTAGES.

Four Were Committed to the Wayne County Jail.

In default of bail George Brown and Hugh Buchanan, Mrs. Hugh Buchanan and Miss Carrie Bupchanan, were committed to the county jail in Honesdale Friday night.

The first two prisoners were charged with robbing cottages at Coxtown Lake, four miles from Starrucca, and the others with receiving the stolen goods.

The cottages robbed were owned by H. S. Brown and Mrs. Isabella Strong. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Mumford of Pleasant Mount, and found guilty of the charges.

It is believed that others are implicated in the robberies and other arrests are looked for in a few days.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Struck in the back of the head by a mass of coal, John Boback, a miner, thirty years old, who was employed in the mines of the Green Ridge Coal company, was instantly killed yesterday morning. The body was taken to the miner's home in Lord's court.

It was about 10 o'clock when the miner was engaged in loosening a piece of top coal in his chamber. A great mass of the mineral fell on him suddenly, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. Boback was not married. He had been a miner for the past year.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

The First Builder—Triumphs of Architecture—Greatest Building on Earth. "A Miracle in Stone."

Man has always been a builder.

No art is much older than the art of architecture, for the first person ever born undertook work in the line of architectural and municipal engineering.

Do we not read that "Cain went out from the presence of Jehovah and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden, and he builded a city and called the name of the city after the name of his son, Enoch." (Genesis 4:17).

Did you ever hear before of the city of Enoch? Yet it was the first city ever built on the face of the earth.

In the magnificent products of architecture there is something that produces a profound impression upon the mind. Who has stood beneath the lofty Roman dome of that product of Richardson's fertile brain—Trinity church in Boston—or seen springing far above him the vaulted Gothic arches of St. Patrick's cathedral in New York and has not experienced a feeling akin to awe and reverence—the very "motif" or idea it was the architect's desire to embody in the lasting pile of stone.

BUILDINGS CONVEY IDEAS.

Every structure conveys some general idea. The national capitol at Washington seems the embodiment of the nobility and greatness of a liberty-loving people; the state capitol at Albany, with its interior wealth of polished, shaped, decorative stone, depicts the riches of the Empire State; the white, clean-cut, towering shaft of the Washington monument at Washington exemplifies the pure and lofty character of the first and greatest president, its magnitude best appreciated from the distance that makes comparisons possible with its surroundings.

All Europe is dotted over with marvelous specimens of the architects' genius, with which all persons should be familiar, especially those wonderful piles inspired by lofty religious thoughts—the cathedrals of Rouen, Amiens, Salisbury, Cologne and St. Peter's at Rome.

Many of these structures arose during centuries far past, and, indeed, it is to the past of nineteen centuries and more that men go today for the most perfect and ideally proportioned building, to the master architects of Rome, and nearly five centuries before to that prince of the art of building, the beautifier of Athens and of the whole world—Pericles.

WORLD'S GREATEST BUILDING.

But we are going to consider the architectural triumph of a greater than Pericles.

On the very ledge of the plateau of [illegible] theater of a great civilization—fairly overlooking the fan-shaped delta of the Nile, stand a number of pyramidal structures of solid stone, the Pyramids of Gizeh.

Superficially considered these pyramids are alike in form and structure, and they are all commonly considered to be merely stupendous monuments to the memories of certain Egyptian rulers.

Externally they are similar, except that the one nearest the edge of the plateau is by far the most massive construction and the best workmanship. Some of the stones composing it are over thirty feet in length, weighing nearly nine hundred tons, laid without mortar and yet so closely fitted that a penknife will scarcely discover the joints. The base area of the Great Pyramid is thirteen acres, its height is 486 feet, the base breadth is 764 feet, its weight about six million tons, and the wealth of Egypt would not pay the hire of men and machinery sufficient for its demolition.

In the interior of each of the pyramids is a descending passage leading from a point part way up the side down to and into the solid rock to a chamber cut beneath the center. In all except the Great Pyramid this chamber was used as a kingly burial place.

UNIQUE FEATURES OF PYRAMID.

In the Great Pyramid, alone, however, there is an ascending passage, starting about a quarter of the way down the descending passage, and leading up to a small granite-lined chamber called the king's chamber, about half way to the top of the structure. The first half of this ascending passage is about four feet high; the upper half called the grand gallery, is seven times as high. Just thirty-three and one-half inches from the end of the lower ascending passage is a well-like passage, rough as though burst through by supernatural power, leading down to a natural grotto in the foundation rock, and then down slantingly to join the descending passage shortly before the latter enters the subterranean chamber. Another passage leads horizontally from the juncture of the "well" with the grand gallery to a small chamber called the "queen's chamber," almost directly underneath and some distance below the king's chamber. These ascending galleries, etc., are missing from the other later-built pyramids, which are mere attempts to imitate the Great Pyramid, because the lower end of the first ascending passage where it joins the descending passage was originally sealed by a close-fitting stone; the builders of the smaller pyramids knew nothing about the ascending passages; its existence was only discovered accidentally centuries afterward, by the falling out of the sealing stone.

The Great Pyramid, unlike the others, never contained any treasure nor was it the resting place of a dead king or queen. The only object in it is a lidless, polished granite coffer in the so-called king's chamber.

If this is all there is to the Great Pyramid, why term it the greatest building in the world?

It is true there are millions of other buildings of far more complex architecture; but it is the apparent motive of the Pyramid and the lessons it teaches that make it the most marvelous structure ever reared by the hand of man.

In short the great pyramid in its measurements and design, contains both the latest and most important [illegible] the lessons of the most progressive and advanced Bible study.

A SCIENTIFIC MARVEL.

Strange to relate, it is a repository of scientific facts and it is a "Bible in stone."

Scores of scientific men have studied the great pyramid and contributed each his share of the mass of information, including corps of engineers under Napoleon Bonaparte and Queen Victoria, and such thinkers and writers as General Howard Vyse and Sir John Herschel, and last but not least Professor C. Piazzi Smyth, astronomer royal for Scotland, whose four hundred page book, "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," may be consulted in any good library. Among writers who have investigated the religious features are Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, author of "A Miracle in Stone," and Charles T. Russell of Allegheny, Pa., who treats upon them in "Thy Kingdom Come," either of which are ordinarily in public libraries.

Without going into detail the following are some of the scientific facts recorded in this great structure: A simple squaring of the circle, the system of notation by tens, implied even in the meaning of the word "pyramid," "pyr" meaning "division" and "met," "ten"—the "division of ten"; the mean Polar diameter of the earth and a perfect metric system of weights and measures based on that, like the imperfect French metric system; the distance from the earth to the sun; the mean temperature of the earth, and a remarkably good system for measuring temperatures; the date of its construction in 2170 B. C.; the exact length of the year, and of the cycle of precession of the equinoxes; the probable center of the universe; and many more important and wonderful things.

"A BIBLE IN STONE."

We said the great pyramid was a "Bible in stone."

This idea first occurred to a young Scotchman, Mr. Robert Menzies, to whom the thought came that the 33½ inches from the lower end of the ascending grand gallery to the well might signify the 33½ years of the Redeemer's life, an inch for a year, and the well might depict his descent into death.

This was followed up and elaborated by others and the following are some of the conclusions arrived at by advanced Bible scholars:

The number of years from the exodus of the Hebrew nation out of Egypt to the birth of Jesus corresponds exactly with the measurement of the number of inches in the first low ascending passage going up from the descending passage to the lofty grand gallery. It was concluded, therefore, that the first ascending passage represented the law dispensation of the Jews; and the impossibility of a person getting into God's favor through observance of the law is pictured by the fact that a huge plug of polished granite completely bars entrance from the descending passage to the first ascending passage, and it is possible to get in only through a hole blasted around the plug.

RELIGIOUS FEATURES.

It is interesting to observe that both the ascending passages point directly toward "the Divine Pleiades," commonly considered to represent very holy things—"Can'st thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades?" (Job 38:31)—while the descending passage points directly toward the Dragon Star—"a Draconis"—in the northern heavens symbolic of evil. Thus it is shown that the descending passage depicts the descent of mankind on its age-long course of sin; and it is important to notice that the number of inches from the outer mouth of the descending passage to the beginning of the first ascending passage is the same as the number of years from the building of the pyramid to the exodus of the Jews. The continuation of the descending passage down to the pit at its lower end apparently is intended to show the termination of the downward course of humanity in a pit of some sort, and by the rule of an inch for a year it brings things about to the present time, as though indicating the time of trouble so many believe is almost upon us.

GOSPEL CALL IN STONE.

[illegible] inches before the well is reached is a delineation in stone of the call of the gospel age, and its height—seven times that of the first ascending passage, seven being a number symbolizing completeness, etc.—seems to picture the grandeur of the call to become "partakers of the nature of God." The inch-year rule would indicate the close of the gospel age in the very near future.

The king's chamber evidently represents the perfection in the final spirit nature of those who ascend the difficult "narrow way" of the grand gallery. The lining stone of this chamber is polished granite. It is the only one of the pyramid's interior so made, all the rest of the structure being of limestone, evidently exemplifying the earthly, human nature.

To describe all the features of the great pyramid would require a large book, but there is one other item to be noticed, and that is that the very shape of the pyramid admirably depicts the coming kingdom of God promised in the scriptures and prayed for daily—"Thy kingdom come"—Christ himself being represented by the stone at the upper and chief corner—"the stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner." (Matthew 21:42).

PYRAMID'S MESSAGE FORETOLD.

It will not surprise us now to learn that God foretold in the Bible that some day, at the right time, the great pyramid should become a grand witness of his eternal truths. Accordingly, we find it written, "In that day (context locates 'that day' as a coming trouble-time) shall there be an altar to Jehovah in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to Jehovah. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto Jehovah of hosts in the land of Egypt." (Isaiah 19:19-20).

"But," somebody will say, "this cannot mean the great pyramid, for how could anything be both 'in the midst of' and 'at the border of' a land at the same time?"

This nevertheless exactly describes the location of the great pyramid.

AT CENTER AND BORDER.

The "land of Egypt" on account of the delta of the Nile, is of the shape of a fan partly opened; it is almost a perfect quarter circle with the sea line furnishing the circumference and the two inland borders coming to the center of the circle, thus described. At the very center or "midst" of Egypt and yet at the "border" stands the great pyramid of Gizeh, the majestic mute "sign" and "witness" to its great architect.

Judging in every way, by endurance of the ravages of time, by workmanship, and by the features embodied in the plans, who would venture to assert that the great pyramid is not the greatest structure ever reared by the hand of man?

Here is a beautiful anonymous voice speaking on the pyramid, in a pamphlet just received from over seas. This has never been published in America before:

THE STORY OF THE STONES.

Hear the story of the desert,
Hear the hot and drifting sand speak,
Hear the gray limestone and granite,
Hear the whisper of white marble,
Of white limestone like to marble;
Hear the echo of the stars' song,
When for joy they sang together.
Hear above all what the writings,
Sacred writings of the people
Of Yehuah, have to tell us.

Long ago, when man was younger,
Long before the spread of knowledge,
Long before the birth of Jesus,
Long before the age of history;
Far away back in the dimness,
When the days were long nor anxious;
In the very early dawning
Of the day in which God rested,
(On the seventh day He rested),
Came to pass strange things in Egypt.

To the land beyond the River,
To the flat-topped hill of Gizeh,
In the days of King Timanus,
Came from eastward many Hyksos,
Peaceful shepherd kings, who fought not,
Yet invading came, and conquered.
By their power subdued all Egypt,
And smote down its heathen temples.

Came Melchisedec, the King-Priest
(King of Peace, and King of Salem,
Priest, for Abram paid him tithings);
Came Melchisedec to Gizeh,
Sent of God to build an altar;
Came with very many Hyksos,
Came with many plans and measures,
Came with implements and engines,
Came, and built to God an altar.

[illegible] shall tell us [illegible] building?
Are not all asleep that watched it!
Who shall tell us how the workmen
Labored days and nights unceasing?
Tens of thousands dusky workmen
Wrought with strength and skill unfailing;
Knew not what they did, but did it.

From afar they fetched their limestone,
From afar they brought their granite,
From the hills far up the river.
How they brought it none can tell us.
From huge quarries did they lift it,
And they worked it where they found it;
Worked each mighty stone to pattern
To the pattern of the Builder.
So they shaped the stones in silence,
Made bat-holes wherewith to lift them,
Made their red-paint mark upon them,
So that when they came to Gizeh,
Each might know where each would fit in:
On the north or on the south side,
On the eastward or the westward.

Fast the mighty pile rose skyward,
Far above the sandy desert,
Far above the river's mud-banks,
Firm upon the hill of Gizeh,
Firm upon its corner sockets,
Labored still the dusky workmen,
And Melchisedec watched o'er them,
Saw that all was done in order,
Sent instructions to the quarries
For the stones that should be wanted.
One there was they shunned as useless,
Turned it every way, and found it
Nothing like the shape they wanted;
Full of angles and of corners,
White and pure, but cut so strangely,
So they spurned it; so they stumbled.

Still the mighty mass rose skyward;
Step on step the sheets of limestone,
Till ten score and ten were finished,
And the truths within the building,
Truths and secrets, were completed.
But the top-stone yet was missing,
And amazement seized the builders
When the stones they had rejected
(For Melchisedec gave orders),
Came the head-stone of the building.
Then they put the covering white stones,
White limestones like unto marble,
Built each up into the headstone,
And to it conformed each angle,
Every line and stone and angle.

Then a mighty shout went heavenwards,
Light of heart were all the builders,
"Grace be unto it," they shouted,
"Grace be unto it," came answer.
With rejoicings rang the heavens;
Pleiades looked down from southward,
And from northward "a Draconis;"
Sang the Morning Stars together,
Shouted all God's sons for joy!

So the great work was completed;
Such a work as never man made,
Nor could make, by his own wisdom.
Vanished then the mighty scaffolds,
All the implements and engines,
Vanished all the gangs of workmen,
Those strange, silent, dark-skinned workmen,
To the lands that they had come from,
Far away beyond the sky-line,
Where the plains are green and fertile.

Finished was the great stone pillar,
Smooth its sides like polished marble,
Cleared away were all the chippings,
Cleared was all the hill surrounding,
Till it seemed no man had been there,
Seemed as though the pile had come there
Lowered — as Strabo thought — from heaven!

Finished was the great white witness,
And its flanks flashed back the sunlight
As it lay like some huge crystal,
Some vast diamond in the desert—
Perfect as the finest brilliant,
El Kahireh knew its beauty,
And they knew far down the river.
Tribesmen stalking southward saw it,
And the wild men from the westward;
Came to it, and found it silent,
Sought to understand, but could not.
So they went upon their journeys
Cursing that strange thing that mocked them,
Cursed, but went and tried to copy,
Tried to build some others like it,
But they knew naught of its secrets,
Guessed not—for their eyes were holden—
That the God of Ages built it.

GEO. H. FISHER.
643 Harrison Ave.
Scranton, Pa., March 6, 1906.

Y. M. C. A. GYM. TO HAVE PUSH BALL

The Only Association in the State Outside Philadelphia to Possess One. Description of Game.

The big push ball which was ordered by Physical Director C. H. R. Jackson of the Y. M. C. A., on March 3, is expected the latter part of this month. The local gymnasium will have the honor of being the only one in the state outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg to possess a push ball when it arrives.

It was through the generosity of the members of the gymnasium that Mr. Jackson was able to order the ball. The ball will cost $175 and the whole amount was secured within five weeks. It was thought at first that it would only cost $150, but it was found that to secure the best and most up-to-date ball $25 additional would be required. Mr. Jackson commended the generosity of the boys.

The push ball will be six feet in diameter, made of leather and will weigh between forty-five and fifty pounds. It is a simple game, though it has never as yet been played in this city. Few rules are necessary. The ball is placed between two lines twenty-five feet apart. Any number may play. Each side lines up opposite each other on the outside lines. The ball is placed midway between and the point of the game is for each side to push the ball over the opponent's line.

"I owe my whole life to Burdock Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores covered my body. I seemed beyond cure. B. B. B. has made me a perfectly well woman." Mrs. Chas. Hutton, Berville, Mich.

Rugs and Hardwood Floors

Are being considered as a part of the Spring alterations by more housekeepers this season than ever before.

With the advent of Rugs and Hardwood Flooring in the home the burden of housekeeping is made lighter, the living rooms more sanitary, the expense of housekeeping reduced and a touch of luxury and comfort added that one could scarcely dream of.

By Hardwood Flooring we do not mean plain strips of any old hardwood, but we refer particularly to our "Wood Carpet" which is cut from selected hardwoods of various natural colors and designed in artistic patterns most desirable for the room it is intended to cover. This "Wood Carpet" is about three-eighths of an inch in thickness and is easily laid over any floor. It costs no more than the ordinary hardwood floor but is far superior in every respect. We will be pleased to call and measure your rooms, submit a design for "Wood Carpet" and quote estimate free of charge.

RUGS--ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC

Here are more styles, more sizes, more patterns than elsewhere and at more reasonable prices. Your special attention is called to our magnificent assortment of large sized Rugs ranging in price from $10.00 to $75.00.

Our new patterns in inexpensive Wall Papers are of the sort that add an artistic appearance to the home.

Our Curtain and Drapery Store presents an array of new and exclusive weaves that are attracting attention.

"IF IT'S NEW, IT'S HERE."

The Williams & McAnulty Stores

129 Wyoming Avenue.

Do You Want A Desirable Tenant for your House? Use the For Rent Columns of the Republican

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

"Meddlesome Marplot"—Morocco-Brazil-China-Japan—Land Hunger—Perplexing Situation.

"What is all this Algeciras business about?" is a question that has been on millions of people's tongues' ends for weeks past.

It has been simply incomprehensible to many just why Germany should provoke so serious a situation over an insignificant country like Morocco.

Probably most people attribute the trouble to the ambitious meddlesomeness of Kaiser William II.

THE MEDDLESOME KAISER.

The Frenchmen call the Kaiser "Touche-a'-Tout," meaning "meddlesome marplot," and lay at his door the blame for practically all the friction and trouble in European politics since he came to the throne, and this, better than anything else probably, expresses the opinion of the world on the Moroccan squall in world-politics.

It does seem unreasonable for the German government, which in the most emphatic terms denies that Germany wants war, when the internal disorders of Morocco and the need of a good banking system there are considered, to object to the point of war to that half-civilized patch of Mother Earth to be policed by, and the much-needed banking system supplied by, Spain and France jointly.

Why not let well-enough alone and obtain the desired tranquility and financial facilities in Morocco under the arrangement proposed by Germany's good neighbors?

TRUE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

The kaiser says he wants peace, but there is a more important principle at stake.

What is the all-important principle?

The situation is just this: All nations, by treaty, are to have the same commercial privileges in Morocco; all are to enjoy the "open door;" but France has done the sultan of Morocco certain favors for which he is actually affording French merchants certain business advantages on the quiet through the inland frontier between Morocco and French Tunis to the east, thus in an underhanded way infringing on the equal commercial treaty rights of the world; if the Moroccan police service and financial system should be permitted to come under French control, the situation would only be aggravated and made permanent.

"Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute," is a memorable war cry in American history. Men—and nations—will pass without notice by great happenings involving no principle, but when even a trifle crosses a principle they will spare nothing in its defense.

REQUIRE WIDER MARKETS.

Diplomats—whose profession is ordinarily a game of deception—may represent the principle as they please, but the exact crux is simply, "Germany wants wider markets for her goods."

This principle is true not for Germany alone, but also for France. That is why France has been stealing the forbidden fruit of illicit commercial advantages for French trade via the Tunis frontier; why she wants French officers in control of the proposed Moroccan police; why she desires to name the directorate of the Morocco bank; why the French minister of war in the chamber of deputies, in answer to the question of the preparedness of the French army for instant mobilization, announces, amid the "bravos" of the deputies, "At present all is ready, and all is in good condition!"

All the great "world powers" have joined in this rush for territory and practically all the available territory in every part of the world "belongs" to some European government, at least on the maps.

EVEN U. S. HUNGRY FOR LAND.

Even the solons of the United States have joined in the chase and have annexed the Philippines, partly for the trade of their ten million people.

But the chief reason for our political guides' absorption of the Philippines was, not their trade, nor their religious welfare, nor the bearing of "the white man's burden," but because Manila furnishes a handy door mat over which to step into "the open door" of trade with the four hundred millions of China, just as Germany established herself at Kiaw-Chau, Russia at Port Athur, England at Hong Kong, and Japan in Corea and at the erstwhile Russian Port Arthur.

It is for the same purpose that the enterprising Germans under the guidance and protection of their enterprising kaiser, to the number of half a million are practically colonizing eight thousand five hundred square miles of Brazilian territory and bringing perplexity and hints of future complications to the far-sighted advocates of the Monroe-Roosevelt doctrine.

ASPIRATIONS REGARDING CHINA.

But the great and only field for exploitation is that occupied by the sleeping Colossus of the Orient—China.

China is an inheritance that all the commercial nations of the world would like to have for their very and exclusive own, but since no one nation can elbow all the others out, all have compromised upon "the open door" policy, Russia alone having felt able to exclude all the rest.

Russia's exclusive policy, however, has met with a signal rebuff at the hands of the young "enfant terrible" of the circle of the powers. Japan also wanted something to say about the division of the trade spoils.

JAPAN HAS HOPES AND PLANS.

Japan has commercial aspirations. She proposes to realize them, too. A recent United States department-of-commerce-and-labor report shows the most unprecedented, systematic, gigantic plans on the part of "the Yankees of the East" to practically monopolize the trade of China.

The people of "Nippon," as they term their country, are not going to entrust their commercial hopes to mere private enterprise. The government, under the direction of their progressive, beloved mikado, is putting its strong hand to the plow; mighty will be the furrows of its plowing; and the harvest of trade something to astound erstwhile progressive Christendom.

The building of a multitudinous commercial fleet is already in progress, with coastwise and ocean lines projected in every direction, but especially into the very heart of China via the great Chinese rivers. Every department of manufactures and trade is to be strengthened at home, and the human material to handle everything is to be produced in a complete system of schools. The plan is absolutely complete for commercial domination; and it is already in process of execution.

CHINA UNWILLING.

Even China, the territory to be exploited, is beginning to shake off the lethargy of age-long slumber, to discard the ancient system of classical education, require general education along modern lines, and prepare herself soon to enter the world-contest for business.

Ten years ago Japan had begun to show what might be expected from her, and today we see the realization of the predicitions then made.

ORIENTAL COMPETITION.

In a United States congressional committee report as long ago as 1896 we read the following, which now seems almost prophetical:

"Chairman Dingley made a report of the menace to American manufacturers by the threatened invasion of the cheap products of Oriental labor.

"The report says the sudden awakening of Japan is being followed by an equally rapid westernizing of her methods of industry; that while the Japanese do not have the inventive faculty of Americans, their imitative powers are wonderful." (A decade later, now, they are showing their inventive powers also.)

The report went on to show wages of five to thirty-three cents a day for men and proceeded to show how serious a competitor the little brown men were soon to become not merely in the Orient but in the markets of Christendom.

Hon. Robert P. Porter said: "The Japanese have, metaphorically speaking, thrown their hats into the American market, and challenged our labor and capital with goods which, for excellence and cheapness, seem to defy competition, even with the latest labor-saving appliances at hand."

THE KAISER'S "LAND HUNGER."

To return again to Algeciras, the German kaiser's "land hunger" to satisfy which he was ready to fight France over the morsel of Moroccan trade, might be caused by a noble patriotism, a loyal desire to see his country—entrusted to him "by the divine right of kings"—a world leader in all things; but we doubt whether this is the whole motive.

We are inclined to think the kaiser is a little afraid of losing a good, well-paying job, unless he is successful in keeping the wheels of German trade in smooth motion.

DEMAND LARGER MARKET.

Without going into details, it is something like this: Except in a rapidly growing country like the United States, the obvious tendency of the development of labor-saving machinery is to displace more workers than it gives place for. The displaced workers become needy, discontented idlers, the stuff to make Socialists of, the gunpowder to blow the kaiser skyward.

Germany, England, America, etc., each is continually increasing product and decreasing the number of producers, relatively. To keep this a-going the rulers must furnish a constantly expanding territory in which to effect sales. Hence the "land hunger," the Algeciras conference, the envious eyes upon China.

Doesn't it remind you of those chain-letter schemes?

Sooner or later the field for expansion gets fully expanded into—and then what? Especially when the energetic little "Yankees of the East" are proceeding to jump into the very territory all of us—Christendom—had figured on occupying?

REACHING A DILEMMA.

One of two things must happen.

The extra factories—over and above those needed to supply the territory securely occupied and protected by tariff walls—must close down and the extra workers be thrown into the streets to constitute an army, ever augmented by the invention of new labor-displacing machinery—an army that will turn things upside down before it will starve.

The other alternative is the confiscation by the government of all the means of manufacture and trade, and the operation of factories, mills, etc., for the purpose of making a general equable distribution of the things manufactured among the people. This "one-for-all-and-all-for-one" scheme appears ideal, doesn't it? But even if it would work under this reign of selfishness, there surely would be a hitch somewhere around the confiscation process. Here it would not be the desperate poor, but the desperate rich, who would turn things upside down before they would give up their legal rights to their property.

Trouble!—either way you look at it!

PERPLEXITY OF THE SITUATION.

"Upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; (How perplexing the present situation!) the sea and the waves roaring; (the restless discontented, oppressed classes roaring out their discontent) men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming upon the earth!" (Luke 21:25-26.)

How true it is that the sick, distressed world needs the Good Physician to heal its sores and administer the balm of peace and love!

And how thankful we can be that there is every reason to believe the great deliverer will not long delay his promised presence!

"Surely," says he, "I come quickly."

"Even so, come, Lord Jesus." (Revelation 22:20.)

Geo. H. Fisher,
643 Harrison Ave.

Scranton, Pa., March 12, 1906.

Spring Styles

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SPRING STYLES
YOUNG'S HATS

PRIZE SPEAKING.

Keystone Academy Contest Largely Attended Friday Evening.

A prize speaking contest filled the Factoryville Baptist church to overflowing on Friday evening when the annual oratorical prize was awarded. Mr. Aureke presided at the organ and Rev. G. R. Smith offered prayer.

The following is the list of the speakers with the titles of their addresses: Anna C. Brown, "A Reasonable Doubt"; Beatrice Tayolr, "Trick vs. Trick"; Helen McCain, "A Son of Abdullah"; May E. Fassett, "The Departure"; Claudia Luchsinger, "A Judgment of Paris"; Beva Leonard, "One Flower For Nellie"; May Wright, "Jerry, the Bobbin Boy"; Anna Bailey, "Sister Splicer at the Beech"; S. Louise Parker, "The Mount of Laws."

The judges were Rev. W. G. Watkins and M. W. Lowry, of Scranton, and Rev. R. R. Thompson of Dalton. They experienced unusual difficulty in arriving at a decision, owing to the fact that all the contestants did so well. They took 60 points as a basis of perfection and gave each the following score: May Wright, 56½; Beva Leonard, 54; S. Louise Parker, 54; Helen McCain, 53; May Fassett, 51; Anna Bailey, 50½ Anna Brown, 46½; Beatrice Taylor, 46; Claudia Luchsinger, 45½, thus giving the first prize to May Wright, with honorable mention of Louise Parker and Beva Leonard.

A quartet composed of Miss Marion Leonard, Miss Ella Chase, Fred McAllister and Robert Hall, gave several selections in music which were well received. It was 11 o'clock when the large audience dispersed highly pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

DIRECT ROAD TO LAKE THE SCHEME

Back Road Railroad Means Something. Interesting Developments Expected, Says Exchange.

The Wilkes-Barre Leader of last evening said: While not a great deal is being said, yet it is the firm belief that the gentlemen behind the proposed road from West Pittston to Bennett's station at Luzerne, are contemplating the construction of a railway from Scranton to Harvey's Lake.

There is no direct route at the present time between the two places, and judging from the number of people at the summer resort there is almost as many Scrantonians as Wilkes-Barreans. A direct route would increase the patronage, add to the popularity of the place and besides competition would instill new life into the competing railways.

How soon the Scranton people intend to commence the proposed new road no one here knew, but they have, besides a franchise to construct a railway over the Back Road, some private rights of way.

The idea of simply a short system between Luzerne and West Pittston is scouted here, as none can positively understand how an undertaking of this kind could possibly pay, as the patronage between the two towns is not very great.

It is true that there are several small towns between the two places, but the people of these places do not go to Luzerne or West Pittston when they wish to buy. They come to this city. This being true, it is evident that a short line of the kind mentioned is not intended by the people behind it, but it is simply an opening for the Laurel Line to loop the valley and also find an opening to construct a direct line from Scranton to Harvey's Lake.

This has been talked of for many months; in fact, for years, and while a movement started at intervals, yet not anything more than getting it on paper was accomplished. The men behind the new scheme seem to be determined, and it is very likely that there will be some very interesting developments during the early months of the summer.

The local officials of the various companies when questioned about the new road, said they knew nothing about it, but declared it absolute fallacy to imagine that business men would sink their money into a short railway without any hope of getting it back. All felt that it was just a preliminary announcement for a big undertaking.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANAGE.

Contributions Yesterday Were More Generous Than Usual.

Yesterday was donation day at the St. Patrick's Orphanage and it proved to be a red letter day at that institution, the contributions largely exceeding that of previous years.

While it is yet too early to give the amount, those in charge of the orphanage desire to express their hearty appreciation for the generous offerings that were bestowed upon them. A statement of the donations will be given out in a few days.

LACKAWANNA BOARD.

Extras East—1:45 a. m., John Gahagan; 2:30 a. m., Bailey; 3:30 a. m., J. H. Masters, with P. Cavanaugh's crew; 4:30 a. m., Ketchum; 5:30 a. m., Doudican; 6:30 a. m., Wall; 9 a. m., Kingsley; 10 a. m., Costello with William McAllister's crew; 11 a. m., Newman; 1 p. m., McVay; 2 p. m., Grover.

Summits—7:30 a. m., west, Frounfelker.

Pushers—2:30 a. m., west, C. Barth; 7 a. m., west, Gaffney; 9 a. m., east, Moran; 11:45 a. m., east, M. Murphy; 11:45 a. m., east, T. Murphy; 2 p. m., east, Lamping; 7 p. m., east, Ludlow; 9:15 p. m., east, W. H. Barth.

Pullers—1 a. m., Magovern; 4:30 p.m., Stanton.

Extras West—4:30 a. m., Selner; 9 a. m., H. Gilligan.

THE CUB REPORTER LOSES HIS POSITION

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for these erring mortals to butt in, my advice is—just don't. Once, just once, I butted in, but alas! 'twill be the last. Ever and anon I hereafter mind strictly my own business.

It was one day last week, and as I was walking down Washington avenue near the city hall, I overheard the remarks of two rough looking men. They seemed to be saying something mysteriously about some desperate acts, and as news stories were extremely scarce, I thought here would be the proper time to make an undoubted hit with the editor and the public. So I followed the men, and unfortunately, I eventually became so interested that it was necessary to butt in.

They were discussing how it was best to get ahead of the City hall "gang," as they called it, and thought that the only feasible plan would be to blow up the building. I had a suggestion to make to them just at that time, and I modestly approached, bent on giving them some good advice. But my efforts were not appreciated, and I was told so in no unmistakable language.

First they wanted to know if I was a member of the Buttinski's. Then having assured themselves that I did not belong to that order, they immediately began to initiate me. But I had the satisfaction of seeing Magistrate Howe say "$10 or 60 days" to them the next afternoon.

Thus were my hopes of a good story spoiled. But I did not abandon the idea. It would be a good plan, I thought, to find some out-of-the way paper and clip the best story, rewrite it, and hand it in as my own. That would seem very clever, and besides, the chances of discovery were only one in a thousand, so I determined to try the plan.

Accordingly, I hunted for a paper, and succeeded finally in finding one from a town called Wilkes-Barre. I clipped the leading story bodily, and after copying it in my own writing, handed it to the city editor. It was a good story, the best of the day, and it was displayed accordingly. All day I was the recipient of many compliments, but the day for sorrow and remorse, as usual, was the day after, when, to the surprise of the entire newspaper world, the unworthy contemporary came out with the same story, similarly written, word for word, and also similarly displayed.

It was a starling discovery, and it took me nearly a week to explain the strange coincidence in the writing of the story. The staff and the editor still look at me very suspiciously, and since then, I have had no assignments to which any trust is attached. It was some time after that when I was sent to report a presentation of some play on the West Side.

I had forgotten to take the tickets at the office, and rather than come back to the city, I thought my reputation as a reporter would take me through the gauntlet without question. Accompanied by my friend, I sought admission. In vain my pleadings that I was a real, true reporter. The fellow at the door said he never heard of me, and it was evident that my fame had not yet extended beyond my own back yard. I was therefore exceedingly discouraged, and thought this newspaper work simply a drudgery, and in truth, would not be in the business were it not for the increasing demand of all the bill collectors in the city. And by the way, collectors are bothering individuals, aren't they?

I was, naturally, too indignant to purchase seats, and perhaps the reason wasn't all due to my dignity, either. I sought the aid of the other reporters, and all united to avenge the wrongs to a fellow newspaper man in distress. The penalty was that all the newspapers would totally ignore the attempt of the presentation which I was to report, but I was too much injured to let them go off so easily and I proceeded at once to criticise, and criticise most furiously, the presentation I had not seen.

But there were effects also to that. The actors, came all ensemble and performed the final act with the editor. What they did to him, I do not know, nor could I learn, for I came in time to see the orchestra file out. It must have been something terrible anyway, for when he gave me my next assignment, together with a small installment of the swear words, I was to get later. I could tell they said some very plain things to him. Usually the swearing don't come in installments, but I get the principal and interest, compounded semi-hourly. That day, however, was exceptional, for it took only two more days of torture and frivolity, comingled, before I was looking for another position.

Those were the contributary causes of my final discharge. What led the editor more directly to tell me that my services were no longer valuable was another and totally different set of mistakes, which, to me, seemed unavoidable. It was in my introduction tothe happenings of St. Patrick's day, that the story I wrote was printed thusly:

"The Lackawanna river, which was first a beautiful russet color, and then a dreamy muave, has now turned a Booker Washington black. Still the sons of Erin are looking on the brighter side, and owing nothing to the marvelousness of the day, they saw the black water turn a grassy green. With a joyous smile, the Irishmen yesterday beheld that the river is, after all, a very useful and beautiful stream of water."

But that was not my only mistake. I dared not stay in the office for a very long time, because angry men would come up every few minutes and ask for me. I don't know what they wanted of me, but I could see their hands clinch as they spoke with the editor, and I could hear the editor mutter under his breath something about the foolishness of all cub reporters. So I made myself scarce.

To keep myself from thinking about things I should not think about, I tried to be a good fellow, and we—some other unfortunate newspaper men, and myself—stopped in to see several of our white coated friends, who stay behind the counter, and take in the money you slap down viciously.

When I came to the office, there was a whole swarm of red headed men, waiting to see the reporter. I was feeling rather hilarious, and as one of them approached me, I told him I didn't want to see him, and that furthermore, I belonged to the same lodge. He didn't understand me. To tell the truth, I didn't understand myself, when, suddenly I picked up a long file, and drove the entire bunch out.

The editor came in at that time, and resenting the swear words he had dropped so promiscuously in the office, for my special benefit, I was able to say to him, happily, that he was an old crank. Further than that, when I slid on my heel and struck him, unconscious, he got mad. Moreover, when in trying to regain my balance I caught and tugged at his excuse for a French style beard, he became still angrier.

With one grand sweep of his big foot, he landed me outside the door. This he followed up with a terrible solar plexus blow, and I was saved the extreme displeasure of walking down the stairs.

Then it was my turn to stand on my dignity—the little that a newspaper man has left after he once enters the business. I determined not to go back to work, and took it for granted that it was the editor's polite way of informing me that my services were no longer required. I was never one to stand on formalities, and I took the hint.

Now I'm looking for another job.

PRICEBURG.

A surprise party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Weiss in honor of their daughter Fannie. Games and other amusements were enjoyed. Luncheon was served.

Those present were: Misses Julia Langan, Mabel Morris, Florence Baker, Beatrice McPherson, Frieda Hufneagle, Florence and Genevieve Benson, Laura McGuire, Sarah Moskovitz, Hattie Grant, Annie Donnelly, Fanine Weiss, Ruth Gleason, Bess Edwards, Elizabeth Loftus, Mary Flynn, of Olyphant; Rose Shleider and Anna Jerkovitz of Scranton; Anna Weiss and Fannie Hipshman of Peckville; Messrs. Eddie and Joe Murphy, Alfred Breen, George Gleason, Thomas Kell, Frank Donnelly, Thomas Baker, Howard McPherson, Moses Goodman, Moxie Weiss and Stanley Edwards of Blakely.

Miss Anna Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hall of Main street, was married to Mr. G. Gywnn of Throop, at her home at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, by Rev. John Bath. After the ceremony a reception was held. The happy couple were the recipients of many beautiful and costly presents.

Mr. Bryan Fallon has returned home from California accompanied by his uncle, John Fallon.

If You Have a Property for sale, try the columns of The Republican and see how quickly you'll dispose of it. tf

FIRE LAST EVENING.

It Resulted From a Game of Marbles.

It must have been a warm game of marbles that was in progress at ten hundred and ten James street last night.

Mrs. Warren La France, who resides at that place, left her little boy playing marbles about 8 o'clock and went to a neighbor's for a few moments. She was not away more than ten minutes, but when she returned the house was a mass of flames.

Chemical No. 3 responded and it only took a few minutes' work to subdue the fire. The house was not finished, there being no plaster on the walls, so it was easy work to get the fire under control. The damage will not exceed $150.

DONE AN INJUSTICE.

Foreigner Arrested While Waiting for His Wife.

Jos Klobus, of 1724 Luzerne street, a Hungarian miner at the Archbald, received a telegram Friday from his wife in New York, announcing that she had arrived with their child from the old country. The wife expected her husband to meet her at the Lackawanna station when she arrived with the child in this city.

It seems that Klobus cannot yet speak English very fluently. He alleged that he went to the station to wait for his family, but they were long in coming and a Lackawanna special agent became suspicious. Despite the Hungarian's protests, which were somewhat unintelligible, he was placed under arrest for trespass and taken to city hall police station, where he spent the night in a cell.

Yesterday morning he was taken before an alderman and fined fourteen dollars for trespass. The services of Attorney Frank E. Boyle were then secured and a certiorari was filed with Deputy Prothonotary Thomas A. Beck. The case will be argued in common pleas court tomorrow.

Undoubtedly it was a case of mistaken identity and the Hungarian's fine will be refunded.

PRISONERS RECAPTURED.

They Were Taken at White Haven in Box Car.

Thomas Melvin of Wilkes-Barre; Joseph Otis, of Jersey City, and Thos. Burke, of New York, arrested in Wilkes-Barre, the three convicts who escaped from the Luzerne county prison at 6:10 o'clock Thursday evening, were captured Friday night in White Haven, about thirty miles south of Wilkes-Barre, after thirty-one hours of frightful exposure on the snow-clad mountains overlooking the Wyoming valley, and on a perilous ride of twenty-five miles aboard a freight train from Laurel Run to the scene of their capture.

Their feet and faces were frozen and when seen by a reporter in their cells yesterday each presented a sorry spectacle. Otis' toes were swollen and discolored and he could not rest. Burke, who was similarly afflicted, managed to fall into a fitful doze, the first any of them had enjoyed since their break for freedom. Melvin seemed the most distressed. He sat on the foot of his bed holding his head between his hands and beseeching the keepers for medicine and hot coffee, which were promptly administered to all of them.

FALL KILLED HIM.

Fatal Termination of an Odd Accident at Throop.

Andrew Schranto, forty years of age, was fatally injured on Friday evening at his boarding house at Throop by falling down a flight of stairs. His skull was fractured and he died a few hours later.

The deceased left Throop March 1 and went to Kingston where he worked in the mines, but came back Friday to collect wages due him at the Pancoast colliery. After receiving his pay he proceeded to celebrate and visited many of the saloons and imbibed quite freely until about 5 o'clock when he went to his former boarding house. He went up the rear steps and through the house. He slipped on the top step of the front stairs and fell headforemost, striking on a rock at the bottom. The coroner decided an inquest was unnecessary.

THIS EARLY IRONCLAD SET SOME NAVAL STYLES

The Dunderberg, Finished Too Late for Civil War, Was Sold to France—Suggested Exaggerated Ram.

Of the many ships of radical design originated during the Civil war the United States ironclad frigate ram Dunderberg, as she was called at the time, was next to the Monitor, one of the most striking, embodying as she did when, originally designed the revolving turrets of the Monitor, and the heavily armored, sloping-sided casemate of the Confederate ram Virginia or Merrimac. Although this ship saw no service during the war, not being launched until July 22,1865,she is worth more than ordinary notice, as she contained many innovations in naval architecture which were at that time almost unheard of.

The Dunderberg (meaning Thundering Mountain) was contracted for with W. H. Webb, and the hull was built at his shipyard at the foot of Sixth street, on the East river, New York city, the machinery being built by subcontract at the Etna Iron works, nearby, the contract price for the completed vessel being $1,250,000. The keel of this vessel was laid on Oct. 4, 1862.

The folloiwng gives some idea of the general dimensions of the ship: Extreme length, 380 feet 4 inches; extreme beam, 72 feet 10 inches; depth of main hold, 22 feet 7 inches; height of casemate inside, 7 feet 9 inches; length of ram, 50 feet; maximum draught, 21 feet; displacement, 7,000 tons; tonnage, 5,000 tons; weight of armor, 1,000 tons.

The Dunderberg was a wooden ship built of unusually heavy timbers and with a low hull, surmounted by an armored casemate sloping at an agle of about 40°, this casemate being covered with 4½ inches of iron backed with oak. The sides of the hull were 6 inches thick at the main deck, decreasing to 2 inches at the bilge, and were covered from the main deck to about 5 feet below the water line with 3½-inch iron plating, which was carried down to the bilge, tapering to 2½ inches. She was provided with a double bottom, collision and water-tight bulkheads, and her smoke-pipe, 3 feet in diameter, was fitted with an armored grating to prevent injury to her boilers, a practice which is almost universally adopted in naval construction.

Six main and two auxiliary boilers were provided and the coal bunker capacity was 1,000 tons.

Her engines, designed for a speed of fifteen knots per hour, were of the usual horizontal back-acting type, so popular at that period, and had two cylinders 100 inches in diameter and 45 inches stroke, developing 5,000 horse-power, and driving a single screw 21 feet in diameter.

As originally designed the Dunderberg was to have two of Ericsson's revolving turrets on top of her casemate, 21 feet in diameter, 8 feet high, and 11 inches thick, each containing two 15-inch Dahlgren guns, but these turrets were omitted finally as it was found that they tended to make her top-heavy.

The Dunderberg not being completed until after the war had ended, at Mr. Webb's request the vessel was released to him under a special act of congress, approved March 2, 1867, he refunding to the government the sum of $1,092,887.73, which had been paid him on account, and he immediately sold her to France for nearly $2,500,000. On her entry in the French navy her name was changed to the Rochambeau and for many years she was one of the most powerful ships in their service. It has been claimed by a prominent writer on naval subjects that the exaggerated ram, even now so prominent on French vessels of war, owed its origin to the old Dunderberg.—Navy League Journal.

DRIVEN INSANE BY STORM.

Seaman on Lightship Has to Be Placed in Irons.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 17.—From hardships resulting from a long spell of violent weather, a seaman on the lightship at Nantucket Shoals has gone insane and been put in irons.

It was only this morning that this was learned, for the storm was so furious that wireless communication was cut off for a time, the blizzard making it impossible to work the already weakened aereo. The last message received told of a leaking boiler that threatened to make trouble. Several months ago there was a narrow escape from a fearful disaster through the lightship being blown adrift and rendered unable to keep headway because of the boiler being under water.

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Do not buy a Go-cart 'till you have seen the newest, the lightest, the most compact and the neatest appearing folding Go-cart that is made. We have it.

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Can we place a hard wood floor upon your dining room? Physicians recommend hard wood floors, fashion approves of them and all agree they are preferable.

Wood Grain Flooring

To those who rent and desire a wood floor but do not wish to place one in another's house we suggest "Wood Grain." Laid and taken up like linoleum.

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All The Sporting News

FAMOUS BACKSTOPS

Ted Sullivan Tells of Great Players Behind the Bat—Ewing and Boyle Were Superb.

COMPARES STAR CATCHERS

My contemporary, Tim Murnane, spoke of Buck Ewing last week, says Ted Sullivan, as the greatest all-around catcher of any period in the game's history. I have to coincide with my friend Tim on that one point, "When nature makes a great man it destroys the molds." People that have seen Bob Ferguson, Ned Williamson, Jerry Denny and other great third basemen of the past stop balls that were hit at them with rifle shot speed with an ungloved hand are not going to have a spasm when they see a mattress or a door rug stop the force of balls that are only guided by a human hand. People will set a standard on all things, and whether they are right or wrong they will measure the new comers by it. The players that are to follow the present generation will also have to suffer the same comparison by the ones that have preceded them. While I may have overdrawn the use of the glove on the ball field I don't want to be understood as disparaging the wonderful skill of the three crack third basemen of the present day—Collins, Bradley and Coughlin. Collins, in proper shape, has the poetry of action without affectation—a rare quality in a player.

MURNANE WAS CORRECT.

Mr. Murnane was correct in his estimate of Ewing, but there were other catchers of Ewing's time that have had no counterparts, since Bennett, Mike Kelly, Snyder, Flint and Gross, and even Jack Boyle of the old St. Louis Browns, could duplicate in skill the best catchers of today as far as catching and throwing is concerned. So could Bresnahan. Robinson of New York, I would call the Ewing of the present day catchers, because he has the requisites of a general ball player outside of catching, but he will never have the caliber of the real Ewing. Caliber counts in everything. Baseball people term the word "class." When the physique of Bennett, Kelly, Snyder, Flint, Ewing and the game Deasley looms up with their celerity of foot and dash. I am sure lesses and diminutive forms possessing baseball skill are not going to startle us. Those men of the past have set a standard in baseball skill that we will measure all others by. Then, again, the stature and physique of the catchers of the past have met our ideal of what major league catchers should be, and it is hard to combat that, be it prejudice or not.

KELLY WAS KING.

There are a few men who have left the ball field that I doubt will ever be duplicated again in baseball flesh in the entire history of our national game—that is, in the respective positions—namely, Mike Kelly and Charles Comiskey, whose genius in crucial contests soared aloft, above all others as the foam on the crest of the highest wave. Ewing was the best batting, throwing and base-running catcher that ever figured in the national sport, and he did not require a derrick to straighten him up before he got in a position to throw a ball. No two men in the history of baseball had brains that worked more alike when they were on bases than Kelly and Comiskey. I have seen the only "Kel," by a sudden, unexpected dash, throw a team into confusion by a certain steal; yet I have seen Comiskey in the great days of the Browns, by deeper intuition of knowing what effect a certain steal or play would have on the opposition, win many and many a game by some daredevil work. Comiskey's magnetism and dash were the steam-up of his anatomy.

RADBOURNE HAD NO EQUAL.

Charles Radbourne never had a pitcher to approach him in skill. He had a delivery that the pitchers of today possess, and he had more that they didn't possess. Besides being a king of pitchers, he was a better fielder and base runner, and alternated with John Ward while playing with Providence. To compare the fatigueless, matchless and uncomparable pitcher (who possessed in the highest degree of strength stamina and gameness) with the present-day twirlers would be like a sturdy and mighty oak discovered in a forest of pines.

I reiterate it again that I doubt if Mike Kelly, Ewing, Comiskey and Radbourne will ever have counterparts in baseball. They may be possibly duplicated in mechanical speed, but never in genius or magnetism, and I think I can safely put Hughey Jennings, the shortstop of the old Baltimores, in that class. On the other hand, I will say for the present players on the ball field that Keeler stands alone in all periods of the game as a right fielder, take him all in all. Lajoie outhits all the second basemen of the past, but not in any other department of the game does he excel them.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION.

Tommy Burns Says He Will Not Fight Unless Challenged.

Pugilists wishing to meet Tommy Burns for the world's heavyweight championship will have to take the initiative, for Burns is heavyweight champion now, so he says, and will not defend the title unless he is challenged. He has no more intention of making advances to other pugilists than the mountain had of going to Mahomet. This changed attitude on the part of Burns has all come about through his defeat of Marvin Hart at Los Angeles two weeks ago.

In speaking of a match with Jack O'Brien to settle the disputed question of championship, Burns said: "I shall not issue any challenge. I am champion, and those who want to meet me must come to me. I will consider all challenges directed to me, and will endeavor to show the world that I am worthy to wear the honors that I have won."

His supreme confidence in himself is seen in his further statement in regard to O'Brien: "I saw the bout between Hart and O'Brien in Philadelphia, and am sincere in the statement that O'Brien was very fortunate in staying the limit. O'Brien cannot, in my opinion, take the punishment Hart stood for, and I know that O'Brien's tender spot is his stomach. He cannot fight the battle put up by Hart and stand for the stomach lacing the Kentuckian took."

The last fight Burns was in before the battle with Hart was when Jack Sullivan defeated him in twenty rounds of fast fighting. But since the Hart affair Burns has undergone a wonderful change. He says so himself in this wise: "The Tommy Burns that boxed at 158 pounds a year ago is one person and the Tommy Burns who fought at 175 pounds and defeated Marvin Hart at Los Angeles a fortnight ago is another."

One man not abashed by this declaration is Jack Root, who wants to bet $5,000 that he can whip Burns in a twenty-round contest.

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ORR'S HISTORIC SWAT

Mighty Wallup By First Baseman That Won the Pennant for the Brooklyn Club.

PUT THE BALL OVER FENCE

Base ball fans whose memories go back three or four generations of ball players, says the Chicago Tribune, always are wondering why it is that so few great batters are being developed. They cannot understand it, and neither can the managers or the players themselves. The fact remains that hitting is becoming a lost art.

Most students of the game declare that the falling off in hitting is due to restrictive rules and to better pitching—that is, more scientific pitching—but, as a matter of fact, that is only true in part. The batters howl, and some fans howl, too, for more hitting, and overlook the fact that for fifteen years every move except the foul strike rule has been to handicap pitchers. And yet they cannot hit.

Change of pace, spit ball, slow twisters, better command, and all the skill and cunning of pitchers, however, does not account for the weak hitting. The fact is that the real weakness lies in the men themselves. They would have hit some better in the olden times—but not much—and the olden-time sluggers would outhit them if they were in the game now. The proof of this is that the old timers who carried over from one generation to another kept right on hitting at the same gait, and some even better under every change of rules and every improvement in pitching.

Those who argue that the improvement in pitching has caused the batting slump, and that the hitters of today are just as good as those of years gone by, should study the situation from this standpoint. Why does not the improved pitching stop Lajoie, Wagner, Chance, Seymour and that class of batters, and are these any better than the old time sluggers? Would present-day pitching stop Sam Thompson, Ed. Delehanty, Em Gross, Dave Orr, Anson or O'Rourke?

DELEHANTY HELD OVER.

Delehanty held over from one generation to another—and kept right on hitting. He fell off a few points, but not much. Anson held over—and he hit right along. He, too, fell off slightly, and the falling off in these two cases probably marks pretty nearly all the difference in hitting that the new rules and the scientific pitching represent.

As a matter of fact the old-time hitters were up against a harder game than the present-day ones. I wonder what some of the youngsters would do now against a Rusie fifty feet away, whirling the ball through [illegible] taking a run and jump? Probably they wouldn't hit half as hard as they do now, and it is a fair guess that they would not go as well as the old-time sluggers would do against the change of pace and the spit ball.

What hitters some of these fellows were! And what hits they made!

Perhaps the most historic hit ever made was the swat that Big Dave Orr gave the ball at Columbus when, with one blow, he knocked St. Louis—the three-time champions—out of their fourth pennant and gave Brooklyn the flag.

Brooklyn was playing at home that day and St. Louis was playing at Columbus. It was the last day of the season. If both teams won St. Louis had the pennant; if both lost St. Louis would be the victor. Brooklyn could get the flag only by winning its game and having Columbus beat the Browns.

IN THE TENTH INNING.

It was a tenth inning. The news had come that Brooklyn was victor in the East. The score was tied. Two men were out in the last half of the inning. Dave Orr was at bat—with four balls and two strikes called.

There was a situation for fair—one to dream about. One ball to decide a pennant! The pitcher heaved up the ball and Orr swung. There was a crack and that ball started toward the city. It crossed the right center field fence, still going higher. It crossed the canal, hit just above the second-story window of a cottage, bounded and rolled up an alley—and Comiskey's men yielded up the pennant.

One of the longest hits ever made was one by William Bullhead Dahlen on the Polo grounds in 1895 in a series between New York and Chicago.

Digby Bell, the actor, attended that game in a tall trap, and, on the seat beside him was a big bulldog. They drove inside the Polo grounds and alongside the low chain fence out in center field.

In the eighth inning of the game with two on bases, Dahlen came to the bat and Jouett Meekin, who was pitching, put up a fast high one. Dahlen picked the ball and it shot on a line straight out over George Van Haltren's head. Bell, sitting in his trap, saw the ball coming and started to dodge. The pup—which wasn't interested in the base ball—did not see it. The ball hit that bull pup in the head, knocked it off the trap and killed it, and, incidentally, Dahlen circled the bases. I recall another hit that was nearly as long, if not longer. It was made by Bill Lange at Silver City, N. M., in the spring of 1898. The Silver City team was composed of a couple of minor leaguers and the others were town boys, who had never seen a National league ball club and were scared. The game was played on a ball field that had a fence on two sides and a couple of mountains on the other two and the mountain in left field looked a half mile from the home plate. In the first inning Lange slammed the ball to left field and it looked a sure home run. It was. The left fielder couldn't get in to it in time to hold Lange at third. Alarmed over prospects of big league slugging that fellow was playing out on the mountain side, nearly out of range even for a Krupp gun.

GREATEST SLUGGING FEAT.

The greatest slugging feat in the history of the game was that of Ed. Delehanty, off Adonis Terry, on the West Side grounds in Chicago. The feat is historic, but there are so many inquiries concerning it that it is worth while giving the facts.

It was a game between Philadelphia and Chicago one afternoon in 1896. Terry was pitching in rare form, and, in the language of the game, he "had everything." The first time up Delehanty cracked the ball high over the right field fence, not far inside the foul line—perhaps about forty feet. The second time he drove a liner over short. Dahlen got his hands on the ball, but it tore through them and rolled clear out to left field. The third time up he lifted the ball over right field fence again, this time far down the right center. The next time he drove the ball out to the club houses in center for his third home run. In the ninth inning he came up again. Lange played back between the two club houses and the other outfielders retreated to the fences. Delehanty hit the ball straight to center. It struck the top of one club house, bounded to the top of the other and rolled back up the field, and the big fellow made the circuit again.

Yet Philadelphia got only eight hits off Terry in the game, counting Del's five, and was beaten—eight to six.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Old man Van Haltren is not so far in the sere-and-yellow-leaf stage that he cannot sting the ball a few. His average last year was .255 for 220 games in the Pacific Coast league.

Jimmy Collins says that in Peterson and Graham he has two backstops who will keep his catching department up to the required standard, even if Criger is not able to report.

The new infield of the St. Louis Americans, as the critics now "dope it out," is Nordyke or Jones, first base; O'Brien, second base; Wallace, shortstop, and Hartzell, third base.

Billy Phyle has been reinstated by the National commission, and the Rochester and Toronto clubs are bidding for his services.

Clark Griffith is in a quandary whether to play Laporte or Moriarity on third. The former is a good sticker and mediocre fielder, the latter is a great fielder and light batter. Griff will decide before the season opens.

Since Mike Donlin has been called to order by McGraw he has been doing some sensational stunts in batting and fielding in the practice games with the Giants.

Chase, of the New York Americans, says that First Baseman Nealon of the Pirates is a good fielder and clever baserunner, but only a fair batter.

The Pittsburg club has sent Catcher Archer back to the Atlanta club in the Southern league. Archer was recalled on account of Peitz's illness.

Word comes from the South that Tannehill and Dineen, two pitchers Jimmy Collins places great reliance on to keep the Boston Americans in the running, have not yet signed their contracts for this season. They want more salary.

All four of the crack Boston infield of the '90s—Tenney, Lowe, Long and Collins—are still in the game.

"One difference between wellknown English athletes [illegible] baseball," observes [illegible] that you have to think in baseball."

Barney Dreyfuss says that he would not trade franchises with John T. Brush under any circumstances. Doubtless the antipathy to trade is mutual.—New York Sun.

The Newark club has signed a new pitcher in Martin Walsh, brother of Pitcher Ed. Walsh of the Chicago Americans.

Earl Moore, Cleveland's crack pitcher, who was recently injured, may never be able to play ball again.

Johnny King, the star catcher of the Chicago club, says he won't sign a contract for the salary offered. "Unless I get an increase," King declares, "I will retire from baseball. I will make no attempt to go to an outlaw league. It simply means more money or the simple life for me."

An agent of the Tri-State league was in Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, and in three hours made offers to six of the best players in the White Stockings baseball club. The offers were spurned and the agent was told to go away from the Arlington hotel, where the White Sox are stopping.

The Baltimore club has signed Shortstop Jimmy Barton of Newport, Ky.

The National board has awarded Outfielder Hugh Tate to the Sioux City club.

The Montreal club has signed Thos. Patterson, the Manhattan and Villa Nova pitcher.

Pitcher John J. Breckenridge has re-signed with the Newark club of the Eastern league.

The Minneapolis club has signed Tate Thompson, a semi-professional third baseman of Benville, Miss.

The Portsmouth club of the Virginia league has signed Outfielder William Fraley of Hanover, Pa.

The Montgomery (Ala.) club has released Outfielder Holland and Pitchers Robinson, Germaine and Frye.

President Morris O'Neil has called the Western league schedule meeting for April 2 at Des Moines, Ia.

Pitcher Frank Smith of the Chicago Americans is negotiating with the Harrisburg outlaw club and threatens to jump.

The Jersey City club has signed Pitcher Frank Turner of Newtown, Pa., a cousin of Terry Turner of the Cleveland club.

Eddie Da[illegible] a wellknown negro ball player, formerly of the Cuban Giants, died at Reading, Pa., March 24, in his thirty-fifth year.

The Nashville club has sold Shortstop Keenan and Pitcher Bailey to Kalamazoo; and has released Pitcher Guy Sample to the Meridian (Miss.) club.

Bobby Carruthers, the veteran, has been signed by President Holland of the I.-I.-I. league as umpire, to succeed Stephen Cusack of Chicago, resigned.

The Rochester club has sold Second Baseman Ambrose McConnell, drafted in 1904 from Troy to the Utica club of the New York league. McConnell is a native of Utica.

Julius ("Hub") Knoll, a wellknown ball player and manager of the Dayton Central League club, died at Mount Carmel hospital in Columbus, O., March 24, of typhoid fever. He had been sick for five weeks. He was thirty years of age.

Manager Barrow of Toronto has released Pitcher Baker to the Sioux City club.

The Toronto club has signed Infielder Jimmy Tamsett, late of Memphis, to be used at third base.

Billy Murray is seriously thinking of playing Joe Bean at second base this year instead of shortstop.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

Some Spiritualistic Notions—Evil Character of the Spirits—The Truth About Them.

"The spirit world," writes Spiritualist Mrs. M. T. Longley, medium and secretary of the National Spiritualists' association, under inspiration of her spirit "guide," John Pierpont, "is as real, as tangible, and as important as is the planet Earth or any physical planet that belongs to the solar system.

"There are surrounding this planet, Earth, great zones or belts—which you may call spheres, if you will—that are created by spirit forces. There are spirits who, when they go out of the mortal body, are at once qualified to enter the second sphere. And so on through various gradations, each succeeding one in a manner further from the earth, until we find an innumerable number of spheres that are reaching further and further into space and nearer and nearer in touch with the outward and grander circles or spheres or worlds of some other planet.

SO-CALLED SPIRIT PLANETS.

"We ('John Pierpont,' the spirit, using Mrs. Longley as a medium) assert that there is a spirit planet belonging to this planet Earth, and not only that this earth has its spirit planet, but that every inhabited planet in all this wondrous universe has its spiritual planet which accompanies it through space and can never be separated from it under any circumstances.

"More than this: We declare this will be scientifically established before the close of the Twentieth century! By coming in contact with those who are endowed with clairvoyance we can learn of those spirit spheres. What there is in the outmost sphere (spirit 'Pierpont' evidently is not a 'top-notcher' yet) I cannot tell you, except what is brought to us by the spirit entities who dwell there, just as I come today to tell you what is here. Let me tell you, old-time Spiritualists, especially, we never have cause to distrust our mediums!"

NOT "SPIRITUALIZED" YET.

Evidently the Scranton city government officials, judging by their late action in politely but effectually "inviting" clairvoyants to seek greener pastures, are not yet sufficiently "spiritualized" to have no distrust of mediums; and in striking at the mediums they are putting the axe to the root of the tree, for "Resolved," runs a 1902 resolution of the N. S. A. "That we hold mediumship to be the very foundation of our Spiritual Structure, and all attacks made upon our mediums strike at the basis of our philosophy and religion."

What is the work and influence of Spiritualism [illegible] claims. It is a movement wholly impelled from the realm of spirit. Societies have been organized in every state in the Union, and in all parts of the world as centers. As early as 1860 the late Archbishop Hughes, of New York, estimated that there were ten millions of Spiritualists in the United States alone. (This must include all table-tippers and other amateur spiritists.) It has reached the man of science in his laboratory, or study. It has walked into the churches of all denominations, religions and tongues; has stood beside the clergyman or priest or ministrant. It has made thousands and hundreds of thousands to acknowledge by name within and without the churches; within and without established schools of philosophy; within and without the walks of science, by knowledge alone. To a materialistic and unbelieving age, it has demonstrated the existence of the human spirit beyond the change called death. Its sources of inspiration are the invisible host."

NOTEWORTHY SPIRITISTS.

Who of note indorses this movement? Is it true that clergymen lend Spiritism their support, as claimed?

Yes, here are some of the published names: Rev. Minot J. Savage, Rev. Lyman C. Abbott, D. D., Rev. I. K. Funk, D. D.

Do scientists stand behind it?

Yes: Alfred R. Wallace, Camille Flammarion, Prof. William James, of Harvard, William Crookes, Alex. Von Humbolt and Oliver J. Lodge are a few who permit their names to be published in Spiritualist literature.

And other noted men?

Bayard Taylor, Louis Kossuth, Horace Greeley, Victor Hugo, Abraham Lincoln, Lord Tennyson, Tolstoi, Emperor Alexander of Russia, Queen Victoria of England, and nobility without number.

FRAUD NOT TENABLE.

The evidence is evidently incontrovertible that the spirits claimed to operate through mediums, etc., really do things. Scientists, as above, after eliminating every possible avenue of trickery and fraud, declare "The theory of fraud is not tenable."

Proofs of the spirit's work recently demonstrated include "parcels transported for miles and delivered in an instant." In Australia "a sea-fish, still alive and wet with salt water was deposited in a closed room by unseen spirit hands. Rare ancient coins, etc., of Egypt were deposited within a few seconds after the expression of the request. A bird on the nest with its young, the latter still asleep, was similarly presented, claimed to be from India."

"English science," says a prominent writer in the London Daily Mail, "it is wellknown, has, broadly speaking, given its verdict. We have it on the authority of men whose veracity cannot be doubted, and whose scientific authority no one can call in question, (1) that the much-disputed phenomena occur, and that many of them are of an objective and tangible character; (2) that they are often governed by intelligence—that intelligence in many instances extraneous in its nature and operations."

WHO ARE THESE SPIRITS?

Who are these intelligent beings which are communicating, and what is their character?

"(1) It is certain," answers the same writer, "that the identity of the communicating intelligences has not been established. Although it is claimed that in practically every instance the entities claim to be the spirits of departed men and women, it is certain that the claim has invariably broken down in the presence of real test conditions.

"(2) It is a known and admitted characteristic of the intelligences that they attempt to personate deceased individuals. We meet with fraud and trickery (on the part of the spirits, showing their true characters) and with the most heartless deception that the imagination can conceive.

"(3) The moral character of the manifesting intelligences is invariably of a low origin. In numerous instances, of course, this moral depravity is not immediately apparent, but it almost always discloses itself in the end. I know of instances which are appalling in character.

"(4) As to the moral effects of these practices a big volume might be written, and even then the half would not have been told. I have in my possession communications from former spiritists which throw a lurid light upon the subject.

LYING SPIRITS.

"(5) The teaching imparted by the intelligences is wholly contradictory in character (plainly speaking, "Now the spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing [illegible] unanimity on one point only, that it is the subversion of faith in Christ that the spirit messages ultimately aim at. From letters that the writer had, in each single instance the person lost his faith in Christianity and was suffering the keenest grief and disappointment in consequence.

"I am thoroughly convinced that a terrible deception lurks behind these phenomena. A dangerous and subtle enemy is silently creeping into our homes and families, and the astonishing thing is that our pastors and teachers are so strangely silent on the subject and are doing little or nothing to warn the people. In my opinion our safeguard lies in taking every opportunity of conveying accurate information. Let it be clearly and fully known that these 'dear friends' on the other side of life ruin and desolate homes, that they drive men and women to destruction and the madhouse, and that they undermine religious faith and confidence."

NOT DECEASED PERSONS.

Again, let us ask the question, "Who are these communicating spirits?"

In the first place, they are not dead people, for of them Jehovah informs us in unmistakable terms: "The son of man—he returneth to his earth; in that every day his thoughts perish" (Psalms 146:4); "The dead know not anything: their love, and their hatred, and their envy, is now perished" (Ec- urrection)'" (Psalm 90:3). nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in sheol (the unseen state, the death condition) whither thou goest" (Ecclesiastes 9:10); "He passeth; his sons come to honor, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he perceiveth it not of them" (Job 14: 20-21); "What is your life? It is even vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away" (James 4: 14); "Thou turnest man to destruction (in death); and sayest, 'Return, ye children of men (in the coming resurrection)'" (Psalm 90:3).

Who, then, are these spirits that personate the dead?

THEY ARE FALLEN ANGELS.

They are the fallen angels, the "Sons of God," who assumed human form and lived among men before the flood as described in Genesis 6: 1-6, and through whose evil influence "the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually," (Genesis 6:5). It was on account of this surpassing depravity of humanity that Jehovah blotted out mankind with a flood, giving the race a new start through the good Noah. "God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell (Tartarus, in this case the earth's atmosphere) and delivered them into chains of darkness (spiritualistic manifestations usually occur in darkened rooms); and spared not the old world, bringing in the flood upon the world (state of affairs) of the ungodly" (2 Peter 2: 4-5). Again, "the angels which kept not their first estate (heavenly purity, obedience to God's will), but left their own habitation (heaven), he hath reserved in everlasting (literally, age-lasting) chains (restraint) under darkness unto the judgment of the great day." (Judge 1:6).

There are plenty of good angels, like those that attended our Lord's birth (Luke 1:34), resurrection (John 20:12) and ascension (Acts 1:10) loosed Peter from prison (Acts 12: 7-9), etc.—"Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister (serve) for them who shall be heirs of salvation." (Hebrews 1:14). These are angels who have consistently "kept their first estate," (condition); they hold no communication with man, nor do anything whatever, except at the will of God.

THE DEVIL AND HIS ANGELS.

But the spirits with whom intercourse is held is spiritism, astrology, clairvoyance, fortune telling, telepathy, hypnotism, etc., are "the devil and his angels," (Matthew 25:4). They often represent themselves and their ideas as from God, "Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light," (2 Corinthians 11:14).

This world (state of affairs) is under Satan's control, "the whole world liveth in wickedness," (1 John 5:19); he is "the god (mighty one) of this world," (2 Corinthians 4:4), "the prince of this world," (John 14:30), "the prince of the powers of the air," (Ephesians 2:2), "the prince of devils," (demons) (Matthew 12:24).

POSSESSION BY DEVILS.

Scores of times the Bible mentions the spirit servants of Satan, the fallen angels, the demons or devils, and instances cases of mediumship, of obsession or possession by them of the wills or minds of human beings. Modern science is tardily coming into agreement with the belief and teaching of Jesus and the apostles that spirit beings speak and act through human beings who have permitted them to do so.—"And there was in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit, and he cried out, saying, 'let us alone;' and Jesus rebuked him saying, 'hold thy peace and come out of him.' And when the unclean spirit had torn him, and cried with a loud voice, he came out of him," (Mark 1: 23-26). Satan and his minions operate through men's minds, wills, "the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience," (Ephesians 2:2) producing all kinds of evil words and actions.

GOD FORBIDS SPIRITISM.

It is not hard to understand now [illegible] forbade inter- [illegible] shalt not su[illegible] witch (medium, clairvoyant) to live," (Exodus 22: 18). "Thou shalt not learn to do after the abominations of these nations. There shall not be found among you any one that useth divination, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer. For all that do these things are an abomination unto Jehovah," (Deuteronomy 18: 9-12). Thus those that have to do with fallen angels are classed with them in God's sight, and the pathway of duty and love toward God is plain to those that wish to do his will. It is to let all such things absolutely alone even in their most apparently harmless form.

This is an interesting and important question much in the public mind today, and pages and volumes might be written on it. We have barely touched upon a few of its salient features without attempting to go into details or particulars. If any reader desires to safeguard himself by further reading, we will be glad to mail him on request a 119-page booklet, "What Say the Scriptures About Spiritualism? Proofs That It Is Demonism."

GEORGE H. FISHER,
643 Harrison Ave.,
March 27, 1906. Scranton, Pa.

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Ambitious People Keep Posted on Opportunities by Reading the Classified Want Dep't of the Republican

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

Highest Fame is to Be Beloved by the People—Easter Blessings to Come. How They Will Come.

"He's the most respected man in New York city," was the comment of a Park policeman upon mention of the name of one of America's prominent Jewish citizens.

It is not Nathan Straus's lifetime of character building plodding that has made him respected, nor his millions of dollars, but the use he has been putting his fortune to since he piled it together. The widely known Straus sterilized milk enterprise, his cheap coal depots, grocery stores and lodging houses, and his countless unpublished deeds of "practical, merciful beneficence" are what have endeared the name of Straus to every good hearted person in the metropolis.

"The model factory of the world," presided over by a former frugal, industrious clerk in a canal office, is not so termed merely for the marvelous efficiency of its mechanical and personal equipment. What has made Dayton, Ohio, and the National Cash Register works famous is, rather, the wonderfully effectual endeavors of John H. Patterson, after his increasing means made it possible, to promote the welfare of his employes in shop and home, and to make his city an industrial and sociological paradise.

"GOLDEN RULE JONES."

How many of our readers can tell who was president of the Acme Oil company, or what the concern manufactured? This is an illustration of the fact, that what brings an enduring name is not the toilsome steps that make the fame possible, but the way the accumulated means are employed.

But ask who "Golden Rule Jones" was, and although that appellation appears in no directory, everybody's thoughts fly to industrial, municipal and social reforms carried into effect by the late beloved mayor of Toledo.

Who, outside the steel industry, could tell anything about the now famous master of Skibo Castle before the world began to be dotted over with his endowments in church organs, schools, and libraries? Today, what child does not know the name of Andrew Carnegie—a name that will never be forgotten so long as his beneficent institutions endure?

Men think not of Lincoln as railsplitter, but as the liberator of an enslaved race; of Washington, not as surveyor, but as father of modern freedom.

This day—Easter Sunday—stands for something like the accumulated means that insured the charities of Straus, Jones, Patterson and Carnegie.

Good Friday represented the climax of effort, labor, endeavor.

TODAY STANDS FOR SUCCESS.

Easter stands for success achieved, for blessings to be dispensed, for "the good time coming."

There is one particular by which [illegible] All religions of other than Divine origin represent the blessings for "the faithful" to come by some transition claimed to take place at the end of life. The Indian departs to his "happy hunting ground," the Hindu takes his first upward step toward his Nirvana of eternal repose.

How marked a contrast to this is the revelation afforded mankind by Jehovah. At death man passes into "the unseen state," concerning which none can inform us except Jehovah, and he in no uncertain language depicts it as a sleep; there is no "happy hunting ground," but the hopes of humanity are centered upon an event to come, the beginning of which we celebrate on Easter day.

IMPORTANCE OF RESURRECTION.

It will surprise anyone not already familiar with it to see the importance placed in God's word upon the resurrection of Christ.

The idea of a resurrection, a raising of the dead to life once more, was a new one to the learned philosophers of cultured Athens. "He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods," they said of Paul, "because he preached unto them Jesus, and the resurrection. And they took him and brought him unto Areopagus, saying, 'May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is? for thou bringest certain strange thing to our ears.'" (Acts 17:18—20). Little wonder those who "sacrifice to devils and not to God" (I Corinthians 10 : 20) should be familiar only with "doctrines (teachings) of devils" (I Timothy 4:1) and should know nothing about the divinely promised hope of the resurrection of the dead.

FOUNDATION OF CHRITIANITY.

The fact of the resurrection of Christ is the foundation of the whole structure of the Christian religion. Take away the idea expressed by Jesus, "I am he that liveth and was dead; and, behold, I am alive forevermore," (Revelation 1: 18) and what remains? "If Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins. Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished. If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." (I Corinthians 15 : 17—19.)

Easter thus brings to mind yearly the great differentiating characteristic of Christianity—that if it is not an absolute fact that Jesus was dead and was made alive again, then there is no hope of a resurrection to life of anyone else.

But as Paul exclaims triumphantly, "But now IS Christ risen from the dead" (I Corinthians 15:20.) The positive aggressiveness of all the Apostles was, because as voiced by Peter and John, "We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard" (Acts 4:20). Every one of them had seen the risen Lord and heard his voice. There is no fact in ancient history so thoroughly substantiated as the events of the life, and death, and resurrection to life again of Jesus.

It may be queried, "why have you emphasized so clearly the careers of certain men who first achieved millions and then dispensed blessings? If in his resurrection Jesus declared that 'All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth' (Matthew 28:18,) why has he not dispensed to all mankind the blessings the infallible word of God declared ages before that he should, saying, 'In thy seed (Christ) shall all the families of the earth be blessed.'" (Genesis 28:14.)

NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

Andrew Carnegie, on being asked once what was the last thing he would want to part with, said he would lose his millions, he would see his vast steel manufacturing equipment swept away, but these losses would be as nothing so long as he might retain the wonderfully efficient human organization, for with that he could quickly recoup any other loss whatever. It is the capable, trained, working organization that is the great factor, and it requires years to build one up.

The promised blessings for all are surely to come, for God's word cannot fail, but in the Divine economy they were to wait until the organization for dispensing them should be completed. There are plenty of angels who might have been used to compose this great force, but they were passed by, "For unto the angels hath he (God) not put in subjection the world (age) to come" (the age when the blessings will be dispensed) (Hebrews 2:5).

No, that glorious age of the coming, long-prayed-for "kingdom of God" will be under the rulership of Jesus and the glorified church, the bride of Christ, who both together as the promised "seed of Abraham" and "heirs according to the promise" (of universal blessings) (Galatians 3:29) shall "reign on (over) the earth" (Rev. 5:10) with "power over the nations" to "rule them with a rod of iron" (an inflexible but loving and considerate government) (Revelations 2: 26-27).

This organization is made up of the very cream of Christians. It has taken now nineteen centuries to select and perfect "through suffering" its members, whose resurrection has all that time awaited the return of their Lord. Theirs is "the first resurrection" "they shall reign with Christ a thousand years" (Revelation 20:6). After Jesus, they are "first-fruits of his (God's) creatures" (James 1:18) "first-fruits unto God and to the lamb" (Revelation 14:4).

Just as it would be impossible for me to be the first one to reach home unless there were some one to follow, so "first-fruits" show after-fruits unto God, and "the first resurrection" demonstrates the resurrection of others after it—the resurrection of the world after that of the church.

WHO WILL BE BLESSED?

The resurrection of the whole world of mankind to receive the blessings [illegible] ty to serve and obey him, is the fitting climax of a salvation of divinely beneficent grandeur and mercy.

The age-long work of the calling and perfecting of the members of the church and their exaltation to the nature of God, "partakers of the divine nature" (2 Peter 1:4), grand as it all is, is not an end in itself, but a divinely appointed means to an end, and that end is the dispensing of God's blessings upon every child of man that is willing to receive God's goodness on the simple and reasonable terms of faith and obedience; the provision, however, is clear that those that will not make proper use of their resurrection blessings shall ultimately be remanded back to the grave to an eternal Second Death, for while Christ gave his life "for the life of the world" (John 6:51) and all the world will enjoy the blessings of life once more, it will be only once, because for those that have once had the blessings he came to bestow and have despised them "Christ dieth no more" (Romans 6:9).

HOW EARTH IS TO BE FILLED.

While the Scriptures indicate that the church will be raised spirit beings, "we shall be like him" (I John 3:2) who is "far above every name that is named" (Ephesian 1:20-21) they do not hold forth the promise of a resurrection change from human to spirit nature to any but the church. The resurrection of the world is also plainly taught to be back again to the surface of this beautiful earth, then to be restored to Edenic perfection, and of those members of the human race who under the guiding and uplifting hand of Jesus and his spirit church believe and obey, until they too are restored to human perfection, the word of Jehovah affirms "The upright shall dwell in the land and the perfect shall remain in it" (Proverbs 2:21), and "They (the Jews) shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, wherein your fathers have dwelt; and they shall dwell therein, even they, and their children, and their children's children forever—when my sanctuary shall be in the midst of them forevermore." (Ezekiel 37:25-28).

This threefold resurrection—of Jesus, of the church, and of the world—is the glorious theme which today, Easter day, celebrates. How important it is! How much it means to everybody! How grand it will be when all the good words of Jehovah regarding it find their full realization! Easter will be a time of rejoicing forever! The glorious and happy "day of resurrection" is surely

COMING BY AND BY.

A better day is coming, a morning promised long,
When truth and right, with holy might, shall overthrow the wrong;
When Christ the Lord will listen to every plaintive sigh,
And stretch his hand o'er sea and land, with justice, by and by.

The boast of haughty tyrants no more shall fill the air,
But age and youth shall love the truth and speed it everywhere.
No more from want and sorrow shall come the hopeless cry,
But war shall cease, and perfect peace will flourish by and by.

The tidal wave is coming, earth's year of jubilee;
With shout and song it sweeps along, like billows of the sea.
The jubilee of nations shall ring through earth and sky.
The dawn of grace draws on apace—'tis coming by and by.

O! for that glorious dawning we watch and wait and pray,
Till o'er the height the morning light shall drive the gloom away;
And when the heavenly glory shall flood the earth and sky,
We'll bless the Lord for all his works and praise him, by and by.
—Anonymous.

GEORGE H. FISHER,
643 Harrison Avenue,
Scranton, Pa.

April 12, 1906.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Ferdinand Muckley, the Scranton representative of the Murgas wireless system, was approached by a reporter yesterday and in reply to the query, "When do you expect to erect a tower to replace the one blown down above Crown avenue some months ago?" replied:

"No other tower will be built, as it won't be necessary," and added, "the new underground system invented by Father Murgas is to replace the old overland system, and for that very good reason the latter style of wireless telegraphy will go out of use."

Mr. Muckley was then asked if a large sum had not been paid to control the Murgas aether patents, and smilingly replied "Yes, but the recent underground invention puts it out of business and will net the inventively inclined clergyman a quarter of a million dollars."

From the remarks, as above quoted, made by Mr. Muckley, it begins to look as though the speculators who invested in the original invention were apt to be losers, but then they may have a chance to recoup in the more recent discovery of blow-hole telegraphy.

MAY LOCATE HERE.

It is just possible another industry may locate on this side in the near future, as two wellknown citizens were overheard discussing the fact that a most desirable site had been offered to the Scranton Bedding company, whose property at Lackawanna and Adams avenue has, during the past week, passed to other parties.

The location, however, could not be in all probability, be south of the Roaring brook. This is good news, as the bedding company employs quite a large force and they will in all likelihood enlarge the plant twofold when the change takes place.

NUBS OF NEWS.

Mrs. Kolb, the wife of Dr. Edmund Kolb, of New York city, and her daughter, Louise, who have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Albert Kolb of Cedar avenue, left for home yesterday at 3:35 p. m. over the Lackawanna.

Extensive repairs have been made during the past week at the Scranton Ale brewery, men working night and day under the supervision of Contractor Woelkers, to replace the boiler lining, which had become worn out.

Every member of the Junger Maennerchor is urged to attend rehearsal this afternoon, as it will witness the commencement of practice for the contest to take place in Newark, N. J., next July.

The funeral of Thomas King, who fell down the steps and fractured his skull, will take place in Minooka tomorrow morning.

The ceremony of baptism will be performed on a class of new members at the Bethany Baptist church this evening, following the regular services. This will be the first class up for immersion in Bethany church.

John Kelly of Crown avenue was quite badly hurt at the American Locomotive works Friday, a piece of hot iron being hurled with force, striking him in the neck and inflicting painful burns.

Lawrence Schneider, the son of Mrs. Lena Schneider, residing at 1021 Prospect avenue, is minus two fingers, the result of having his hand caught in some cog wheels at the Lackawanna mills.

The Bookbinders' local union will open the social session tomorrow night in Athletic hall with a reception and ball.

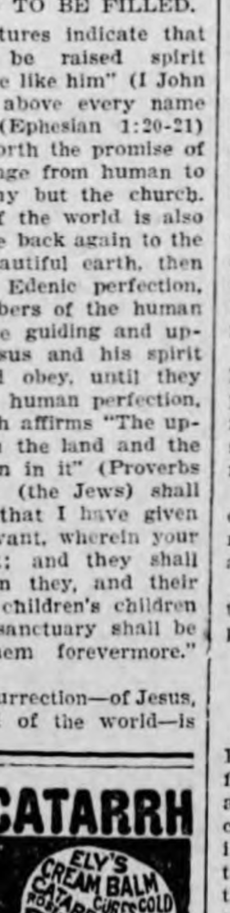
Patrick Foley of Maple street left this city yesterday to accept an important position in Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILL CONTINUE BUSINESS.

Although the plant of the Scranton Bedding company has been sold, the firm will not retire from business by any means. The old quarters of the company have been very crowded and it is now their intention to seek a better location and a larger building, that the business may be carried on on a very much more extensive scale.

For days millions of robins flew southbound over Yuba, Nevada, and Placer counties, California. At night they alighted on trees, shrubs and rocks and at daybreak resumed their flight. Nothing has ever been seen in California like it.

Itching piles? Never mind if physicians have failed to cure you. Try Doan's Ointment. No failure there. 50 cents, at any drug store.



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HAY FEVER

WEST SIDE DEPARTMENT

Office, Musgrave's Drug Store, Main and Jackson. New Phone, No. 2682-B; Old Phone, 643-R2.

GOTHIC ALTAR AT ST. MARK'S CHURCH

Most Beautiful Altar Donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Heller to St. Mark's Church.

Next Tuesday evening a programme will be rendered in St. Mark's Lutheran church, of the nature of a farewell service to Rev. A. L. Ramer, Ph. D., retiring pastor of the church. Dr. Ramer will leave to accept the position of superintendent of Slav mission work of the general council of the Luthern Church of America. A full programme of the evening's entertainment together with the statistics of the church were published in yesterday's Republican.

Among the important accomplishments of Dr. Ramer during his pastorate is the erection in the church of the Gothic altar, donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Heller, first used on Palm Sunday and consecrated by the retiring pastor April 17, 1905.

The erection of an altar of this kind has been one of the desires of the pastor since the erection of the church. He was unable to secure the necessary funds, however, until last February, after he had signified his intention of resigning. At that time the necessary donation was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Heller. The altar, built to be in harmony with the rest of the structure.

It was designed and built by W. and E. Schmidt of Milwaukee. The dimensions are seven feet by three feet by eighteen feet. It is made of quartered oak, to correspond to the other furnishings of the church. In the woodwork are a number of church symbols as ornaments. In the center is a beautiful oil painting of the ascension. The entire structure of the church, with the completion of the altar, is as it was planned by the pastor prior to the erection of the church.

Mrs. Heller, the donor, is the oldest member on the church roll, having passed the eighty-fifth year of her life. On Good Friday Dr. Ramer conducted a German service and Mrs. Heller was present, partaking of the holy communion for the gift so kindly given by herself.

WELL REPRESENTED.

Excellent Representation in the Production of "Faust."

In the production of "Faust" by the Scranton Oratorio society, a musical treat which is being looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation by all music lovers in this city, West Scranton will be well represented.

Beginning with the leader, Professor John T. Watkins, a resident of Washburn street, to whom much credit is due for his enterprise in giving to the city such a production as the coming one is sure to be. Another singer who stands out prominently in this event is Mr. Philip Warren, of Lincoln avenue, one of the leading soloists.

The Apollo Glee club, of this side, a male chorus of note, will participate in the singing of the wellknown "Soldier's" Chorus. The membership of this is about seventy-five. The Junger Maennerchor, fifty strong, and the Dr. Mason Glee society, seventy- [illegible] addition to the male voices of the Oratorio society, will participate in this event.

In addition to these we must not forget to refer to the many singers from West Scranton who are members of the Scranton Oratorio society. The best voices on this side will be heard on April 23 to good effect, each doing its part to make the whole a grand success.

WIFE HELD GOODS AFTER CONSTABL'S LEVY

Warrant Issued for Her Arrest Yesterday by Alderman Jones. Told an Interesting Story.

A warrant was issued yesterday from the court of Alderman Timothy Jones for the arrest of Mrs. Yucas on the charge of larceny.

John Yucas, of Grant avenue and Jackson street, owed a bill to Con. Grimes. Constable John Jones levied on the goods. Later word was brought to the office of the alderman that the goods had been sold by Yucas to Jacob Denoswitch, of Luzerne street, whence the goods were taken. They were moved by John Capowsky.

The constable immediately gave the affair his attention and found upon investigation that Yucas had skipped. Warrents were then issued for the arrests of John Capowsky and Jacob Denoswitch. At the hearing it developed that Yucas had not sold the goods. Denoswitch testified that the goods had been sold to him by Mrs. Yucas and that she had received the money for payment for the same.

At the writing of the article the constable was searching for Mrs. Yucas.

LINEN SHOWER.

Very Pleasant Event at Home of Miss Margaret Hughes.

The Delta Alpha of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church tendered a surprise farewell linen shower to Miss Margaret Hughes, their scribe, at her home recently. Refreshments were served by Miss Hughes, assisted by the Misses Janet Fellows and Margaret Hughes.

Those present were: Misses Daisy Case, Mabel Phillips, Martha Hughes, Malvina Knapp, Janet Fellows, Florence Betterly, Margaret Hughes, Sadie Costlett, Daisy Wade, Jessie Beavers, Anna Thomas, Eva Roberts, Mrs. H. F. Hartman, Mrs. A. W. Chase and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Crawford.

TO TAKE PART.

Many residents of this side are scheduled to take part in the athletic carnival to be given at the Lyceum theater April 20 under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association.

Views of many groups of the participants are on exhibition at the corner of Main avenue and Jackson street in front of Jenkins' drug store. Among them are represented many from this section. From the high school freshmen to the middle aged business and professional men, all ages are well represented.

Ice Cream soda from pure fruit flavors at Musgrave's, Main avenue and Jackson street.

ATTEMPTED TO COMMIT SUICIDE IN HOTEL

Ralph Purvis Had Narrow Escape From Death by Taking Laudanum.

Considerable excitement was caused Friday night by an attempt to commit suicide, made by Ralph Purvis of Washburn street. Purvis, who is a carpenter by trade, was employed Friday doing some work around the Banner block on Main avenue. In the evening he went into a hotel on South Main avenue and after drinking for some time was seen to go into the toilet room, whence he went to the street. Here he was taken with a violent spasm. Patrolmen on duty at the corner of Main avenue and Jackson street immediately went to his aid. He was taken to the station house.

At the station house he was speedily cared for by Dr. J. J. Roberts, who ascertained that Purvis had taken laudanum. The physician labored hard and long upon the patient, who would go off in violent convulsions at intervals. Finally, however, Purvis was pronounced beyond danger and rested peacefully.

Word was sent to his father, who secured a carriage from the livery stable and took his son home.

Purvis has made other attempts to take his life; once in Buffalo and others on this side. At latest reports he was resting easily.

Upon making a search Patrolman Arthur Williams found the bottle from which the laudanum had been taken in a room in the above mentioned hotel.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At a recent meeting of the Simpson chapter of the Epworth league officers were elected for the ensuing year. The following lot was the result of the election:

President, Ezra H. Lowry; vice president, W. C. Campbell; second vice president, Miss Anna Hughes; third vice president, George W. Daniels; fourth vice president, Arthur J. Phillips; secretary, Ralph Keith; assistant secretary, Jack Simpson; treasurer, William J. Sutton; pianist, Miss Gertrude Biddleman; chorister, David E. Hughes; mercy and help committee, Mrs. Fred Ginader, Mrs. Edward Greame, Misses Jessie Crawford, Bertha Crawford, Corinne Davis, Elizabeth Hundon, Bruce Derr and Geo. W. Daniels.

The installation services will be held on Anniversary Sunday, which is the second Sunday in May.

PATRIOTIC SOCIAL.

A patriotic social and entertainment will be held in the Embury church parlors on Thursday evening, April 19, under the auspices of Classes Nos. 4 and 15, of the Sunday school, taught by Miss Susie Nedley and Miss Mayme Fletcher. Some beautiful potted plants will be on sale during the evening. Admission, including refreshments, will be fifteen cents.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The young ladies of the Outing club and girls' circle enjoyed egg socials Thursday at the association rooms.

The Easter services will be held at 3:45 o'clock and will be in charge of Mrs. J. H. Stillwell.

The domestic art class of the Girls' circle will meet Monday of next week instead of Thursday.

Mrs. Stillwell, assisted by the Outing club, will conduct the services at the Allis mission, Keyser avenue, next Thursday evening.

PAID INSURANCE.

Yesterday afternoon in the presence of Treasurer Victor H. Law of Lackawanna council, Royal Arcanum, Thos. Roderick, regent, and Walter S. Bevan, secretary, paid to the widow of the late Charles E. Laning, $3,000, the amount of insurance that he carried in that society. Mr. Laning died on the first of the month and the money was paid just two weeks thereafter, speaking much for the excellent business methods of the Royal Arcanum.

CHURCH NOTES.

Today being Easter Sunday, special programmes will be rendered in the church of the West Side. In yesterday's Republican were printed the programmes to be rendered in the Washburn Street Presbyterian, German Presbyterian, Jackson Street Baptist, Tabernacle Congregational, St. Patrick's, Bellevue C. M., First Welsh Baptist, St. Mark's Lutheran, St. David's Episcopal, Simpson Methodist Episcopal and the Embury Methodist Episcopal churches.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church—Rev. A. L. Ramer, Ph. D., pastor. Services on Easter Sunday: 6 a. m., matins; 10:30 a. m., holy communion. At vespers, 7:30 p. m., Dr. Ramer will preach his farewell sermon, concluding a pastorate of eleven years. On Tuesday, April 17, a public farewell service and commissioning him to his new office as superintendent of Slav missions of the Lutheran church of the general council in America.

Plymouth Congregational Church—T. A. Humphreys, pastor. At 10:30 a. m., there will be reception of members and the Lord's supper will be administered. At 7 p. m. an Easter service will be rendered. Sunday school at 12 m., and at the Sheman avenue mission at 2:15 p. m.; Junior Endeavor at 4 p. m. Monday. Literary and musical entertainment by the Senior Endeavor society at 7:45 p. m. Tuesday; Christian Endeavor meeting at the Sherman Avenue mission at 8 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting at 7:45 p. m. Thursday.

Tripp Park—Morning class meeting, 9:45; preaching at 10:30; Sunday school, 2:30; Epworth league, 6:30. Evening preaching at 7:30. The Rev. G. C. Lyman will preach at both services.

Jackson Street Baptist Church—Rev. C. E. Hemans, pastor. Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., divine worship, with sermon, followed by baptism of a class of converts; 2 p. m., Sunday school and Baraca class for men; 6 p. m., young people's devotional meeting; 7 p. m., a special song service to be rendered by the choir.

First Baptist Church, West Side, South Main avenue, near Washburn street—J. S. Wrightnour, D. D., pastor. Special Easter music will be rendered by the choir both morning and evening, W. W. Evans, chorister; Mrs. B. G. Beddoe, organist. The pastor will preach short Easter sermons, and there will be baptisms at the evening service. The Junior B. Y. P. U. will have a programme of recitations and music.

At the Washburn Street Presbyterian church, Rev. J. P. Moffat, D. D., the pastor, will conduct special Easter services at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Easter music and Easter sermons at both services. Bible school at 12 m., to which all are cordially invited. Offering at each service for Japan famine fund.

Ice Cream soda from pure fruit flavors at Musgrave's, Main avenue and Jackson street.

EASTER SUNDAY

The chief festival of the Christian year is here......

Since the early days of the Easter Celebration many curious and interesting popular customs have arisen by which to commemorate the event. Nature also seems to join in the spirit of the occasion taking as much time and care in clothing itself with the rich green and bright colors of spring as could the stylish maiden or fastidious youth in selecting their Easter attire.

For many, Easter Sunday is a pleasant introduction to the happiest week of their lives, made so by their wedding day.

Gifts and Homefurnishings for Easter Brides

Wedding Gifts of the useful and highly appreciated sort crowd this mammoth store from basement to roof. Correct styles make choosing here a pleasure, unlimited assortment makes the selecting easy, superior quality permits of purchasing and giving with perfect confidence.

Added to these attractive features is that of lowest prices, which, to the average bride and groom, is a most important factor in the furnishing of the new home.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES.

IF IT'S NEW, IT'S HERE

The WILLIAMS & McANULTY STORES

129 WYOMING AVENUE

Ambitious People Keep Posted on Opportunities by Reading the Classified Want Dep't of the Republican

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Was It a "Sodom and Gomorrah?"

Lessons of Experiences—Calamities Men Make—Calamities Show God's Attributes.

"It was another Sodom and Gomorrah." When the news first arrived of the dreadful calamity which has overtaken the people of the beautiful city of the Golden Gate, we remarked to a friend, "It won't be long before a certain sort of religious people will be pronouncing San Francisco's troubles the manifest judgments of the Almighty."

And so it was. The remark by a very religious gentleman is only one of a chorus of denunciations which will ring for weeks to come from certain pulpits of Christendom.

The suggestion was that Jehovah had smitten the metropolis of the west because of its wickedness, and especially because the alleged immorality of Chinatown cried to heaven, a stench and an abomination to Deity.

WAS PALO ALTO A GOMORRAH?

We wondered if Oakland, and beautiful San Jose, Vallejo, Santa Rosa, were also Sodoms—and was Palo Alto, the Heidelberg of the west, the home of Stanford university, with it atmosphere of refinement and culture, was it a modern Gomorrah?

The "cities of the plain," over whose streets now wash the waters of the stagnant Dead Sea were taken away because there was not to be found in them by diligent search, one good person.

Were there no godly men and women among the thousands who last Sunday made the desert parks and streets of San Francisco ring, "Jesus, lover of my soul, other refuge have I none; clings my helpless soul to thee!"

WRATH OF GOD REVEALED.

Yet, in the, to most men, inscrutable wisdom of the Almighty, the vast calamity was, in a double sense, the judgment, the "wrath" of God in action upon wicked man. We employ the term "wicked" in the strict sense, that everything short of the Deity's standard of absolute right, absolute perfection, is wicked, the sense in which the faithful Apostle Paul could say, "All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God" (Romans 3:25,) and "In me, that is, in my flesh, dwelleth no good thing."(Romans 7:18.)

In one sense, already shown in these columns, natural calamities—earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, volcanoes, pestilence, disease—are evidences of the "cursed," unfavorable, imperfect conditions of the earth, into the midst of which the human race early in its course was driven, in order that at their pitiless hands it might receive the execution of the sentence, "Dying, thou shalt die." (Genesis 2:17, marginal reading.)

But there is yet another source of calamities besides the imperfect earth.

HOW MEN LEARN.

In the physics laboratories of a generation ago the [illegible] amphitheater about the [illegible] the [illegible] experiments and learned lectures. That was learning by observation.

Today the pupils pull wires to the breaking point to know by doing what are the laws of tensile strength. They melt ice in water, and see for themselves the truth of the laws of heat.

You tell your baby the stove, the radiator, is not to be touched; the natural consequences of touching it is pain.

Does the child believe you?

No, not in his heart, until he has worn a blistered finger a few times, just as you did, and your father and grandfather before you.

When we were boys, how did we acquire that profound respect for a hornets' nest we have now? We tried a few.

How did we gain the useful information that black, sharply ringing ice is better to look on, than to skate on? By an Arctic bath or two.

How have some of us learned how much there is to this crazy, elbow-jostling rush and scramble for things—money, power, social position, popularity? By scrambling and jostling elbows with the rest—with our eyes open as to "what is most worth."

We all tried experiments of every sort all our young days, and we are learning something still if we are not afraid, but stick to the good old habit, and "see for ourselves."

"The only man that never makes mistakes," says President Eliot, of Harvard, "is the man that never tries"—and he is as useful as a dead man.

Chickens scatter from a hawk on sight, but humanity is built on such a plan that it never really learns anything except by experiment—by mistakes.

"Experience is the only good teacher"—it has crystallized into a proverb.

"What connection has this with the San Francisco calamity?" you will ask.

We haven't forgotten San Francisco, nor that second important class of calamities.

MAN-MADE CALAMITIES.

It was a great natural catastrophe when Conemaugh Pond swept out ten thousand lives, but it would be thoughtless to blame old earth's imperfection altogether for the calamity.

Rather, didn't humanity's imperfection have most to do with it?

A wabbly wheel cannot follow a chalk line. A vase cracked by a fall does not hold water well. A crooked gun can never hit the mark.

A perfect man of experience would never need to make a mistake in judgment; he need never violate the Golden Rule, for he would be built on the Golden Rule plan; he need never miss the mark in anything.

But wabbly, fallen, crooked, imperfect man—whose imperfection, we are informed by Jehovah, is the natural consequence of neglect or defiance of the laws of their well-being—can and does do nothing just right.

Men live, in perfectly known danger, on the slopes of Vesuvius, their better judgment overcome by a self-seeking desire for the bountiful ash-fertilized crops of the volcano's sides; when disaster comes, imperfect judgment blames the mountain.

At Johnstown they censured the cloudburst chiefly, not the selfish parsimony which had refused properly to safeguard the dam.

The Iroquois theatre disaster exemplified, not divine wrath upon theater-going, but the natural consequences of selfish thoughtlessness on a stage manager's part and swindling thievery on that of builders and of "fire-proof" curtain manufacturers.

The "Slocum" drowned and cremated its thousand, not because the Deity frowns on Sunday school excursions, but because the selfish greed of imperfect men for dividends permitted the manning of the boat by cheap incompetents and the stowing of inflammables in dangerous places, to say nothing of the utilization of flimsy hose and life "preservers" stuffed with sawdust and alleged iron weights!

Wars and the evils in their train come because imperfect men are unable to follow the dictates of the Golden Rule and then their differences can find no ultimate settlement but that of smokeless powder, dynamite, and guncotton.

The "Black Plague" of 1352 could sweep off its twenty-five million only in an age when humanity had sunk so far below perfection as not to appreciate the disease-defying power of education, hygiene, and sanitation.

San Francisco's tragedy might have been practically nil, if twenty-years ago, the self-seeking clamor of investors in bog land had not been permitted to overwhelm the published warnings that some day one of the recurrent earth tremors would shake the structures down in the jellylike tremblings of reclaimed marshes.

MAN AGGRAVATES CALAMITIES.

Thus the calamities due to the imperfection of man's environment are aggravated, multiplied by the imperfection of man.

It is only a fair question to ask, "Since Jehovah is perfect in power, wisdom, justice, and love, and all these qualities must appear in all that he does, how can they possibly be shown to have cooperated in the permission of the evils which afflict his human children?"

In answer, let us see whether God's hand does appear in them at all.

Yes, "I form the light, and create darkness:" says the Lord, "I make place, and create evil: I, Jehovah, do all these things." (Isaiah 45:7.)

What? God creates evil?

He says so. He created the as yet imperfect earth with its imperfections, evils. The same word "evil" is also rendered, "calamities" (Psalms 141:5), "adversities" (Samuel 10:19), "distress" (Nehemiah 2:17), "harm" [illegible] "Cursed (imperfect) is the ground for thy sake" (Genesis 3:17), in order that as a consequence of man's sin, he might fall into an imperfect, dying condition which would aggravate for him the evils of imperfect surroundings.

THE DEVIL'S RULE.

The Golden Rule, the full measure of a perfect man's ability, the law of heaven and ultimate law of earth—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven" (Matthew 6:10)—could no longer be kept by imperfect man. In place of the Golden Rule spirit of looking out for "number one" and it is directly or indirectly through the following of the devil's rule, the disregarding of the welfare of others in some measure, that ninety per cent. of humanity's sufferings arise. And yet man cannot avoid it, they are not born perfect; they cannot make themselves perfect; in no way does the just creator permit disobedient humanity in life's little span to avoid the consequences of his just sentence, "The wages of sin is death" (Romans 6:23), the gradually dying condition terminating in the grave. In the perfect man all would be life, vigor, buoyancy; in man as we see him, as a famous physician has said, from the very moment of birth every hour until death, there is a fierce internal conflict between the forces of life and those of death.

How true is that we see before our very eyes, and feel within us, the execution of the pronouncement of justice, the "wrath of God revealed from heaven" (Romans 1:18) destroying sin by restroying those that sin.

DIVINE WISDOM.

Divine wisdom is manifest in the programme we see carried out.

Suppose disobedience, sin, were not punishable by death, extinction, but that wrongdoers might enjoy eternally the blessing that even mere existence affords; that it were not made perfectly plain that the penalty is as certain as the evil deed? What portion of the divine kingdom would ever be secure against rebellion? In San Francisco order was assured by the knowledge of the certainty of death for wrong doing. So in divine economy, the Death Angel is the "regular army" of Jehovah insuring peace by the extinction of breakers of the peace.

GOD'S LOVE MANIFEST.

And divine love operates in conjunction with the other attributes, but has only begun its work of mercy.

God loves his earthly children even in their sin. It was love that would safeguard humanity's eternal future by giving all a thorough experience with the consequences of disobeying the Golden-Rule toward God and fellow man. No man is so safe from any given form of evil as he who having drained bitter dregs from the cup of experience, has been lifted up from the depths. He loves most who is forgiven most.

Divine love, by the ransom paid on Calvary's tree brought life rights and blessings for humanity. On only a few, only "the elect" class, the church, a "little flock" (Luke 12:32) in all, are the blood-bought gifts best owed in this life. Only a few are saved this side the grave, but when the word is fulfilled that God "will have all men to be saved" (I Timothy 2:4), and all have been saved from that from which they could not save themselves—the grave—after the glad resurrection days, all of the myriads who during "this evil age" have had their hard lessons about the consequences of sin, will "come to a knowledge of the truth" (I Timothy 2:4), and under the loving, helpful sway of the "little flock" already saved and exalted to the place of rulership, will learn by practical experience about the goodness of God during the blessed reign of Christ over the earth. There will be a weeding process and all of mankind thus blessed, and not yielding themselves in full consecration to God but showing the spirit of fear, unbelief, murder, idolatry, untruthfulness, will die again the eternal death, everlasting extinction—"the second death" (Revelation 21:8) symbolized in God's word by a consuming, destroying "lake of fire and brimstone."

WHY CALAMITIES ARE PERMITTED.

Why calamities are permitted is now plain. With all the other evil, imperfect conditions of man and his surroundings, they are both the executioners of the death sentence and also the instructors appointed by Jehovah to teach men the valuable lessons imparted by contact with sin and its consequences—disease, dying, death—that men may fully appreciate the contrast between sin and rightdoing, and each individual may make an intelligent choice whether he will surrender himself in complete consecration to God and receive the gift of eternal life, or will decline to do so, then to suffer the full and final wages of willful sin—eternal extinction, "everlasting destruction" (2 Thessalonians 1:9.)

WHAT OF ALMIGHTY POWER?

In the Parliament of Religion at the Chicago world's fair one of the Doctors of Divinity told how he marveled at the evident parsimony of means provided by the Almighty for the work of saving men. Had he known what we see here, he need not have wondered: the means afforded now are ample for the end, which is the salvation of the "little flock," "the elect." Until the Lord comes the nations will be unwilling, as they are now; but in the days of Christ's kingdom, when this day of jarring creeds is past, "the people shall be willing in the day of thy power," (Psalms 110:3) in the day when all the power needed to convert earth's billions will be exercised. God speed that day!

GEO. H. FISHER,
643 Harrison Ave.,
Scranton, Pa.

LOCAL WEATHER DATA.

Local weather for April 28, 906. Highest temperature, 60°; lowest, 42°.
Relative humidity, 8 a. m., 62%; 8 p. m., 44%.

NORTH END.

The Plymouth correspondent of the Wilkes-Barre Record has the following pleasant things to say of Dr. Bradshaw, the new pastor of the Providence M. E. church, and his daughter:

[illegible] church tendered their retiring president, Miss Lillian Bradshaw, a reception at her home on Monday evening. A musical programme was rendered, at the close of which the president, H. J. Wagner, presented Miss Bradshaw with a beautiful toilet set, and her sisters, Misses Mabel and Edna, with seal rings. Attorney J. Q. Creveling delivered an address to the gathering of young people and spoke of the faithful manner in which the girls named had worked in the interest of the league. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Epworth league of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Plymouth, hereby attest our appreciation of the services of Miss Lillian Bradshaw during the four years she has been among us; that we thank her for her interest in behalf of the league and regret that she is taken from us to another field of service; that we extend to her our kindest regards and best wishes and hope that hers may be a life of continued usefulness in the Christian world and in the Epworth league.

"Miss Bradshaw, during her stay in Plymouth, has been a hard and earnest worker and the league has gained in membership and usefulness during her connection with it."

"Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, pastor of the First M. E. church for the past four years, leaves today for Providence, to which place he was appointed pastor of the M. E. church at the last conference held at Cooperstown, N. Y. Dr. Bradshaw has been pastor of the church here during the past four years, during which period he has worked hard and earnestly in the interest of the church, been the means of increasing the membership and building a new Sunday school. The cost of the school was donated by the late Hon. J. J. Shonk and was erected to his memory.

"Dr. Bradshaw has been indefatigable in his efforts to increase the membership and increase the value of the property and succeeded admirably. He has been one of the ablest pastors the church ever had and the members deeply regret his departure, as do those of other creeds and nationalities, all of whom knew him well and respected him highly. The church at Providence is to be congratulated upon securing him as pastor."

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, we prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cts. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., New York.

Albert Lea, Minn., March 21, 1901.
Messrs. Ely Bros.:—I suffered from a severe cold in the head. I could not breathe through my nostrils and was about dead from want of sleep. I used your Cream Balm and woke up with a clear head. I would not take five dollars for my bottle of Cream Balm if I could not get another.
S. K. Lansdale.

Diphtheria, sore throat, croup. Instant relief, permanent cure. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

WEST SIDE DEPARTMENT

Office, Musgrave's Drug Store, Main and Jackson. New Phone, No. 2682-B; Old Phone, 643-R2.

EISTEDDFOD WILL TAKE PLACE TUESDAY

Three Sessions Will be Held at the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church.

Music lovers on this side are looking forward with considerable anticipation to the eisteddfod which will be given next Tuesday, Dewey day, under the auspices of the young people of the Methodist Episcopal church. A programme of high merit is promised by the committee, which consists of the following: President, Mr. Stanley Evans; secretary, Miss Daisy Renhardt; corresponding secretary, Prof. J. J. Seeley; treasurer, Mr. David Beecham; directors, Mrs. William Cadwgan and Miss Mary Lewis.

There will be three sessions. The morning session will commence at 10 o'clock, the afternoon session at 1:30 and the evening session at 7:30 o'clock. The officers of the day are as follows: Chairmen, Rev. David MacDonald, Rev. David Jones, Rev. James Benninger, Ph. D.; conductors, Mr. Llewellyn Evans, Rev. J. M. Lloyd, Ph. D., Hon. H. M. Edwards; adjudicators, music, Professor David James, Wilkes-Barre; reading, Rev. George Clark Peck, D. D., Scranton; prize bags, Mrs. J. J. Roberts, Scranton; official accompanist, Prof. Griffith Jones, Wilkes-Barre.

The programme for the morning session is as follows:

MORNING SESSION—10 O'CLOCK.

Chairman—Rev. David MacDonald.
Conductor—Mr. Llewellyn Evans.
Singing—"My Country, 'Tis of Thee."
Introduction by Chairman.
Address by Chairman.
Competition—Girl's solo, "Hark, Hark, My Soul!" First prize, $1.50; second prize, 50c.
Donated by Mr. John Reynolds.
Competition—Boy's Recitation, "The Open Door." First prize, $1.50; second prize, 50c. Donated by Prof. Lewis Davis.
Competition—Boy's solo, "In the Secret of His Presence." First prize, $1.50; second prize, 50c. Donated by Dr. B. G. Beddoe.
Adjudication on No. 4.
Adjudication on No. 5.
Competition—Bass solo, "The Song of the Hybias the Cretan" (Elliot). Prize, $5.00. Donated by L. B. Powell & Co.
Competition—Girl's recitation, "Poor Little Joe." First prize, $1.50; second prize, 50c. Donated by Miss Margaret Gibbs.
Adjudication on No. 6.
Adjudication on No. 9.
Competition — Piano solo, "Polish Dance" Schanewenka). First prize, $3; second prize, $2; third prize, $1. Donated by Prof. Sullivan.
Adjudication on No. 10.
Competition—Duet, soprano and baritone, "Night Hymn at Sea" (Thomas). Prize, $6.
Notices.
Adjudication on No. 13.
Solo.
Adjudication on No. 15.
Children's Choir—"Carried by the Angels." Prize, $20. Donated by friends.
Adjudication on No. 20.

The afternoon programme is as follows.

AFTERNOON SESSION—7.30 O'CLOCK.

Chairman—Rev. David Jones.
Conductor—Rev. J. M. Lloyd, D. D.
Singing.
Introduction of Chairman.
Address by Chairman.
Competition—Trio, "God Be Merciful" (Dr. Parry). Prize, $8.
Competition—Male recitation, "Lasca." Prize, $3. Donated by Clark, the Florist.
Competition—Contralto solo, "Crossing the Bar" (Behrend). Prize, $5. Donated by Dr. J. J. Roberts.
Adjudication on No. 4.
Adjudication on No. 5.
Competition—Duet, tenor and bass, "Crucifix" (Faure). Prize, $6. Donated by friends.
Adjudication on No. 6.
Solo.
Competition—Tenor solo, "My Dreams" (Tosti). Prize, $5. Donated by Mr. Floyd Coons.
Adjudication on Prize Bags—Mrs. Dr. J. J. Roberts.
Adjudication on No. 9.
Competition—Solo (for persons over fifty years of age), "Aberstwyth." Prize, $2. Donated by J. D. Colborn and D. D. Evans.
Adjudication on No. 12.
Notices.
Adjudication on No. 15.
Female Chorus, "The Bridal of the Birds" (Richards). Prize, $30. Donated by Captain May, Griffith T. Davis and Clarke Bros.
Adjudication on No. 19.

The following is the programme for the evening session, which will be held at 7:30 sharp:

EVENING SESSION—7.30 O'CLOCK.

Chairman—Rev. James Benninger.
Conductor—Hon. H. M. Edwards.
Singing.
Introduction of Chairman.
Address by Chairman.
Competition—Quartet, "Tell Me, Thou Pretty Bee" (Protheroe). Prize, $10. Donated by David Lloyd and friend.
Competition—Female recitation, "The Factory Girl's Last Day." Prize, $3. Donated by Thomas E. Evans.
Competition—"Who'll Buy My Lavender" (German). Prize, $5. Donated by District Superintendent Evan J. Evans.
Adjudication on No. 4.
Adjudication on No. 5.
Impromptu Debate—Prize, $2. Donated by Sam Ives.
Adjudication on No. 6.
Competition—Baritone solo, "Noble Boy of Truth" (Parry). Prize, $6. Donated by W. Price & Son.
Adjudication on No. 9.
Reading Music at Sight—Prize, $1. Donated by H. Simpson.
Adjudication on No. 11.
Notices.
Adjudication on No. 13.
Solo.
Chief Chorus—"Praise Ye the Father" (Gounod). Prize, $75. Donated by Choir.
Adjudication on No. 18.

PASSIONIST FATHERS CELEBRATE FEAST TODAY.

Today the Passionist fathers will celebrate the feast of St. Paul of the Cross in St. Ann monastery in Round Woods park. Rev. Father Albert, rector of St. Ann's monastery, will celebrate a solemn high mass. He will be assisted by Rev. Father Hilary as deacon. Rev. Father Cammillus as master of ceremonies and Rev. Father Gerard as sub-deacon.

It is expected that in addition to the priests at the monastery a large number of visiting priests will be present. The sermon of the day will be delivered by Rev. Father Aloysius. His theme will be "St. Paul." Father Aloysius has traveled much in his time, on one occasion making a tour to visit the scenes of the life and labors of St. Paul. The knowledge thus obtained, combined with the gleanings of a thorough student, will constitute the nucleus of his discourse. The address by Father Aloysius is being looked forward to by prospective attendants.

MINE LOCALS TO ELECT DELEGATES

Those Locals Which Have Not Yet Chosen Representatives Will do so at Once.

In yesterday's Republican was given a list of the representatives of the mine locals on this side to attend the miners' convention next Thursday in the court house. The list as far as it has been completed is as follows: Continental local, No. 637, will be represented by Job T. Davis, Frank McGinty and Joseph Rodinski; Diamond local by Richard Roberts; Sloan Central local by William Williams, and the Hyde Park local by William Coxe.

Meetings of other locals are announced as follows for the purpose of electing delegates: Briggs local, No. 1360, Monday evening in Janes hall, on Jackson street; Mt. Pleasant local, Wednesday evening, at Cooperative hall; Hampton local, Monday afternoon at the usual meeting place.

KIMBLE-SPANGENBERG NUPTIALS RECENTLY

Other Social Events on This Side. Fete to be Given—Surprise Party.

Grace May Kimble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Kimble, of Hampton street, was united in marriage last Thursday to Roy Spangenberg, of this city, Elder Schrock performing the ceremony. The bridal march was played by Master Lee Kimble. Miss Lottie Kimble of Hawley, cousin of the bride, acted in the capacity of [illegible] Glenn Swingle, of Ariel, was best man.

After the marriage ceremony a wedding supper was served at which the following out of town guests were present: Mrs. Jennie Spangenberg and daughter, Mrs. Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Kimble, Lee Kimble and Corinne Kimble, all of Clarks Summit; Mrs. George Kimble of Hawley; Mrs. Woodward and Don Woodward of Hoadley; Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Kimble, of Dunmore. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful presents. They will reside in Washington, D. C.

The annual spring exhibition of the Young Women's Christian association will be held at Washington hall on Thursday, May 17. An apron sale will be held in connection with the exhibition. Candy will be on sale. The gymnasium classes under Miss Marion D. Hunter will constitute a large party of the programme. The classes have been preparing for the event for some time and many beautiful exhibits are promised.

A surprise party was tendered Earl Lewis of Garfield avenue at his home recently. A most enjoyable time was had by all. Those present were: Misses Lena Giles, Clara Watkins, Florence Florey, Christina Walters, Margaret Mack, Hattie Cline, Kittie Cummings, Octa Fraunfelter, Maud Parry, Ruth Reese, Margaret Cline, Marie Hailstone, Nellie Gerrity; Messrs. Howard Coleman, David Atkinson, Earl Lewis, Thomas Rittenhouse, Harold Fisher, Carl Fisher, Roy Jones, Stanley Florey, Arthur Scott, John Tierney, Russell Fern, Frank Johnson, William Gray.

Arthur Kime, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kime, of North Hyde Park, an account of whose return from San Francisco was given in yesterday's Republican, was pleasantly surprised by friends on Friday evening at his home.

SPECIAL COLLECTION FOR SUFFERERS

Services in the Churches on This Side Today—Secretary Mahy to Speak.

Today in many of the churches on this side special collections will be taken to increase the rapidly swelling fund for the aid of the San Francisco sufferers.

In the absence of Rev. J. Cromwell Hughes, pastor of the First Welsh Baptist church, who sailed last week for Wales, the pulpit of that church will be occupied this evening at 6 o'clock by Secretary George Mahy of the Young Men's Christian Association. There will be a selection of choruses, under the direction of Prof. Thomas Thorburn, the church chorister. At 10 o'clock this morning a prayer meeting service will be held at which a short address will be given on mission work.

This evening at the First Baptist church Rev. J. S. Wrightnour, D. D., will speak on "Mephistopheles: Who Is He? Is There a Real Satan? Has He a Cloven Foot, Horns and Tail? Who Have Met Him?" In the morning an opportunity will be given to contribute gifts for the San Francisco people. Preaching services are at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

First Welsh Congregational—South Main avenue, David Jones, pastor. Services next Sunday at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. Bible school at 2 p. m. The offering next Sunday will be turned over to the San Francisco fund. The pastor's subject in the morning will be, "We Are Tried," and in the evening, "Doing Our Best." Seats free. All welcome.

Tabernacle Welsh Congregational—Hyde Park avenue, Sunday, April 29, Rev. W. R. Edwards, pastor, will preach at 10 a. m. in Welsh, subject, "Dying in Sight of Canaan." Sunday school at 2 p. m. Pastor will also preach at 6 p. m. in English, subject, "Christ the Christian Life." All are cordially invited.

St. David's—Second Sunday after Easter. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m.; morning prayer and celebration of holy communion with sermon at 10:30; Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.; evensong and lecture at 7:30 p. m. Special offerings for diocesan mission.

Plymouth Congregational—T. A. Humphreys, pastor. The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "What Would Remain if Christianity Were Not True?" and at 7 p. m. on "Perennial Youth." Sunday school at 12 m. and at the Sherman Avenue mission at 2:15 p. m.

Welsh Presbyterian—South Main avenue, Rev. John Hammond, pastor. The pastor will preach in Welsh in the morning. Evening service in English. Rev. P. G. Evans will occupy the pulpit, exchanging with the pastor.

At the Washburn Street Presbyterian—Rev. John P. Moffat, D. D., the pastor, will conduct preaching services [illegible] a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Bible school at 12 m. The evening service will be just one hour long. Bright music. A free will offering for the San Francisco relief fund will be taken at the door after each service. Considerable money was collected in this way last Sunday.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran—Fourteenth and Washburn streets. No morning services. Sunday school at 12 m.; Luther league at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30. Rev. Ritter of Holy Trinity church will conduct services.

Simpson M. E.—North Main avenue and Lafayette street, Rev. H. C. McDermott, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Missionary day in Sunday school. The people are invited to worship with us.

Bethel Baptist—Corner South Main avenue and Cornell street; at 10:30 a prayer service will be held. Sunday school at 2 and the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. William O. Jenkins will speak at the evening service.

Jackson Street Baptist—Rev. C. E. Hemans, pastor. Sunday services, 10:30 a. m. Public worship with sermon by Rev. Mr. Harned, followed by baptism; 2 p. m., Sunday school and Baraca class for men; 6 p. m., B. Y. P. U. devotional meeting; 7 p. m., people's service. The choir will repeat the Easter music entitled, "The Cross and Crown."

INSTALLED OFFICERS.

Silurian Lodge, No. 763, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Installed.

The recently elected officers of the Silurian lodge, No. 763, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, were installed Friday evening in D. D. Evans hall. Following the installation a luncheon was served after which short addresses were delivered by Messrs. Hanyen, Corcoran, Davis of the visitors, and Henry P. Davies, John H. Kelly, Roger Evans and others of the lodge. The officers were installed by District Deputy Grand Master Fred C. Hanyen and his assistants.

They were as follows: Noble grand, Reese Lewis; vice grand, Henry Davis; secretary, John T. Evans; financial secretary, David Cadugan; treasurer, John H. Kelly; warden, Edward Harmer; outside guardian, William T. Crandon; conductor, Benjamin James; inside guardian, David J[illegible]gan; right supporter to noble grand, D. T. Morgan; left supporter to noble grand, John M. Jones; right supporter to vice grand, Roger Evans; left supporter to vice grand, John Howells; right scene supporter, Fred Andrews; left scene supporter, Richard Lewis; chaplain, D. D. Evans.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

At the San Francisco benefit entertainment to be given tomorrow evening at the Armory, West Side will be well represented in the various organizations. It is to be sincerely hoped that the number of people from this section present will be a worthy tribute of their desire to aid suffering mankind. The same may be said of the performance to be given in the Lyceum on Tuesday evening.

Misses Nora Smith and Beth Evans and Messrs. Frank Powell and Dean Warner had an enjoyable visit at Wilkes-Barre yesterday.

The Outing club and the Girls' Social circle association will meet on Thursday. Gospel services will be held this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock.

William McNicholas, 1820 Luzerne street, died at his late home Friday evening. He is survived by his widow and the following sons and daughters: Walter, William, John, Edward, Mrs. James Jordan, Katie and Sadie.

Morgan Hawkins, the efficient decorator for Clarke Bros., has recently been highly complimented by "The Dry Goods Man and General Merchant," a magazine of St. Louis, in its April number, for the splendid window display of spring shirtwaists. A cut of the window accompanies the article. Mr. Hawkins has studied decorating for some years and has the enviable reputation of being in the front rank of decorators.

Eben P. Davies of Eynon street is still receiving the congratulations of his many friends for his recent appointment to aldermanship.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hoagland of North Hyde Park avenue are visiting at Berwick.

Clyde Hardenberg, W. B. Oliver, Hayden Oliver, Frank Dagger and Lester Oliver were fishing at Uniondale yesterday.

C. E. Frear of the Lake Winola House was visiting friends on this side yesterday. The many friends of Mr. Frear will be pleased to hear that he will run the Winola House this year. Rumor has had it that he had sold out. This, however, is not so.

"Now good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both." If it doesn't, try Burdock Blood Bitters.

"I had a running, itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and itching instantly, and quickly effected permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

Sounds Bad.

At Night.

Up the Steps

Take a Tumble to Yourself and Have a Porch Light Installed.

Don't Fall

The Suburban Company
Court House Square.

Do You Want A Desirable Tenant for your House? Use the For Rent Columns of the Republican

WEST SIDE DEPARTMENT.

Office, Musgrave's Drug Store, Main and Jackson. New Phone, No. 2682-B; Old Phone, 643-R2.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CO. SABBATH SCHOOLS

Will be Held in the Plymouth Congregational Church on Next Tuesday.

Next Tuesday the annual convention of the Sunday schools of Lackawanna county will be held on the West Side in the auditorium of the Plymouth Congregational church on Jackson street.

The county president, of Carbondale, will call the convention to order in the morning. There will be three sessions—morning, afternoon and evening. Several speakers connected with the state association of Sabbath school work of high repute as speakers have been secured to address the convention. There will be held at various hours throughout the day training classes for teachers. While the delegates will be addressed as a body on many subjects, several special meetings aside from the regular sessions will be held, the object of which will be to instruct the teachers of the different departments. The workers of the primary, intermediate, junior, senior, adult and home departments will hold separate meetings, experienced workers addressing them.

There are to be two delegates present from each Sabbath school in this county in addition to the pastor and the superintendent of the school.

Although four from each school are the official representatives, a cordial invitation is extended to all the members, teachers and officers of all the Bible schools.

From present indications the sessions of the convention will be well attended. The schools of the following churches of West Side will be amply represented: Sherman Avenue mission, Plymouth Congregational church, Jackson Street Baptist church, Washburn Street Presbyterian, Welsh Calvinistic, of South Main avenue, Bellevue Welsh Calvinistic, First Baptist, First Welsh Baptist, Welsh Congregational, Tabernacle Congregational, Simpson Methodist Episcopal, St. David's Episcopal, Tripp's Park Methodist Episcopal, Bethel Baptist and German Presbyterian. Large delegations are expected from Carbondale, Pittston, Peckville, Jermyn, Mayfield, Petersburg and many other towns.

The importance of Sunday school work cannot be emphasized too much. The work is a great and good work. The best workers are the trained workers. Every Sunday school tteacher on the West Side should make it a point to attend as many of the sessions as possible. A cordial invitation is extended to all connected with Sabbath schools to attend.

BOARD OF TRADE WILL HOLD DINNER

[illegible] Wheelmen's Club House.—

Cards of invitation have been issued announcing the annual meeting and informal dinner of the West Side Board of Trade. The affair this year will be held in the Electric City Wheelmen's club house, Jackson street, on Friday evening, May 11.

The annual dinners of the West Side Board of Trade have proved in the past to be of much benefit to this section of the city, in addition to promoting commendable sociability among its members. The board is one of the institutions of West Scranton, which from its activity in every good cause, may be considered one of the flowers of Hyde Park's garden.

The cards announcing the coming dinner were issued by President Charles E. Daniels and Secretary W. G. Moser.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

Affair Promises to Be Great Success. Will Be Held Tuesday Evening.

The strawberry social, previously announced in these columns, to be held in the basement of the Washburn Street Presbyterian church, promises to be a great success.

The affair is being given under the auspices of class No. 16, Miss Catherine Burall, teacher. The class to whom may be given credit for the assured success of the festival consists of the following young men, who are acting as a committee of arrangements in the affair: Allen Bauer, Robert Miller, Thomas Leyshon, Sidney Rumboldt, Harry Williams, Leslie Prosser, Richard Rowe, Walter Smith, Wilbur Stevens and Harold Fisher.

Strawberries and cake will be given with the ticket, which is of small price. Ice cream and coffee will be on sale extra.

Two young men will have charge of each table, having as assistants three young ladies. From the number of tickets sold and the spirit of the workers a large company will be in attendance.

DESERVED APPOINTMENT.

Many Friends of Harry C. Hinckley Pleased at His New Position.

Among yesterday's appointments to the fire department none, perhaps, is more deserved than that of Harry C. Hinckley, of this side. The company to which he will be assigned will probably be announced Monday.

Mr. Hinckley has been a bunkman at Engine No. 3, familiarly known as the "Franklin Engine company," for the past two years. Faithful as a bunkman, his appointment as a regular fireman is one based on merit and trustworthy service to the department.

The many friends of Mr. Hinckley are busy congratulating him upon his appointment. At present he is employed as a driver for John Reese of South Main avenue.

ELECTED DELEGATE.

As the time draws near for the state convention of the Odd Fellows the different lodges of the order are electing delegates to represent them. Mr. Adam Newell, of Acker avenue, has been elected to represent the West Side lodge.

The convention, which is to be held at Pittsburg, will last one week, commencing Monday, May 14.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The annual exhibition of the various departments of the Young Women's Christian association will be held at Washington hall Thursday evening, May 17. From present indications it will be the most elaborate and successful held under the auspices of the association. The executive committee will meet Monday afternoon to further the arrangements. A class from the central rooms, under the direction of Miss Marion D. Hunter will give a gymnasium exhibition.

Mrs. J. H. Stillwell will have charge of the gospel service that will be held at 3:45 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The Outing club will conduct a supper and social at the rooms Thursday evening.

REV. JAMES GRIFFITHS OF WALES TO PREACH

Rev. T. C. Edwards to Occupy Pulpit of Plymouth Congregational Church—Other Notices.

Rev. James Griffiths of Aberdare, South Wales, will occupy the pulpit of the First Welsh Baptist church this morning and this evening. Rev. Griffiths, who has but recently come to America, is of favorable repute as a pulpit orator. The friends and acquaintances he is rapidly making on this side of the sea all testify to his worthiness of his calling. Mr. Griffiths will also occupy the pulpit of the above mentioned church next Sunday. His sermon this morning will be in the Welsh language, while this evening at 6 o'clock he will preach in English.

The pulpit of the Plymouth Congregational church will be occupied today by Rev. T. C. Edwards, of Kingston. Mr. Edwards exchanges places with Rev. T. A. Humphreys.

Tabernacle Congregational church—South Hyde Park avenue, Sunday, May 6. The pastor, Rev. W. R. Edwards, will preach at 10 a. m. in Welsh, subject, "The Ten Virgins." Sunday school at 2 p. m. The pastor will also preach in Welsh at 6 p. m., subject, "The Closed Door."

First Baptist church—164 South Main avenue, J. S. Wrightnour, D. D., pastor. Sunday services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the evening sermon, with the giving of the hand of fellowship to new members. In the evening Rev. May E. Frey, of Brocton, N. J., will preach and conduct an evangelistic service. Mrs. Frey is wellknown as a pleasing and helpful speaker. The Lord's Supper and the giving of the hand of fellowship to new members will follow the evening service.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal church—Rev. H. C. McDermott, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. At 7:30 in the evening the choir will repeat their programme of Easter music. Other [illegible] church—Fourteenth and Washburn streets. No morning service. Evening service at 7:30 p. m., conducted by Rev. W. S. Heist, of St. Paul's church. Sunday school, 12m. Luther League, 6:30 p. m.

Bethel Baptist church—Corner South Main avenue and Cornell street. Services at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m. and evening services at 7 o'clock. Rev. James Lewis, of Olyphant, will be in charge of the services both morning and evening. All are cordially invited to be present.

Jackson Street Baptist church—Rev. C. E. Hemans, pastor. Sunday services, 10:30 a. m. Public worship, with sermon, followed by baptism, 2 p. m., Sunday school and Baraca class for men. 6 p. m., young people's devotional meeting; 7 p. m., people's service. Topic of sermon, "House Cleaning."

Washburn Street Presbyterian church—Rev. John P. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Bible school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Evening service just one hour. Good music. All welcome.

At the Bellevue Welsh C. M. church Rev. Peter Gray Evans, the pastor, will occupy the pulpit at both services. In the morning he will speak in Welsh while in the evening he will preach in the English language. The Lord's Supper will be administered.

DEATH OF MRS. PRICE.

Mrs. Jane E. Price died at her late home, 707 Eynon street, Friday night, after a lingering illness. The deceased was sixty-four years of age. She is survived by one son, Daniel, and two daughters, Miss Lizzie Price and Mrs. Joseph Reynolds.

RECEPTION HELD.

The members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Plymouth gave a reception Thursday evening to their new pastor, Rev. James Benninger, formerly of this side.

Elaborate preparations were made to make the affair a successful one. Rev. Benninger begins at his new charge under auspicious circumstances.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Miss Jennie Daniels, of Division street, is improving.

The condition of John D. Davis, the school controller, is reported as much improved.

William Murton, of Washburn street, a machinist at the Allis-Chalmers Works, had the thumb of his left hand so badly injured yesterday morning while at work that it was found necessary to amputate it.

Isaac Davis, of West Gibson street, whose eyes were severely injured by an explosion at the Diamond mine some month ago, was operated upon successfully a few days ago at the Wills hospital, Philadelphia.

Miss Hattie Shaffer entertained the members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Simpson M. E. church Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castner, of North Lincoln avenue.

Rev. C. E. Hemans, pastor of the Jackson Street Baptist church, delivered an address at the opening of the Nebo Baptist church in Nanticoke Friday evening.

The M. & M. club was entertained at the home of the Misses Florence and Margaret Gibbs Friday evening.

SENT TO COUNTY JAIL ON BURGLARY CHARGE

The Alleged Offense Was Committed at the French Roof Hotel Last Sunday.

James McCarthy, of Washburn street was yesterday committed to the county bastile on the charge of burglary by Alderman Timothy Jones of the Fifth ward. The alleged crime was committed last Sunday in the French Roof hotel on Washburn street.

The defendant was formerly employed to do odd jobs about the hotel. When Proprietor Healey bought out his predecessor, however, he was told to "skiddoo," and "to beat it while the wind was with him." The house had no further use for him.

Because of the former occupation about the premises the prosecutor holds that he is thoroughly acquainted with all the ins and outs of the place.

Last Sunday the hotel was closed as the law requires. The proprietor and his wife went away to spend the day, leaving the place unguarded. Upon opening up the barroom on Monday morning he missed a particular bottle of special liquor he needed. It could not be found. Later investigation revealed the fact that other bottles not empty were also missing. During the day a customer asked him if he had missed any whiskey of extra fine quality, saying that the defendant had given him a drink. This led to his arrest.

Warrants were sworn out for three men, two of whom were discharged. McCarthy acknowledged having had the whiskey and having invited several men to drink on the corner of Luzerne street and Seventh avenue. As it was Sunday the proposition looked good to the guests and adjournment was made to the rear of the cemetery where the bottles were emptied. The prisoner claims the whiskey was given to him by a young boy. Later he offered to settle by paying to the prosecutor fifteen dollars, the estimated cost of the missing liquor. The offer was refused.

McCarthy is now in the county prison awaiting trial.

WILL GO TO HARRISBURG.

W. J. Hughes to Represent Electric City Lodge, Knights of Malta.

At a recent meeting of the Electric City lodge, Knights of Malta, Mr. W. J. Hughes, of North Hyde Park avenue, was elected to represent them in the state convention of the Knights of Malta. Each lodge of that order in this city has elected one member to represent them. Mr. Hughes was the choice of his lodge.

Mr. Hughes will leave tomorrow for Harrisburg, at which place the convention will be held. The session will be held Tuesday morning continuing [illegible] on his trip by his daughter, Miss Anna Hughes. Before returning they will visit the battlefield of Gettysburg.

TAYLOR.

There was a large attendance present at the meeting of Garfield lodge, No. 111, Modern Protective Association, last evening. District Organizer William Livoney, of Scranton, made a very interesting speech.

The Young Men's Christian association held an open air meeting Friday evening in front of the Taylor Discount and Deposit bank. It took only a short time to gather a large audience.

The service at the Methodist Episcopal church today will be at the usual hours, the new pastor, the Rev. Clarke Callender, occupying the pulpit. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.

Mrs. James Elias, of Ridge street, is still confined to her home with sickness.

Mr. James Palmer, of East Grove street, well serve as one of the grand jurors at the Lackawanna court this week.

The Rev. Dr. H. H. Harris will occupy his pulpit at the usual hours at the Calvary Baptist church today. In the absence of Prof. D. E. Jones, who is in attendance at the musical festival at Cincinnati, O., Mrs. William Harris will preside at the organ.

Mrs. Evan R. Jenkins, of Main street, attended the birthday anniversary of her sister, Mrs. William Atkinson, of Scranton, last week.

Mr. Robert Heffer, of West Grove street, is among the many who journeyed with the Central excursion to Philadelphia from here last evening

Services at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m at the Welsh Baptist church today. The pastor, Rev. D. C. Edwards, occupying the pulpit. Sunday school, graded, at 2 p. m.

Prof. Thomas R. Davies has been confined to his home for several days with a severe cold, but is improving.

Lackawanna council, No. 54, Degree of Pocahontas, is making arrangements to celebrate their fourteenth anniversary next week with an entertainment and banquet. Invitations have been issued to different councils throughout the county to join in the celebration.

Mr. Howell J. Davies, the popular tenor singer from Scranton, called upon his numerous friends in the borough yesterday.

Word has been received of the safe arrival at Liverpool of the steamship upon which Councilman Basham and Chief of Police Allen took passage.

Edward E. Davies, of Middle street, is confined to his home with illness.

The Pounders administered a crushing defeat to the Cliff Works baseball team on the Riverside grounds yesterday.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, we prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cts. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., New York.

Albert Lea, Minn., March 21, 1901.
Messrs. Ely Bros.:—I suffered from a severe cold in the head. I could not breathe through my nostrils and was about dead from want of sleep. I used your Cream Balm and woke up with a clear head. I would not take five dollars for my bottle of Cream Balm if I could not get another.
S. K. Lansdale.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

The Brain Age.

Progress of the Last Century—Evolution's Explanation—Really a "Forward March" in God's Plan.

Yes, it is no wonder they look about and call this "the Brain age."

Surely men never were so brainy as during the last hundred years or so!

See what the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries bequeathed to their respective successors.

The eighteenth century received from the time of Moses the horse, the ox and rude wheeled vehicles and gave them to the nineteenth; the twentieth received steam locomotives, electric railways, bicycles, automobiles and flying machines.

The nineteenth inherited from the Phoenicians sailing vessels of wood; the inheritance of the twentieth was steel steamers and submarines.

The builders of the Pyramids saw the use of sickles and probably scythes and flails, and the eighteenth century saw nothing better; it was reserved for the nineteenth to employ mowing machines, steam threshers and self-binding harvesters.

NINETEENTH CENTURY PROGRESS.

Just compare a few of the nineteenth and twentieth century inheritances:

Hand looms, with textile mills.

Hand forges, with the immense Carnegie steel mills.

The hand printing press, with the web perfecting press.

Flint locks and muzzle loaders, and automatic Maxims, Gatlings and rapid-fire cannon of every description.

The beacon signal fire, and the wireless telegraph.

Communication by letter, and that by telegraph or telephone.

Unalleviated pain, torturing and deadly surgery, uncontrollable plagues, and anaesthetics, antiseptics, painless surgery, pestilences practically unknown, and so on through whole columns of space!

The nineteenth century, though it has given us so many wonderful things, was slow in getting started. It was not till its middle or the three-quarter mark that the real marvels began to appear.

Notice the dates of some of the evidences of progress:

1812, gas light in London.

1819, American steamship Savannah crosses the Atlantic.

1825, Stockton and Darlington (England) railway opened.

1844, first telegraph message sent by Morse.

1846, Dr. Morton uses ether as an anaesthetic.

1855, Bessemer steel process invented.

1857, iron floor beams used in building.

1858, first Atlantic cable.

1861, the first passenger elevator.

1862, Ericsson's ironclad turret Monitor.

1865, Pasteur begins work in bacteriology.

1874, Edison's quadruplex telegraph.

1876, Bell's telephone.

1877, Edison's phonograph.

1878, Remington typewriter, Edison's incandescent electric light.

1879, Dr. Siemen's electric railway.

1888, Dr. Laval's rotary steam turbine.

1893, carborundum, Edison's kinetoscope.

1895, X-rays, acetylene gas.

1896, Marconi's wireless telegraphy.

These are only a few out of a long list of evidences of progress. To have soberly predicted almost any of the recent ones thirty or forty years ago would have been to invite inquiries about one's sanity.

MARVELS TO COME.

Today scientists are in the attitude of Sir Isaac Newton in the familiar anecdote: being praised by friends for his wonderful discoveries, "I am," said he, "like one who has picked up a few pebbles on the shore of a limitless ocean."

The discoveries and inventions of today, it is the voice of science—and of revelation—are as nothing to the marvels which are to come. The air tingles with secrets almost out; some of the profoundest puzzles of science are on the point of solution; mankind is about to plunge in a marvelous course of discoveries into the vast abyss of the greatest mysteries of nature—and of God.

Indeed, it does appear that after the Stone age, and the ages of Iron, Brass, etc., humanity has reached the last and greatest—the Brain age. How clear it appears to many, especially of the learned and influential, that all this mental and material progress is the result of a grand upward evolution of the genus "anthropos"—man.

We, too, once looked at it just that way. But then, we had never heard of any other explanation of the blossoming forth of humanity's powers; and when one has heard only one thing and that for years and from those that ought to know, he is excusable—but he ought to be willing, not to sit down, but to look around another corner.

Yes, there is another "working hypothesis," which totally ignores that of evolution, and is simple and reasonable.

In the first place, let us see whether men are accomplishing more wonderful achievements in this recent "Brain age" than in the past.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ANCIENTS.

When we want to study the standards of painting, where do we go—to the artists of the "Brain age" or to Van Dyke, Rubens, or Michaelangelo?

Who furnished the great orders of architecture,—the nineteenth century, or the master builders of the dead Roman and Grecian civilizations?

In elementary education we "Brain age" people think we set the children a severe enough test for their brains in a multiplication table of 12x12, or 16x16. "Professor Hilprect," says a published item, "who has been making such splendid discoveries on the site of ancient Nippur, in Mesopotamia, has brought home with him 23,000 tablets covered with hieroglyphics. Some of them were evidently used as school text books, and it appears that the Babylonian boys and girls were not allowed to stop the multiplication table at 12x12, but had to memorize it up to 60x60. They also had to learn two languages, the Babylonian and the Sumarian, one a learned, the other a colloquial language; and that in the schools of the lowest grades, and not as our children learn Latin in the high school, by the mouthful, but so thoroughly as to be able to speak and write them. A very high state of education existed for some of the people at that remote date—about 2,300 B. C."

ANCIENT ENGINEERING.

The stone saw, and the core drill, set with diamonds for cutting through stone is considered a very modern idea indeed. "Dr. Flinders-Petrie," says a recent writer, "finds as a result of researches at Gizeh that the pyramid builders used both solid and tubular drills, straight and circular saws, and lathe tools for working both hard and soft stone. These tools had points of some such hard material as corundum set in their ends to do the cutting. And the work equaled in quality and rapidity any done today."

We are inclined to pride ourselves on Uncle Sam's irrigation accomplishments in the deserts of the West, but the works of the good king Amenemhat of Egypt comprised an irrigation scheme that passes belief, including a storage reservoir of one hundred square miles and hundreds of miles of irrigation canals. It has recently been discovered that the so-called cataracts of the Nile are the remains of the stupendous dams used to impound or divert the flood waters of the Nile, and built on a scale almost impossible to modern engineering.

The evolutionist and political-economy theory of the cave-age-hunter-savage origin of man and society makes interesting reading; but it is instructive to note that today frontiersmen and savages in various parts of the world are contemporaneous with the culture of Paris, Vienna, Boston and New York. There is nothing so probable as the simple explanation that the cave man was the frontiersman or savage of the era of Babylonian or Egyptian civilization. If a New Yorker goes to Alaska he quickly becomes a twentieth century counterpart of the cave man.

EVOLUTION NOT NECESSARY.

It seems to us that there is really no good reason to oblige us to consider that the extraordinary mental developments of the present time are due to a process of evolution.

We find, rather, that in harmony with the exposition of the word of God, that the creator who made all things, holds many secrets back from men, and permits some one to discover one of his secrets only when it becomes desirable and necessary in the development of his plans for mankind to do so.

The revelation of Jehovah is full of promises of a great worldwide government to come which should bring the realization of all the legitimate hopes and desires of mankind, including earthly and spiritual blessings too abundant to be fully described, this divine government to be known as the "kingdom of God" and to be inaugurated with great power and majesty by the all-powerful Son of God with his bride or church as assistants, after his return and during his second presence on earth.

DAY OF GOD'S PREPARATION.

In ample time before the establishment of the kingdom preparations were to be made. Nahum (2:3-4) speaks of "the day of his preparation," and in striking language seems to predict the modern automobile or the locomotive. "The chariots shall be with flaming torches in the day of his preparation; they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings." Daniel (12:4) predicted modern rapid transit and general education, and identified the time of the end of the present age: "Seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."

One of the first steps in preparing the blessings of labor-saving machinery for use under the now near kingdom was the permitting of James Watt to appreciate the power of steam and to invent a practical device to utilize it.

Before this invention had come the one which made it possible, namely, the invention of printing, generally credited to Gutenberg, this making feasible the multiplication of books, and the more general dissemination of knowledge; had it not been for the printing press young Watts would have been born amid the general ignorance of the extended Dark ages, and neither he nor others would have had the preliminary training necessary for the development and promotion of the steam engine.

The combination of steam power and the printing press made possible all the marvelous achievements of the nineteenth century. Ideas and information were spread to the very borders of civilization almost as quickly as obtained. Education became general, and instead of there being one person in a generation sufficiently educated to become a Bacon, a Newton, a Watts, a Stephenson, there were scores, hundreds, thousands; inventors appeared in every hamlet; latent talent of every conceivable kind, stimulated and encouraged by the educative and wealth-producing combinations of universal enlightenment and cheap and rapid transportation, rose into the light everywhere, and produced the flood of modern discoveries and inventions with which we are surrounded.

These labor-saving inventions will be of untold benefit to all during the coming eternal kingdom era of unselfishness when the law will be the golden rule, and the wellknown labor union motto will find its long-deferred acceptance, "One for all, and all for one."

BLESSINGS NOW A CURSE.

But during the present reign of selfishness these evidences of God's preparation for his kingdom's blessings, have proved to be productive of great material improvement simultaneously with great discontent. Labor-saving machinery in the possession of selfish men has proved itself the most extraordinary accumulator of wealth into a few hands ever heard of, and the owning capitalistic class can figure ahead in just how many decades it will possess all the means of production and practically all the wealth of the world.

At the same time the education which made this state of affairs possible, has opened the eyes of the working class to the true situation and created a profound discontent with it, at the same time enabling them to see that by combination in unions or under socialism they themselves could gain possession of all the means of production and of the world's wealth.

Two mighty forces are thus created, intelligent, alert, ready to engage in mortal combat, yet so entirely dependent on each other that once the struggle is entered on, neither side can destroy the other without involving itself in ruin.

Thus wonderfully, marvelously, has divine wisdom arranged that the preparation of the blessings for his great kingdom should involve the present evil order of things in self-destructive social warfare destined to destroy this state of affairs in a great "time of trouble" and thereby clear the way for the institutions of "the kingdom of God's dear Son" (Colossians 1:13).

Now we can see the reason for the abrupt progress of the nineteenth century after the dead level of fifty-nine centuries of material stagnation. We see that the "Brain age," the last century, is not the result of a process of evolution, for there is nothing to show that the nineteenth-century man made any better use of opportunities than his predecessor—he only had more of them.

We see that it is at least as reasonable to consider recent progress to be evidence of the taking of a forward step in the plans of the Almighty; and because it agrees with the word of God, we deem it the more reasonable explanation, the one to which we pin our faith.

GEORGE H. FISHER,
643 Harrison avenue, Scranton, Pa.

LOCAL WEATHER DATA.

Local data for May 5, 1906.
Highest temperature, 68°; lowest, 56°.
Relative humidty, 8 a. m., 77%; 8 p. m., 75%.
Precipitation—Trace.

LACKAWANNA BOARD.

Extras East—1:45 a. m., Mahoney; 3:30 a. m., McCathrine; 5:30 a. m., Jno. Gahagan; 9 a. m., O'Hara; 11 a. m., E. Duffy; 2 p. m., Marring; 3:45 p. m., Wallace; 5 p. m., Wall; 5:30 p. m., Erhart.

Summits—9 a. m., Frounfelker, west.

Pushers—2:30 a. m., C. Barth, west; 7 a. m., Gaffney, west; 8 a. m., Moran, east; 11:45 a. m., M. Murphy, east; 11:45 a. m., T. Murphy, east; 2:30 p. m., Lamping, west; 7 p. m., W. H. Barth, east.

Pullers—1 a. m., Magovern; 4:30 p.m., Stanton.

Extras West—4:30 a. m., Baxter.

Notice—Theo. Henry will report for Wolcott; A. Golden will report for J. E. Masters; Rogers will run A. Hopkins' crew on No. 55 today; M. Golden will run A. L. Widner's crew on 2d 56 today, one round trip.

Her Special Order.

When she entered the restaurant those who noticed her thought she had a sweet face and one young women even went so far as to say that the newcomer "must be a lovely soul to live with."

It took the lovely soul about five minutes to decide which of the vacant seats was best adapted to her particular style of architecture, and then, having dropped languidly into a chair, she picked up a bill of fare.

Starting at the top she read the list slowly to the bottom. Then she sighed, gazed around the room and read the programme from the bottom up. Next she tackled it in the middle and worked both ways.

"I think," she said to the waitress, after some further deliberation, "that I'll have a cup of tea."

"Very well," said the girl.

"And be sure that it is Oolong and Hyson."

"Yes'm."

"And don't have it too strong."

"No'm."

"Bring it to me right away."

"Yes'm."

"Not too hot."

"No'm."

"Of course, I don't want it too cold."

"Of course not."

"You seem to understand. Now go."

"Yes'm," murmured the girl and she served to the lovely one a cupful of exactly the same kind of tea that other customers got, but because it was a special order, the woman in a hurry had to wait ten minutes for it."—Newark, (N. J.) News.

All the hospitals and almshouses in Berlin are regularly supplied with flowers from the city.

THE BEST CARPET AND RUG STORE.

In a live, wide-awake, progressive city such as ours, there must, in every line of trade, be a better store.

Our claim to this title among the carpet and rug stores of Scranton is based on solid business principles—that must always be kept in mind by the merchant who would stand at the top—

1st. Not a dollar's worth of shoddy goods enters our store.

2nd. We are selling the new goods when others are buying—first choice of patterns and all discounts saved

3rd. These previous principles permit us to offer better values for the same, or less money, than you will find elsewhere.

4th. Prompt attention to every order, no matter how large or how small.

Furniture, Curtains, Draperies, Wall Papers and Decorations.

Every inch of floor space in this immense building is devoted to the display of articles that will add to the new or old home the finishing touches that make them truly homelike.

"IF IT'S NEW, IT'S HERE,"

The Williams & McAnulty Stores,

129 Wyoming Avenue.

WEST SIDE DEPARTMENT.

Office, Musgrave's Drug Store, Main and Jackson. New Phone, No. 2682-B; Old Phone, 643-R2.

BOYS' CIVIC LEAGUE IN REGULAR MEETING

Has Bright Prospects—Many New Members Were Taken Into Organization.

The regular meeting of the Boys' Civic league of West the Side was held in the room of the Chi Upsilon society in the basement of the Washburn Street Presbyterian church last Friday evening. This is the evening of each week set aside by the constitution for the regular meeting.

At 7:30 sharp the league was called to order by President Albert Becker. The rooms were crowded. Not only did the charter members attend themselves, but almost every boy either had a new member with him or a name to propose. The purpose of the league seems to have attracted the parents of boys on this side. Well, it should. To be a member and regular attendant of a civic league is an education in itself. The boys are educated to the political duties of citizens. Such instruction can be had only through civic leagues. It is not taught in such an attractive way in any school in the country.

After devotional exercises in the nature of a prayer by Mr. Harry Battenberg the minutes of the last meeting were read by Secretary Fred Schoen, and approved as corrected. The roll was then called. The president announced that the meeting would be devoted largely to the completion of the organization. To this end an election was held to decide the membership of the following committees: Membership, grievance, information, sick and athletic. The duties of the membership committee shall consist of inquiring into the eligibility of all aspirants for membership. Every member of the league is on a general committee to secure new members and to hand their names to the membership committee. The grievance committee will see that the rules of the league are obeyed and deal with members who disobey any of the rules. The information committee will consider all suggestions which have as their object the improvement of the league's rooms. The sick committee will visit the members of the league when sick. The athletic committee will have general supervision of all athletic teams connected with the league. The following is a complete list of the officers as perfected at this election:

President, Albert Becker; vice president, William Thomas; secretary, Fred Schoen; treasurer, Albert Evans.

Membership Committee — Thomas Markey, chairman; John Moffat and William Reynolds.

Grievance Committee—George Dickson, chairman; Austin Rowe and Randolph Davis.

Information Committee—Allan Beddoe, chairman; Harold Powell and Webster Leyshon.

Sick Committee—Robert Schoen, chairman; William Price, Robert Daniels.

Athletic Committee—Albert Becker, chairman; Robert Schoen, Harold Powell, Arthur Morgan, Wm. Thomas, with David W. Phillips as advisory member.

The following new members were initiated into the league: Gordon Reese, Alvan Luden, Randolph Davis, Lester Diehl, Ely Harris, William Scott, Robert Schoen, Harold Powell, Webster Leyshon, Arthur Morgan and Allan Beddoe.

Any one desiring to join is requested to hand his name to one of the member of the membership committee mentioned above. The initiation fee is fifteen cents and the dues are five cents a month.

After the transaction of some routine business the league adjourned to meet next Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The meetings last but one hour. All boys from ten to twenty-one are requested to join.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Smith Morse, Allen Bauer and Thomas Leyshon were among the many West Side visitors at Wilkes-Barre yesterday.

The board of trustees of the Simpson church will meet tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gill have returned from their wedding trip and are housekeeping on Tenth avenue.

Mrs. Howard Harting, of 1024 Scranton street, has as her guest, Miss Alice Coleman, of Orangeville.

Mr. Clarence Krums, of Bloomsburg, is the guest of friends on South Main avenue today.

H. George Lull, of Price street, has returned from Jefferson Medical college for the summer.

The Queen Esther circle of the Simpson church met Friday evening at the home of Mrs. W. W. Wavis, of South Hyde Park avenue.

Among the attendants at the Wilkes-Barre Centennial Friday were: Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Price, of North Sumner avenue; Walter McNichols, of Tenth avenue; Mrs. Corey Kresky, of Vandeventer boulevard, and Charles Acker, of North Bromley avenue.

Classes No. 5 and 7 of the First Baptist church Sunday school will conduct an entertainment and social Tuesday evening, May 15, for the purpose of raising funds to complete the payment of their bonds toward church indebtedness.

Rev. Noble W. Everett, a former pastor of the Simpson M. E. church, died recently at Wareham, Mass., at the age of seventy-nine years.

The ladies of the Tripp Park M. E. church are arranging for a strawberry and cake social in the church next Tuesday evening.

H. Fred Decker, of West Nicholson, has returned home after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Tague, of Jackson street.

ENTERTAINED.

Mr. F. P. Bryant, of Academy street, entertained the social circle of the Simpson M. E. church recently. Luncheon was served by Mrs. Bryant, assisted by her daughters.

Those present were: Mrs. William Cohe, Mr. W. A. Reid, Mrs. William Cramer, Mrs. William Slutter, Mrs. J. L. Decker, Mrs. C. S. De Puy, Mrs. Frank Transue, Mrs. Everett Cramer, Mrs. John Waddell and Mrs. David Kresge, of Falls.

SETH EDWARDS BURIED.

Other Funerals Held—Other Death and Funeral Notices.

The funeral of the late Seth Edwards was held yesterday afternoon from the late residence on Price street. The services were largely attended by the many friends of the deceased, who gathered to do the last honors to the deceased. Rev. T. A. Humphreys, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, was the officiating clergyman. After the services the remains were conveyed to the Washburn street cemetery where interment was made.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine Ford, wife of John Ford, of 236 Edwards court, was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated at St. Patrick's church. Interment was made in the Cathedral cemetery.

The funeral of Verna, the daughter of Mrs. Munley, of North Bromley avenue was held yesterday. Interment was made in the Cathedral cemetery.

Funeral services over the remains of of the late John L. Lowry were held yesterday afternoon at the residence, 1034 Lafayette street. Interment was made in the Washburn street cemetery.

DAVID MORGAN IS CHOSEN CANDIDATE

Will Succeed William O. Jenkins as Representative of Fourth Ward in Common Council.

A special election was held yesterday in the Fourth ward to elect a common councilman to succeed William O. Jenkins, appointed city assessor by Mayor Dimmick.

David L. Morgan, the Republican candidate, had no opposition and was elected. Mr. Morgan resides at the corner of Sumner avenue and Price street. He is connected with the firm of J. D. Williams & Bro. It will be remembered that he defeated George Watkins, the former president of the Central Labor union, for the Republican nomination after a close contest.

Mr. Morgan will make a good councilman, being in every way fitted to represent his ward as one of the city fathers. Among his fellow citizens he has the reputation of being a man of integrity and honesty, an active exponent of civic righteousness. He is prominently connected with the Washburn Street Presbyterian church.

FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Bespeak of the High Esteem in Which the Late Mrs. Cosner Was Held.

At the funeral of the late Mrs. Ira Cosner of 425 North Main avenue, an account of whose death and funeral was given in these columns, was a woman highly esteemed for her many admirable qualities by her many friends.

The numerous beautiful bouquets sent by sympathizing friends are a silent tribute of the esteem in which she was held. Among the many floral offerings were the following: A maltese cross from Ezra Griffin Woman's Relief corps, No. 50, G. A. R.; bouquet of lilies from Miss Heath; carnations, Miss Florence Florey; casket bouquet of white carnations from Mrs. F. C. Shelton; casket bouquet from Mr. Frank Myers and his sister, Mrs. Gertrude Kennedy; casket bouquet of lilies from Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Spencer; casket bouquet of carnations from Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cosner; casket bouquet of carnations from Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ackerly; casket bouquet of carnations from Mrs. F. Bristol; bouquet of carnations from Mrs. Jerome Slocum; casket bouquet of roses from Mrs. C. D. Rosencrance; casket bouquet of roses from Mrs. Joseph Bristley, Mrs. William Gibbons, Mrs. Frank Mullen and Mrs. Fred Warner.

The family desire to thank the friends and neighbors who have been so kind and thoughtful in their willing assistance during the late bereavement.

ALL WAS QUIET.

Last evening, as is the custom, groups of men gathered along Main avenue to discuss the main issues of the day in city, county, national and international life. For many a Saturday night the all-absorbing subject of conversation has been "The possibilities of a strike."

Especially during the course of the last few weeks there seemed to be a feeling of uncertainty as to future possibilities. Last evening these seemed to have vanished from the atmosphere, for the general appearance of the men, from the tone and tenor of their conversation, that suspense which has hovered over the district for some time past.

The feeling of suspense has given way to that of rest. "There will be no strike," is the glad tidings that seems to be written across the foreheads of the talkers. The strained expression that has been on many a face has relaxed.

The realization of a peaceful settlement of this last suspension brings with it the making of plans for the summer. Many a family is now planning a trip which the strike would have made impossible. Many a wife, mother and daughter is now getting a spring hat on the prospects. Many a boy is being made happy by that small allowance which was suspended till some definite action was taken.

All this is due to a "no strike decision." As one walked up Main avenue last night everywhere was evident the same spirit of joyful peace.

See our window of disinfectants and insect destroyers. Musgrave's, Main avenue and Jackson street. 12-13

T. W. DAVIES TO SPEAK.

Mr. T. W. Davies, of this side, will speak at the meeting for men in the Railroad Y. M. C. A. auditorium this afternoon, from four till five. Mr. Davies, who has been associated with the mission work of the Second Presbyterian church for some time, will give a practical address for the benefit of the men.

AMONG WEST SIDE CHURCHES TODAY

Rev. James Griffiths of Aberdare, Wales, to Preach Again—Other Treats in Store.

Rev. James Griffiths, of Aberdare, Wales, one of the foremost of Welsh divines, is scheduled to occupy the pulpit of the First Welsh Baptist church, on South Main avenue, today. Mr. Griffiths, who is visiting in America, preached there last Sunday and was greeted with large congregations at both services. It is expected that a large number of people, regardless of denomination, will be present to greet the eminent divine. Tomorrow evening he preaches in the First Welsh Baptist church, West Market street, Providence.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, North Main avenue and Lafayette street—Rev. H. C. McDermott, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The services will be appropriate to the seventeenth anniversary of the Epworth league. There will be special exercises by the Juniors in the morning, and a sermon on "The Young Soldier of the Cross." In the evening there will be a public installation of officers and a sermon to the leaguers on "Buying Up Our Opportunities."

First Baptist church, 164 South Main avenue—J. S. Wrightnour, D. D., pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor's subject in the evening will be "The Human Clam." This is suggested by what the Bible has to say about certain kinds of people that are like the clam.

Plymouth Congregational church.—T. A. Humphreys, pastor. The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m.; at the Sherman Avenue mission, 2:15 p. m.; Junior Endeavor, 4 p. m., Monday; Senior Endeavor, 7:45 p. m., Tuesday, and at the Sherman Avenue mission at 8 p. m., the same evening. Prayer meeting, 7:45 p. m., Thursday. This will be conducted as a preparatory meeting before the communion.

Embury Methodist Episcopal church, corner South Main avenue and Bryn Mawr street.—David L. McDonald, pastor. Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Thoughts on Christian Work." In the evening will be observed with an appropriate service the seventeenth anniversary of the Epworth league. The pastor will deliver an address on "The Study of a Picture."

Jackson Street Baptist church.—Rev. C. E. Hemans, pastor. Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., public worship, with sermon on "Invitation of Christ"; 2 p. m., Sunday school and Baraca class for men; 6 p. m., Young People's services; topic of sermon, "Making a Business of Religion."

Jackson Street Baptist church.—On Sunday morning at the Jackson Street Baptist church, Rev. C. E. Hemans, the pastor, will preach on "Putting On Christ." In the evening at 7 o'clock the topic will be "Making a Business of Religion."

Welsh Presbyterian, South Main avenue.—Rev. John Hammond, pastor. 10 a. m., worship, with sermon (Welsh); 11:15 Sabbath school; 6 p. m., worship, with sermon on "Choosing Our Occupation for Eternity" (English.)

St. David's church.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and holy communion with sermon at 10:30. Special offering for California sufferers. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30. Evensong and lecture at 7:30. Special offering. Topic, "Spiritual Healing."

Washburn Street Presbyterian church.—Rev. John P. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Bible school at 12 m., sharp. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Evensong service just one hour. Offering at each service for the board of church erection. All welcome.

Bethel Baptist church, corner South Main avenue and Cornell street.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Samuel Wilbur, of Factoryville. Sabbath school at 2 p. m. Preaching at 7 p. m. by Rev. W. W. Wilbur of Factoryville. Following the sermon the Lord's supper will be administered.

Tripp Park Methodist Episcopal church.—Rev. J. W. Dodson, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; morning subject, "Opened Windows." Evensong services at 7 p. m., the Epworth league anniversary—special programme. Class meeting, 9:45 a. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m. All are welcome.

ANNIVERSARY TODAY.

Epworth League of Tripp Park Church Have Special Programme.

The Epworth League of the Tripp Park church will have special services this evening in celebration of their anniversary. The programme is as follows:

Opening hymn, No. 121.
Prayer, by pastor.
Selection—choir
Recitation—Bryan Wedeman.
Recitation—Ruth Hoskings.
Duet—Miss Ruth Morgan, Mr. Edwin Davis.
Song, No. 122.
Report of Junior League, by secretary.
Address—Mr. D. E. Hughes, superintendent of Junior League.
Song—five members of Junior League.
Recitation—Miss Edna Whitney.
Dialogue, Psalm—five little girls.
Report of Senior Epworth League, by secretary.
Address—"Senior Epworth League," President William Seal.
Solo—Miss Flossie Randell.
Address—"The Epworthian," by pastor.
Selection—choir.
Recitation—Pearl Young.
Song—five members of Junior league.
Pantomine—"Rock of Ages."
Closing hymn, No. 69.

BERTHA WOERKLE DEAD.

After Long Illness Passes Away—Funeral Services Tomorrow.

Late Friday evening Miss Bertha Woerkle, aged nineteen years, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Woerkle, 333 North Everett avenue.

Miss Woerkle, who had been ill for some time, has a wide circle of friends who mourn her death. An active member of St. Mark's Lutheran church, she was always at the front when service was required. She is survived by her parents, three sisters, Frieda, Elizabeth and Henrietta, and one brother, Albert.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at St. Mark's Lutheran church. Burial will be made in Washburn street cemetery.

LOCAL WEATHER DATA.

Local data for May 12, 1906.
Highest temperature, 73°; lowest, 38°.
Relative humidity, 8 a. m., 86%; 8 p. m., 54%.
Precipitation for 24 hours ending 8 p. m., trace.

See our window of disinfectants and insect destroyers. Musgrave's, Main avenue and Jackson street. 12-13

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

One of those periodical and accountably sad fatalities occurred on this side Friday evening and as a result Henrietta Lessing, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Lessing, lies cold in death. No one witnessed the fatality and the child was missing for several hours before the lifeless form was discovered in a nearby pool so that a relation of the exact circumstances is mere surmise.

So far as could be learned from the distracted mother the little one had been, as usual, playing near the house and close by a pool of water which is usually scarcely deep enough to cover the shoe tops. The mother had the little one in sight almost constantly, except at brief intervals when attending to her household duties, and gave no particular heed when Henrietta passed from view, thinking she had merely passed around the house. After some time, however, the child not appearing, Mrs. Lessing became anxious and went in search. Nothing could be seen of the absent toddler, nor was there any response to calls from the parent, who now became thoroughly alarmed.

Finally the sight of clothing brought the distracted mother to the edge of the pond, and she guessed the worst. Her distressful screams soon brought assistance and the body was quickly recovered, but life had fled. Coroner Stein was notified, but found the circumstances as above related and an inquest unnecessary.

The funeral will take place from the family residence on Meadow avenue tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

MERRY MASQUERADERS.

Among the hundreds from this side who participated with the Wilkes-Barreans in their centennial celebration, none showed up braver or made a more impressive appearance than the famous Bumpernickel band of this side. The boys paraded on Thursday in military blue uniforms and were generously greeted along the line of march and again on Friday they were in line, heading the Camp No. 822, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which took a leading part in the civic parade. The Bumpernickels were more conspicuous, however, appearing as they did in their resplendant dress uniforms and the brilliant red tunics were beautifully offset with the immaculate white duck pants and red cap to match. Their musical selections were appropriate and timely in tone and metre, causing most favorable comment and the boys have reason to feel proud of the showing they made.

SPECIAL CHURCH MUSIC.

The following musical programme will be rendered at the Hickory Street German Presbyterian church today:

Morning.

Anthem, "Lobt den Herrn;" Williams. Tenor solo and choir.
Soprano solo, "Fear Not Ye O Israel;" Buck. Mrs. Alfred Gutheinz.
Organ, Romanza;" Onslow.
Organ, "March in C;" Silas.

Evening.

Organ, Offertoire; Dubois.
Anthem, "Fruhlings Lufte Wehen;" Ashford. Soprano and alto duet and choir.
Contralto solo, "Praise the Lord;" Holden. Miss Maria D. Wirth.
Organ, postlude; Lemmens.
Mr. Jones, organist.

BETHANY CHURCH NOTES.

Arrangements have been perfected for the celebration of Children's day, the second Sunday in June, by the Bethany Sunday school. The committees in charge of the various parts of the preparation are as follows: In charge of primary work, Mrs. W. W. Hewitt and Miss Genevieve Griffiths; to select speakers and arrange recitations, Mrs. Emma Gebing, Mrs. William Cook, Misses Minnie Titleberg and Alice Marsden; prompters to drill on recitations, the Misses Susie and Lillian Watkins and Genevieve Berghauser; in charge of apparatus for emblemetic piece, A. A. Hewitt, Frank Omstead and A. M. Kibler; committee on flowers and decorations, J. W. Berghauser, chairman; organist, Miss Eva Turner; musical director, Rev. W. G. Watkins; leader on Children's day, Superintendent William Marsden.

Rev. W. G. Watkins preached the anniversary sermon at the Shiloh Baptist church on Thursday evening, his text being: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." The audience filled the house and was enthusiastic and very appreciative. The choir of the Bethany church led the singing and rendered three special selections.

At the Bethany church today, Rev. W. G. Watkins will preach at 10:30, the sermon to be followed by the Sunday school, at 11:45. The Young People's society meets at 6:30 p. m., and the pastor will preach again at 7:30. All are invited.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Come to the gospel meeting which will be held at the rooms this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Tuesday evening, May 15, Prof. Paul Musaeus will give a grand musical concert at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in the central city, under the auspices of the South Side Young Women's Christian association. Tickets can be had at the rooms or from members of the association.

NUBS OF NEWS.

The opening ball game of the season on the new Driving park ground in Minooka takes place today and arrangements have been made to accommodate three thousand people.

The Holy Name society of Nativity church, will receive communion at 8 o'clock this morning.

Thomas Brock of Palm street, had a leg broken while at work in the Erie shops at Pittston Friday.

The funeral of John Reinhardt takes place at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence on Brook street.

Henry Boettcher of Beech street, is home after helping the merrymakers of Wilkes-Barre celebrate.

The funeral of Mrs. Francis Janssen takes place at 9 a. m. Monday from the family residence on Pittston avenue.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

What is It Like to Be Dead?

Curious Conceptions of Death—Influence of Evil Spirits—Some Things the Creator Tells Us.

How many different answers do you suppose are given to this simple question?

You don't know?

Well, neither do we; but here are a few of them.

In the first place, painstaking investigation has proved that every race and tribe has, or has had, the conception of life after death. Most have considered life to be continuous without interruption; some have deemed it sure that there was an interruption of existence, succeeded by a second life. A few tribes have thought that only persons of rank or caste lived again—the rest, the common people, became extinct; certain ones looked for life for good people, and annihilation for bad.

Most people have thought that those that die go to a ghostly existence in an under-world. The commonest idea has been that this was a vast cavernous region inside the earth.

STRANGE IDEAS OF DEATH.

Dr. S. F. D. Salmond in "The Christian Doctrine of Immorality" describes other conceptions of the supposed place of the dead: "The home of the departed has been placed by some on earth itself, and by some in the skies. As a general rule, savage races have thought of it as some deep or distant part of the earth. To the Baperi of South Africa, the place to which souls return after death was a cavern, that of Marimate. Maori legend figured it at the base of a great precipice. Australians on the one side of the earth, and Finns on the other, have thought of it as an island. The Mexicans and Peruvians, and the lower American races have thought of the sun as the future abode of the distinguished; while among tribes like the Polynesians and the Guaycurus the moon has been similarly regarded."

COMPENSATION AFTER DEATH.

It is not universally so, but as a rule, it has been thought that the life to come contained some element of compensation or retribution for conditions or conduct in this world. Certain African tribes, however, look for a mere continuation of this life; the Zulu, for example, "looks simply for a repetition of the existence he has led here, with all its familiar ways, its cattle, and its kraals."

Some think of the coming life as a kind of topsy-turvy land, everything just reversed, the rich poor, and the poor rich.

The usual conception in this regard is that special rewards will be bestowed for superiority here in the qualities most highly esteemed among a particular people and proper proportioned punishments for their opposites; blessings are bestowed on the Indian for skill in hunting; on the Greenlander for superiority in whaling.

The higher the race the more exactly worked out has been the thought that reward and retribution were measured out after death, as exemplified among the Hindus, the Mongolians, Chinese, and Japanese, the Egyptians, the Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks and Romans.

The most probable reason why the higher races possess this idea most clearly is because, while it was received by humanity originally direct from the Creator, they have sunk least into degradation and degeneracy and have therefore preserved the clearest conception of all things, while the debased lower races in losing all clear ideas lost this also.

But as we believe that the Bible is the revelation of the Creator to man, we are more interested in the conceptions of the future of human kind obtained from its pages by one method or another of interpretation.

NON-BIBLICAL IDEAS OF EVIL ORIGIN.

The declarations of the Bible regarding ideas held by those who do not receive its teachings are very emphatic. It does not say that the moral writings of non-believers—such, for example, as Plato, Confucius, Buddha—however lofty some of their ideas may be, are from God, and that such writings are divinely inspired.

On the contrary it says of the persons holding other ideas that they are "strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world" (Ephesians 2:12); "Learn not the ways of the heathen, for the customs of the people are vain" (Jeremiah 10:2-3); "having the understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them" (Ephesians 4:18). Their ideas are "doctrines of devils," obtained evidently from evil spirits and from Satan of whom Jesus declared, "there is no truth in him; he is a liar" (John 8:44).

At various times influential, but more or less unfaithful believers in God and his word, have been in such intimate association with unbelievers that they have unconsciously absorbed some of their ideas and their originally clear-cut understanding of the word of God became colored by and mixed with the heathen ideas on almost every subject.

MANY DIFFERING BELIEFS.

Hence it is that among believers there are so many different beliefs about the same things, and the same passages of Scripture are understood differently. It is a practical impossibility for those not fully guided by the spirit of God to know precisely what interpretation God intended to be taken. All believers who are sincere, including those who are "taught by God" and the rest who think they are but are really deceived, will probably be absolutely certain that theirs is the correct way; no other attitude would be pleasing to God; but when there are hundreds of different beliefs and only one can be the one indorsed by the Almighty, truly happy, fortunate are those that really hold the truth. And the only way for any one to do is to use his best judgment, with prayer and consecration, as to what are the right ideas, and trust in a kind creator for the outcome, always remembering that others are just as sincere as he, and exercising the Golden Rule spirit of love toward everybody.

It appears axiomatic that God would not say one thing in one stage of the writing of his word and the direct opposite later on, for it is "impossible for God to lie" (Hebrews 6:18). Apparently contradictory statements must be the one literal and the other intended to be understood in some metaphorical or figurative way.

HOW IT WOULD SEEM TO BE DEAD.

There is a great deal said in the Bible about what it is like to be dead, so that the matter need be no mystery to those familiar with its utterances. Here are some descriptive statements of what it would be like for us to be dead, to be in sheol, "the unseen state."

We would become quiet—"Now I should have lain still and been quiet" (Job 3:13).

We would no longer praise God—"The dead praise not the Lord, neither any that go down into silence" (Psalms 115:17).

We would no longer remember God—"In death there is no remembrance of thee; in shoel (the unseen state) who shall give thee thanks?" (Psalms 6:5).

We would not know anything about those now dear to us—"His (a dead man's) sons come to honor and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he perceiveth it not of them" (Job 14:21).

In fact we would not know anything at all—"The dead know not anything. Their love, their hatred, their envy is now perished" (Ecclesiastics 9:5-6).

ABSOLUTELY NOTHING DOING.

There would be absolutely nothing doing—"There is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in sheol (the unseen state) whither thou goest" (Ecclesiastes 9:10).

These are what we might naturally expect after a cessation of our thoughts—"His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish" (Psalms 146:4).

And our thoughts would have ceased because we would not be, that is, would not exist, for "be" and "exist" mean the same—"Rachel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children, because they were (existed) not" (Jeremiah 31:15); "For now shall I sleep in the dust; and thou shalt seek me in the (resurrection) morning, but I shall not be" (in existence) (Job 7:21), though Job would immediately arise at God's call to another life.

So far as consciousness is concerned we would be as though asleep—"Behold thou (Moses) shalt sleep with thy fathers" (Deuteronomy 31:16); "David fell on sleep, and was laid with his father" (Acts 13:36).

But after a while we should be awakened and live again—"If a man die, shall he live again? All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come" (Job. 14:14); "man lieth down and riseth not (that is, not for a long time), till the heavens be no more (till the close of this order of things), they shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep" (Job 14-12); "the dead men shall live, together with my dead body shall they arise. Awake and sing (in the glad resurrection morning) ye that dwell in the dust; for the earth shall cast out the dead" (Isaiah 26:19); "behold, O my people, I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves" (Ezekiel 37:12); "marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his (Jesus') voice and shall come forth" (John 5:28-29).

MADE POSSIBLE BY JESUS' DEATH.

All this is possible only through the love of God, and of Jesus, whose death made it possible, as foretold centuries in advance—"I will ransom (free) them from the power of shoel (the unseen state); I will redeem (free, by paying a price, the life of Jesus)) them from death; O death, I will be thy plagues; O shoel (the unseen state), I will be thy destruction" (Hosea 13:14); "ye are bought with a price" (7 Corinthians 6:20); "the man Christ Jesus gave himself a ransom (a price in the place of) for all" (I Timothy 2:5-6); "and he is the proposition (satisfaction) for our (the church's) sins; and not for ours only (no human being ever lived that will not in due time receive the benefits bought by Christ) but also for the sins of the whole world" (I John 2:2).

There is a distinction between the resurrection of those that have obeyed God in this life and those that have not: the first class will rise to a reward—"Thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just" (Luke 14:14); the second class to receive their judgment trial—"I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God (on earth during the reign of Christ); and the books were opened (the books of the Bible, hitherto closed and sealed to all but the 'little flock,' then made open and plain to all the resurrected billions): and the (resurrected) dead were judged (the Greek word for judge also includes the idea of trial consummated in sentence, these dead who never had a chance will have it then) out of those things which were written in the books (according to the principles of righteousness in God's word) according to their works (according to their lives during this judgment-trial period) (Revelations 20:12). This is "the resurrection of judgment" (Revised Version) spoken of by Jesus in John 5:29). This is the time foretold by "all the holy prophets" as the "times of restitution" when this great prophet, the Christ head and body shall speak with authority and when "every soul, which will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed (obliterated) from among the people" (Acts 3:23) in a second death, a second extinction of being, which will be their eternal, never-ending, everlasting punishment. Then the meek among the people "shall inherit the earth" (Matthew 5:5), then "the upright shall dwell in the land, and the perfect (those raised gradually to perfection as a reward for obedience during their judgment trial) shall remain in it. But the wicked shall be cut off from the earth, and the transgressors shall be rooted out of it" (Proverbs 2:21-22).

CHURCH TO BE SPIRIT BEINGS.

While these classes shall be on the earth as human beings, the church having before the judgment day began been caught up together in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, shall so, as spirit beings ever be with the Lord—a very different and much more desirable hope than that of living even on an earth made like the Garden of Eden.

It is noticeable that all of the various pagan and heathen beliefs, which are repeatedly stated in the Bible to originate from the Evil One, agree on the proposition that death is not really death but a mere change to a larger and freer life. The deception doubtless started in Eden when Satan gave God the lie saying, to those to whom God had said, "Thou shalt surely die" (Genesis 2-17), the direct opposite, "Thou shalt not die" (Genesis 3:4). The lie is found in every heathen belief because it started so early.

But knowing now God's word on what it is like to be dead, we can see plainly why a Redeemer was needed; why man could not save himself from sheol; why the resurrection is so important. We can see the justice of the punishment for sin, of taking back the misused gift of life. A thousand perplexing questions are settled by knowing what God himself has said about what it is like to be dead.

GEORGE H. FISHER,
Scranton, Pa.

Laconic.

She wrote:—

"Circumstances over which I have no control compel me to reject your offer of marriage. Yours, etc."

He wired:

"What circumstances? Reply prepaid."

She wired:—

"Yours. Collect."

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HOW'S YOUR STOMACH?

Lorenz & Doersam Have a Remedy Which They Guarantee to Cure the Worst Cases of Stomach Troubles.

We wish to tell the readers of this paper about a remedy which is a marvel in medicine. It cures the worst cases of stomach trouble, from the acute attack of Indigestion to Chronic Dyspepsia. This remedy is known as Albert's Little Dinner Pill, being the prescription of Dr. Hutchinson, the noted specialist of London and Brighton, England, who, previous to his decease had built up a remarkable practice as a specialist in diseases of the stomach. Dr. Hutchinson claimed that his success was due to the use of this Pill, and since its introduction on the American continent it has performed many wonderful cures. Mr. J. H. Lombard, Casco, Me., writes: "I am now past 81 years of age and have had stomach trouble practically all my life. I sent and got a sample package of Albert's Little Dinner Pills, thinking that it would turn out to be one more disappointment, but from the first dose I found relief, and can say that I am now better than ever before in my life. It is a wonderful cure for Dyspepsia and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers from stomach troubles."

Albert's Little Dinner Pill contains no Physic, no Acid, Alkali, Ginger, Pepsin, Pancreatim, Soda, Morphine or any preparation of Opium, or in fact, any of the ingredients usually found in so-called Dyspepsia cures. It cures by removing the cause and makes the worst cases well, being guaranteed to benefit or the purchase price returned. Sold at drug stores or by mail, 25 cents per package. Samples free. Address Albert Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Sold and guaranteed by Lorenz & Doersam, opposite post office, Scranton, Pa.

Do You Want A Desirable Tenant for your House? Use the For Rent Columns of the Republican

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

THE AGE OE ICE.

Glacial Scratches in Country Rock—The Vailian or Canopy Theory—Causes of The Ice Age.

Every schoolboy today is familiar with a strange phenomena that up to very recent years was one of the geological secrets.

Wherever the country bed rock is laid bare, as it is for example in Nay Aug park in Scranton, it is noticeable that its surface is covered with scratches all pointing the same way, as though some giant rake had passed over it from a direction a little west of north.

Go where you will in all the vast region north of Nantucket, Long Island, across Pennsylvania, and the Ohio and Missouri rivers, you find the same peculiar rock striation, and even over the greater part of Europe.

These peculiar lines range in depth from fine pin scratches to grooves three feet deep on the top of Mount Tom, Massachusetts, and to veritable gulleys cut fix feet deep in the solid rock on the shores of Lake Erie, and the same agency that cut these grooves dug out basins in the Rocky Mountains a hundred and fifty feet deep in the rock, now occupied by the clear waters of mountain lakes. It was the same force that filled our soil with pebbles and broken stone, that threw huge gravel dams across river valleys, and made possible the innumerable lakes, great and small, of these northern states, that piled up that huge heap of gravel, Long Island, that beheld the submergence of the Atlantic coast until the channel of the Hudson river is traceable to a depth of three thousand feet out beneath the waters of the ocean.

ABSURD EXPLANATION.

Almost innumerable explanations have been advanced to explain the existence of the boulders scattered over the land; that they are concretions from sand by chemical action; that they were rounded on ancient sea shores; that volcanoes ejected them; that they were of meteoric origin, and in their fall scratched, scarred and tore the earth.

The theory, however, which completely fits the case and explains every detail is that the territory described was once covered by a vast sheet of ice, the accumulation of great snow storms, and that just as Greenland and the Antarctic continent are still covered mountain deep with ice—six thousand feet in Greeland and two miles at the South Pole—so the ice once lay over much more of America and Europe.

It is universally believed by scientific men that the "Ice Age" once existed, and those that want to look it up will find good books in any public library, notably Wright's "Ice Age in North America," True's "Cause of the Glacial Period," and Russell's "The New Creation."

As to the cause of the sheet of ice, however, there is not the same unanimity of opinion. Dr. True thinks a bling on its axis shook the ice up considerably and set things right again. Others advance a variety of ideas.

PROFESSOR VAIL'S THEORY.

But the "working hypothesis" which appears to explain the matter best is that of Professor Isaac N. Vail in the "Vailian" or "Canopy" theory, the geological ages, which not only corresponds with the phenomena but agrees with and explains reasonably the Bible account of creation.

The Vailian theory takes up the matter where La Place, in his nebular hypothesis, leaves it off.

Any one with a strong telescope, looking at the planet Saturn, sees a series of "rings" surrounding it, which look as though they might be rings of vapor circling around.

If these are vapor rings, they are supposed to have been thrown off when the planet's atmosphere was not reduced by condensation to its present limits.

THE "CANOPY" THEORY.

The "Canopy" theory is that, in the remote ages before the earth had cooled off, all the water and many other constituents of the earth were in a vaporous condition and enveloped the earth in dense layers of cloud, the heaviest layers nearest the surface and the lighter ones higher up, until the uppermost was a layer of pure watery vapor. As the earth cooled off, first one layer of vapor and, after another period of cooling, the next, were precipitated in tremendous downpours to the earth.

This agrees with the revelation of Jehovah as to what took place.

First in untold ages before the universe was created—"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth" (Genesis 1:1).

For a long period of time the earth existed without special form, empty of life, and dark from the overhanging clouds of vapor—"And the earth was (existed) without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep" (Genesis 1:2).

AGE-DAYS OF CREATION.

The "days" which followed were the well-defined and recognized ages of geology, each marking a step in the preparation of the earth as a suitable habitation for the lower animals and for man. Each of them was marked by the condensation of one or more of the layers of vapor and was terminated apparently by some cataclysm producing changes which differentiated it from the age that followed.

All this preceding time the sun, moon and stars had existed but had not been visible from the earth on account of the dense clouds. The first creational age of the preparation of the earth was distinguished from the preceding stretch of time by the fact that enough of the canopies of cloud had fallen, to make it possible to distinguish that there was light by day and no light by night—"God said, 'Let there be light:' and there was light. And God called the light 'day,' and the darkness he called 'night'" (Genesis 1:3-5).

THE "FIRMAMENT" APPEARS.

Then more layers of vapor were precipitated, so that there was a space of clear air—the "firmament"—with the sea beneath and the canopy of unprecipitated vapors above—"And God said, 'Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters; and let it divide the waters from the waters' And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament. And God called the firmament 'heaven'" (Genesis 1:6-8).

A third age began when the contraction of the earth's crust caused it to wrinkle and to emerge in places above the surface of the world-wide sea. Then God created the vegetation, first the grasses, then the trees. As the vapory canopy acted like the ground glass roof of a greenhouse admitting and retaining heat, and as the atmosphere was heavy with carbonic acid gas, the conditions were favorable to tremendous growth of vegetation, and we have the Carboniferous Age, in which enormous beds of peat were laid down, to be afterward covered by layers of gravel in deluges of the occasional downpours of water, now transformed by pressure and internal heat into coal.

THE SUN SHINES THROUGH.

As yet the canopy of vapor was too dense for the sun, moon and stars to be clearly seen. More layers came down and during the fourth creational epoch it became possible to distinguish the heavenly bodies more clearly, not with perfect distinctness as now, but probably as through a haze (Genesis 1:14-19).

In the fifth epoch were "brought forth" the beginnings of animal life—the living creatures that inhabit the water and the birds to live on land and in the air (Genesis 1:20-23).

The work of the sixth geological age was the creation of creatures to live on land—"Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind (species), cattle, and creeping things, and beast of the earth after his kind (species)" (Genesis 1:24).

INTELLIGENT BEINGS CREATED.

While all of the creatures made thus far were able to think in proportion to the size, texture and shape of the brains given them, none possessed a brain so large, well rounded, and complete as to be able to think as God and the various heavenly beings could think, God crowned his earthly creation by making a creature of the highest order of intelligence possible among creatures adapted to live on the earth—"God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them" (Genesis 1:27), and gave them the do- rulership of love, we may be certain—a position to which his superior organism entitled him.

The last of the layers of watery vapor "above the firmament" had not yet fallen, and the earth was still, in a measure, in it hothouse condition, without rain, but watered by mists—"The Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth. But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground" (Genesis 2:5-6). As yet because it did not rain, there had never been a rainbow.

For one thousand six hundred and fifty-six years God permitted man to multiply, and under these conditions so favorable to human existence men, though having fallen into sin, lived for centuries as long as nine hundred and sixty-nine years. In their long lives they plunged into the very depths of evil until just before the Flood—"The wickedness of man was great in the earth and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually" (Genesis 6:5), a condition happily never duplicated since then. This period of time was characterized by certain peculiarities of God's method of dealing with men, evidently by the divine permission of a gigantic experiment of a certain sort, which there is no time to explain now; and this experiment among intelligent created beings having served its purpose, God brought the state of affairs before the Flood to an end and destroyed with a Flood all but a few human beings, with whom to institute a different order of things.

LAST CANOPY FALLS.

For about half a year there was a terrific downpour of rain—the last watery layer of canopy being precipitated to the earth—accompanied evidently by a tidal wave from the sea, probably due to some unexplained movement of the earth's crust beneath the ocean.

The entire earth being in its hothouse condition had had a tropical climate, so that tropical animals lived in now polar regions. The downpour, which was of rain in the equatorial and temperate zones, in the arctic zones took the form of a sudden and tremendous fall of snow, which piled up mountain high and instantly froze everything which it enveloped. The enormous pressure congealed the lower layers of snow into ice, some of which remains to this day in the polar ice caps; and entombed in their embrace as in a prodigous cold storage were whatever animals then inhabited those regions. The intense cold preserved these animals and some of them have been kept in the ice cliffs of Siberia down to our own time. It is not so many years since a party of scientists dined on the flesh of a mammoth which died at the time of the Flood and of the great Age of Ice and such animals, antelopes, and other tropical creatures have been discovered in the ice, some of them having in their mouths partly chewed mouthfuls of grass—mute testimony to the suddenness of the tremendous downpour of snow when "the windows of heaven were opened" (Genesis 7:11), just four thousand three hundred and seventy-eight years ago, according to the word of Jehovah.

In the space of a brief article it is impossible to go into details of explanation to show how the various phenomena of the great Ice Age are satisfactorily explained by Professor Vail's "canopy" hypothesis, but it is by far the most reasonable explanation of the events briefly touched on here; and on account of its complete agreement with the Creator's narrative of the preparation of earth for its inhabitants it presents every indication of being the actual truth on the subject.

GEORGE H. FISHER,
Scranton, Pa.

WEST SIDE NEWS.

SHE DIDN'T THANK HIM FOR PAYING HER FINE

Hubby, Though Separated, Kept His Spouse From Going to Jail and Was Ill Repaid.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bodine, formerly of Moosic, were fined five dollars each for disorderly conduct, in police court yesterday afternoon. They were arrested Friday night by Captain Thomas L. Williams, who lives on Oxford street, near the place where the two defendants were loudly quarrelling.

For some time Mr. and Mrs. Bodine have not lived together. The former made his residence with his parents on Ninth avenue after the separation. It appears that his wife, learning of his whereabouts, searched him out at that place on Friday night and a loud and rapid exchange of abuse followed.

As the result of the racket the whole neighborhood was aroused and gathered about the house. An echo of the noise also reached Captain Williams and he hurried to the scene and placed the man and wife under arrest.

When the verdict of the court was announced, the husband very generously paid the fine of both himself and his scolding spouse. She rewarded his generosity by vowing vengeance upon his head and left the court room in a fiery stew. It seems that they have a baby, but it is doubtful whether they will be any more anxious to live together now than before.

FINED FIVE DOLLARS FOR STONING AUTO

Edward Huhman, Fred Sinstein and Gerald Charles Paid the Minimum For Their Mischief.

Edward Huhman and Fred Sinstein of Tripp's Park and Gerald Charles of South Garfield avenue, ranging between twelve and fourteen years of age, were arraigned before Magistrate T. Owen Charles in police court last evening on the charge of throwing missles at automobiles.

Each of the defendants was fined five dollars, the minimum, and given some good advice for future conduct by the magistrate. Harry Huhman, a brother of Edward, was discharged, as no evidence was produced to show that he had taken any part in the mischief. The parents of the three boys were present at the hearing and paid their fines.

A large touring car, containing plain clothes men, was sent out by the director of public safety on Friday night to apprehend the boys who have been weeks on the West Side. Patrolman Arthur Williams, Harry Davis and Reserve Officer Davis were in the car, which was assailed by sticks and stones by the boys in question. Jumping from the auto, the officers caught the boys, after a chase of a few blocks, and brought them to the West Side police station.

It is believed that these arrests will have a salutary effect on the mischievousness boys on this side. Every week or so the plan of sending plain clothes men about this section in automobiles will be carried into effect.

KNIGHTS IN JERMYN.

An enjoyable time was spent by the West Side members of the Knights of Pythias, who attended a mass meeting of the order in Jermyn last night.

The members of Liberty lodge No. 168, of Jermyn, entertained the visitors in Castle hall. There was as large an attendance as at the big meeting in St. David's hall a short time ago.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. Nelson Cobb of Ithaca and Mrs. Alice Arndt of Bangor, are the guests of Mrs. John Kresge of North Hyde Park avenue.

John Fritz of Lafayette street, is convalescent after a long illness.

Frank Stewart of P. W. Tague's staff, is spending a few days at the home of his parents on the West Mountain.

Rev. C. E. Hemans, pastor of the Jackson Street Baptist church, delivered an address on "Enthusiasm," at the Young People's meeting of the Welsh Baptist association in the Meade Street Baptist church in Wilkes-Barre last evening.

Mrs. Thomas Harris of South Bromley avenue, is confined to her home with illness.

Rowland Bassett and Charles Wright, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are the guests of relatives in this section.

The stork has visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkin T. Reese, corner of Washburn street and South Hyde Park avenue, and left a son. Mother and child are doing nicely.

John Games, of Price street, is confined to his home with rheumatism.

Albert Metz, of Jackson street, has returned from San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Leander Von Storch and daughter, of Chinchilla, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Tague, of Jackson street, yesterday.

William Jenkins, of Price street, is able to be around after an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Macreth, of Price street, attended the funeral of Patrick Grady of Avoca, yesterday.

John Phillips, of South Everett avenue; Isaac Evans, of Quay avenue, and Richard Phillips, of Jackson street, have returned from a fishing expedition at Moscow.

Misses Jennie Jenkins, Blanche Gealy and Prof. James R. Hughes are attending the Welsh Baptist convention at Wilkes-Barre as delegates from the Young People's society.

"JOE, THE HUN," STOLE A GUN

The Young Dodger Will Be Arraigned in Police Court Today For Entering O'Brien's House.

"Joe the Hun," aged sixteen years, of Bryn Mawr street, Sloan Patch, was arrested last night by Patrolman William Morgan for the theft of a revolver. The charge is that Joe entered the residence of aged Mr. O'Brien of Twentieth street, about noon on Friday and carried away the old man's six-shooter.

Joe's surname is McCloskey. He has a bad record. On another occasion a short time ago he was arraigned before the magistrate on the charge of stealing the slot gum machine in front of Thomas Price's news store, on South Main avenue. Not enough evidence was brought forward to convict him.

In the matter of the stealing of the revolver, several of Joe's boon companions peached on him yesterday afternoon. They said that they had helped the defendant to climb into a window in O'Brien's residence and seen him come out with the gun. They added that he had sold it somewhere.

It was expected to hold a hearing in the case last night, but owing to the absence of the youthful witnesses it was postponed until two o'clock this afternoon. In a little preliminary questioning conducted last night by Lieutenant Davis, the prisoner denied that he had taken the revolver and that he had been helped by any of his young friends to enter the house.

BROKE HIS LEG.

Bayard, Young Son of Dr. Evans, Sustained Fracture While Playing.

Bayard Evans, the young son of Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Evans, of North Main avenue, broke his leg between the knee and the thigh while playing horse with his little brother yesterday.

Drs. Winebrake, Bryant and Evans, the latter the father of the boy, reduced the fracture. The condition of the little fellow is rather serious.

SAUQUOIT MILL'S ANNEX.

The Branch on the West Side is Being Improved.

The management of the Sauquoit Silk company have begun extensive improvements to their West Scranton mill at the corner of Swetland street and West Linden street. When the contemplated improvements are completed it will be the largest mill in this section of the city. Superintendent Davis has rented the old Detrick-McCann residence for a term out on both the first and second floors.

New and up-to-date machinery has been ordered for the new addition and will be placed in position as soon as the building can be made ready. The annex will mean nearly two thousand feet more of floor space and the employment of about fifty more girls. When the mill is running at its full capacity about one hundred and fifty girls will be given employment.

TWO SOCIAL EVENTS.

A pleasant surprise party was given Thursday evening at the home of Mr. Rea Dietterich, of Dorothy street, in honor of his son, Edward's eleventh birthday. A pleasant time was had by all, after which refreshments were served by Mrs. Dietterich, assisted by Jessie Hosking. Those present were: Misses Mary Price, Marie Gerrity, H. Gallerner, Pearl Price, Mary East, Henrietta Hosking, Janet Williams, Ruth Hosking, Ruth Watkins, Elizabeth Farr, Edward Dietterich, Edward Cosgrove, Edwin Goodfield, Richard Williams, George Colvin, Stanley Flight, Earl Colvin, M. Harris, John Farr.

A surprise party was tendered Mrs. Fred J. Schultz, of 1001 Euclid avenue, in honor of her twentyeighth birthday, recently. A very enjoyable evening was had by all present. Music was furnished by Mr. Wyhosky. Refreshments were served. Mrs. Schultz was the recipient of many beautiful gifts.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Gable, Mr. and Mrs. J. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. F. Backo, Mr. and Mrs. P. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hahl, Mr. and Mrs. Wyhosky, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. F. Reichmiller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deitz, Mr. and Mrs. F. Warrell, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Misses Julia Novach, Amelia Rudolf, Mary Bocko, Anna Schultz; Messrs. Charles Schultz, John Maus, Edward Spaniel, Arthur Hahl, Willie Backo, Frank Backo and Joseph Schultz.

ENTERTAINED WHEELMEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Lutz, of South Main avenue, entertained a few of the Electric City Wheelmen last evening and a number of their friends at a social house party. Games, music and other features were enjoyed, and refreshments were served. Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Emrys Joseph, of Carbondale; Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. George Wetling, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Davis; Misses Martha and May Davis, Messrs. David J. Davis, Dr. Norman White, Ben, Allen, Luther Thomas, Tom Stephens, Caleb Evans and others.

WELSH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following musical programme will be given at the First Welsh Baptist church, South Main avenue, this evening:

Anthem, "The Lord Reigneth," choir; solo (selected), Miss Stella Thomas; recitation, Pearl Jenkins; solo, "He Leadeth Me," Verna Williams; duet, "Springtime of My Soul," Mabel Evans and Mary Rees; solo, "The Singing in God's Acre," John Thomas; quartette, "No Sorrow There," Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Blanche Gealey, Thomas G. Williams, David Beynon; solo, "Just for Today," Dr. Jenkins; recitation, Lizzie Lewis; solo (selected), Margaret Jones.

BEGINS PASTORATE TODAY.

Rev. Mr. Miller, New Pastor of St. Mark's, Takes Charge Today.

Rev. J. H. Miller, of New Castle, Pa., who was recently called to the pastorate of St. Mark's Lutheran church, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. A. L. Ramer, Ph. D., who has been appointed superintendent of the Slovak mission work in America, will begin his pastorate at this morning's service.

The new minister comes here with a good record. He is a competent preacher, has built up the church in splendid shape and will no doubt prove a worthy successor to Rev. Ramer.

After his graduation from the Theological seminary of the Lutheran church, in Philadelphia, Rev. Miller was called to the pulpit of the New Castle church. He served there successfully for ten years and has now come to Scranton with an earnest desire to build up the church of this city.

Why? O! Why?

Why is it folks sit this way in
The car we miss,
While in the car we catch at last
We'rejammedlikethis?

—The Catholic Standard.

Open Air Concerts.

Sunday afternoons at Valley View Park on the Laurel Line, three o'clock, by Alexander's Ninth Regiment Band.
19-20

STRAWBERRY TIME.

Strawberry Charlotte.

Line a mould with ladyfingers which have been previously covered with a thin layer of pink icing, made by whisking the white of half an egg, a quarter of a pound of icing sugar and a few drops of cochineal worked into it. Allow to set, then soak three-quarters of an ounce of gelatin in half a pint of milk for about fifteen minutes, then dissolve over the fire. Rub a quarter of a pound of pulp made from fresh strawberries through a sieve; add the juice of half a lemon and the dissolved gelatin. When cool stir in half a pint of whipped cream and pour the whole into the lined mold when the mixture begins to set. If necessary, a few darps of cochineal may be added to improve the color.

Strawberry Cream.

Dissolve three-quarters of an ounce of gelatin in half a pint of milk; they must not boil; add the grated rind and juice of one lemon. Strain them into half a pint of custard and add two ounces of sugar. Rub one pound of ripe strawberries through a sieve, mix with half a pint of whipped cream, then add to the gelatin and custard; when cool add a few drops of cochineal. Mix gently and pour into a wet mold. Turn out when set.

Strawberry Tartlets.

Line some gem pans with rounds of good thin pastry. Prick the bottom of each with a fork. Bake till the pastry is ready. Stalk some fresh strawberries; dust them with sugar, fill the pastry cases and cover them with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored to taste.

Strawberry Pudding.

Spread some slices of bread thickly with mashed strawberries, place them in a well-buttered mold. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in one and a half pints of milk, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and two well-beaten eggs. Pour this custard over the bread, allow them to soak for half an hour, then cover with a greased paper and steam for an hour and a half.

Tomatoe and Egg Toast.

Four tablespoonfuls of tomato pulp of two fresh tomatoes, one ounce of lean cooked ham, a very small piece of onion, one ounce of butter and two eggs. If fresh tomatoes are used put them into boiling water for a few minutes, then peel and chop them. Melt the butter in a small pan, add the tomatoes and the ham and onion chopped finely. Put on the lid and cook gently for ten minutes or till the tomatoes are quite soft. Make some buttered toast. When the contents of the pan are cooked enough add the eggs well beaten, stir till thick and serve hot on the toast.

FOR SALE!

A fine estate containing one thousand acres, fifty under cultivation, in Pike Co., Pa. Beautiful lake, mile and half in diameter, of which the estate controls three-fourths. Dense woods with chestnut, oak, pine and maple. Two never failing springs of pure water. Fruit trees; a large residence, 42x46; all in fine condition, three stories high, with mansard roof, spacious verandah, also cottage for servants or farm hands, big barn, chicken house, coach house, ice house, etc. Elevation, 2,000 feet, some of the hills commanding a view of fifty miles, healthy spot, bracing air, impregnated with the odor of the pines and the iron which abounds in the ground. Unrivalled as a private residence, for club, institution or sanitarium. Distance via Erie R. R., three and a half miles from depot. Roads throughout romantic. Price, including horses, wagons, cattle, farm implements and part of furniture, $16,500. Selling Agent, GEO. F. KICHLINE, Easton, Pa.

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Let us help to furnish and brighten up your home. There is no store better equipped for providing everything that is needed for making homes comfortable and artistic.

The new floor coverings are all here, extra values now in both Carpets and Rugs.

Reduced Prices on Five-Piece Parlor Suits

This week the furniture department proposes to prove its superior ability to help young home-furnishers by a big price reduction sale of Five-Piece Parlor Suits—Examples :

$65.00 suits, $56.00; $75.00 suits, $65.00; $80.00 suits, $68.00; $90.00 suits, $76.00; $100 suits, $85.00; $125 suits, $105.

Wall Paper Styles

There is as much style in Wall Paper as in anything else. This season's styles lean decidedly toward striking designs and new color effects. Keep your walls in style, it costs no more. Come in and let us show you the really new styles. Wall papers that will call forth the admiration of your friends.

Curtains and Draperies of Home and Foreign Weaves

From the pretty but small priced dotted swiss to the imported high priced Arabians we exhibit a complete line of window curtains. In portieres the showing is equally comprehensive, embracing every style and quality from the American woven tapestry to the hand work Oriental fabrics.

Repairing and Upholstering

The repairing and upholstering department is now fully installed and equiped in our new annex. Here old, apparently worn out furniture is daily received, repaired, repolished, upholstered and made to look like new. Work called for and delivered free of charge.

"IF IT'S NEW, IT'S HERE."

The Williams & McAnulty Stores,
129 Wyoming Avenue.

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C. P. WENTZ CO. DISTRIBUTORS

129 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

THE DRAMA AND THE CHURCH.

When the Clergy Were Playwrights and Actors—Drama of Hebrew History.

A great many members of churches go to the theater, but it would be safe to assert that not every one of them knows the part the drama has played in religion.

The middle of the sixteenth century appears to be the dividing line between the modern stage practically devoid of religious element and the preceding five centuries, during which the clergy completely dominated the dramatic situation, and employed the theater as a means designed to wean a practically pagan population from absolutely non-Christian stage influences to at least a semblance of church influences.

THE DRAMA ANNIHILATED.

For three centuries prior to the resuscitation of the play by a worldly priesthood for religious purposes the drama had been absolutely dead, annihilated by the attacks of Christianity.

Then, looking still further back, we see first in the fourth century and at intervals until the middle of the ninth, spasmodic attempts by bishops of the dominant church to introduce plays based on the Scriptures or traditions of the church.

Up to the ninth century, however, the dominant tone of the drama was that of the licentious ideas and influences of the pagan Roman religion, with its lewdness, its antiquities and its myths. The comic actor occupied a large place, as he does today, for without him it was found impossible to hold the attention of the average audience. Before the commencement of the play it was for a long time customary to call on the people to pause and acknowledge the religious (pagan, of course) character of the festival.

DRAMA BEGAN IN GREECE.

But the cradle of the drama was in the pagan religion of Greece, seven centuries and more before Christ. The wellknown authority, Charles Hastings, says of it: "Proceeding at once from patriotism and from the religious feeling, it derived its inspirations from the memory of the heroes who had fought in some noble cause, and from the traditions relating to the divinities who protected the city."

One of the characteristic celebrations of heathen Rome was the Bacchanalia, observed about at the date of the present Christmas with incredible depths of licentiousness. To wean the populace gradually away from this Saturnalia Theophylact, patriarch of Constantinople, introduced in the Greek churches in 990 A. D., the "Feast of Fools," celebrated in the churches by "a long train of ecclesiastics dressed up as mimes or buffoons, who entered the church where mass was celebrated in the presence of the faithful, many of whom were disguised as monsters; during the religious ceremony some chanted obscene songs in the choir, while others ate and drank near the altar."

From "revels of such an unseemly character" were developed, about 1,000 A. D., the "Liturgical Drama," acted out by the clergy, and made up at first entirely of Bible quotations, and later on of poetry, always depicting scripture or traditional stories or situations. Then followed the "Mystery Plays," which had the active support "of the clergy, who saw in them an instrument for the propagation of religious teaching."

"During the Twelfth century numbers of 'Miracle Plays' were composed by priests and monks, who were the actors of their own works." The subjects of some of the famous forty-two Coventry plays show the religious cast of the drama of 1416:

The Creation; the Fall of Man; Abraham's Sacrifice; the Birth of Christ; Slaughter of the Innocents; Lazarus; Betrayal of Christ; the Condemnation and Crucifixion; the Ascension; Doomsday.

ATTITUDE OF PRIESTHOOD.

The attitude of the priesthood of Christianity toward the drama has been that of enmity and extermination during periods when its control was in the hands of heathen religions, or of secular interests as today, and of favor when it could make use of it to further the purposes of the church of gaining and holding the multitudes. Even today many Christian pulpits recommend their audience to attend plays like "The Christian," "Titus," etc.

Some of the religious plays of the middle ages, it is related, had as many as 40,000 to 60,000 lines, and to enact them would take the greater part of two days. But a considerable time before was finished what we often think of as a vast drama with many acts and scenes, which consumed not merely days, but years, centuries, ages, in its enactment. Poets and popes, preachers and laymen, and especially the devoted little band of heart-consecrated Christians these eighteen centuries have drawn joy, inspiration, encouragement and instruction from this great drama. The setting of this grand play was the Holy Land; the actors were the characters of Bible history; the scene shifters were the centuries; the lines were the inspired words of Jehovah at the mouths and pens of Jewish prophets and chroniclers. We refer, of course, to the Old Testament.

USE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Not a few people regard the Old Testament as obsolete. They regard the New Testament as of practical religious value, but the old—well, they cannot see what good it is; and to most Christians it is a great question what value the old Jewish Scriptures could be to the Christian of the twentieth century. It is to show to such one great line of the practical value of the Old Testament that we are writing this.

Shakespeare once called all the world a stage and all the people players. Never was this idea exemplified as it was in the Jewish nation. The first, and the tenth, and the twentieth century Christian may be regarded as occupying seats reserved especially for them, and gazing upon scenes that took place upon the stage of Hebrew history.

This is no pretty conceit, but what the inspired word of God informs us. Speaking of certain events, Paul assures us that "These things were our examples (types)" (I. Cor. 10: 6), and "These things happened unto them for ensamples (types, pictures, dramas); and they were written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the ages are come." (I. Cor. 10: 11.)

It is not understood that the Old Testament stories are mere myths or allegories; they were the doings of real men, actuated by real motives and intense sincerity, but they did many and many a thing with absolutely no conception of its import, and it was a secret to them not made known until the Gospel Age, that they were, as it were, like actors acting out various scenes, designed for the instruction of another class of people, the Church of Christ. How important, in the Creator's sight, it must have been that the true church, the "sons of God" be thoroughly and completely instructed for the grand work of the coming Kingdom of God—that of pouring out blessings upon all the rest of mankind. In some respects the Old Testament scenes bore the same resemblance to the real thing to come that a shadow does to the object; the value of such a picture is that it enables us to discern more clearly features of the reality we might not otherwise notice.

GREAT HEBREW DRAMA.

Let us turn and look at one or two of the scenes of the great Hebrew drama.

Take the Jewish Tabernacle in the wilderness of Sin. It was a scene representing the condition of the church in its earthly pilgrimage of wanderings in an age of sin and imperfection. Three classes appear: (1) The Jewish nation as a whole having nothing to do with the religious exercises of the worship of God, and representing the world of mankind apart from God; (2) the tribe of Levi, set apart for a part in the service but not permitted to see the secret things of the sanctuary, representing the general mass of believers, who merely believe; and (3) a little handful of priests whose business it was to offer sacrifices and who represented the little handful of people found in every company of Christians whom it takes no eagle eye to single out as the truly consecrated ones who actually make their religion their daily life. The details of the scene, too elaborate to mention, are described in "Tabernacle Shadows," a little book of which the writer has a copy he will loan on request of any reader of this.

The sacrifice of the perfect bullock on the Day of Atonement was a picture of the coming sacrifice of the perfect man Jesus on the great day of Calvary's atonement. The exactly similar sacrifice of a lean kid of a goat depicted the sacrifice of the church, all the members of which were to suffer the same things as their Lord who "suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps." (I Peter 2:21).

SCENE OF MOSES.

In certain respects Moses' experiences represented those of Jesus; he was brought up in the court of Pharaoh, just as Jesus was in the courts of heaven; he left the court to live among his people and deliver them from their troubles—Jesus came from heaven to deliver his people; Moses was rejected by his people—Jesus "came unto his own, and his own received him not," (John 1:11); Moses went away a long time during which he selected as his bride a black woman—Jesus went away and during his absence his bride, the church, is being chosen from among sinful men; Moses came back, delivered his people with great manifestation of power, and destroyed Pharaoh—Jesus is to return again, deliver the purchased people of the world from the taskmasters of evil, and destroy the great king of evil, Satan.

WORSHIP OF WEALTH.

The golden calf and its worship by the Jews, the chosen people of God, depicted the worship of wealth with which Christian people have debased themselves.

The fall and destruction of Jerusalem amid the horros of civil war and the attacks of external enemies was a final scene representing the fall of Christendom in a revolution, the signs of whose imminence are evident in every civilized country. Not a single Christian was involved in the downfall of the Hebrew capital, but every one escaped beforehand, prefiguring the deliverance of every true follower of Christ from the impending time of trouble.

The Old Testament was all the Bible the apostles and the early church had, and it was considered indispensable. "All scripture, (referring to the Old Testament) is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works" (2 Timothy 3: 16-17). A good familiarity with the Old Testament may even said to be absolutely essential to complete the equipment of knowledge necessary for a Christian to stand his ground securely against the innumerable erroneous conceptions of God and his purposes and character.

Geo. H. Fisher,
Scranton, Pa.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

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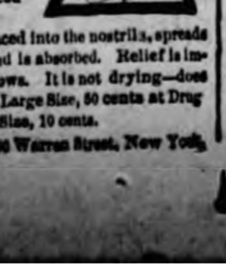


NEW YORK SUBWAY ETIQUETTE.

A woman who has traveled up and down between the bridge and Harlem every week day since the subway was opened, using the express trains only, has formulated a code of subway seat etiquette which her friends are studying with interest and amusement.

It is not considered good form for a man to offer a seat to a woman in a subway express train. The young woman has come to this conclusion after months of close observation. The men whose acts she bases her opinion include some more or less conspicuous in the social, political, professional and business annals of the town, men who are expensively clad, look well fed and able bodied, men, in short, who show no indication whatever of physical exhaustion.

"Repeatedly," said the woman, "I have got in at the bridge to find almost every seat occupied by men from the Wall street district, each fortified with a newspaper, and on one occasion I was the only passenger standing, while fifteen men—I counted them—seven on one side, eight on the other, occupied seats on either side of that end of the car.

"It was that circumstance which set me to keeping tabs on the code of manners practised by men in the subway trains, and these are some of the rules of etiquette practised by them which I have worked out.

"Unless a woman is very old and decrepit or is carrying a baby, don't budge.

"No matter if dozens of men are sitting and two women standing, don't budge. It takes only about five minutes to cover the distance between the bridge and Fourteenth street, and the chances are about even that the women who are standing will get out there or that some of the seated passengers will get out and thus create vacant seats. And the crowd of women who pour in at Fourteenth street will be sure to get seats at Forty-Second street if they don't leave the cars at that point, and six minutes at most covers the distance to the Grand Central station.

"I actually heard a young man reasoning the matter out after that fashion when taken to task by a woman," explaining the formulator of the subway code of manners. "Another of the rules is this:

"Don't discriminate between a pretty and a plain woman, and in order to avoid temptation keep your eyes fixed on a newspaper.

"Between nine and ten in the morning and four and five in the afternoon, well dressed men are most in evidence in the subway express trains, and it is the exception when a man occupying a seat during those hours raises his eyes from his newspaper when a woman stands near him. Every man of them likely to scan passengers as they enter the car, then drop his eyes quickly as the standees approach and keep them dropped.

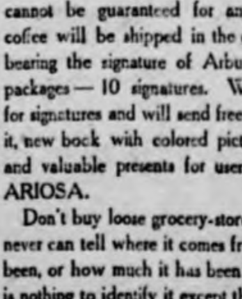
"It is different in the local trains and in the express trains earlier and later in the day, when the cars are jammed to the guard rails with men and women, many of whom are well acquainted with physical toil. At such times the subway code is a little more liberal in the matter of giving seats to women.

"Other rules in the code of subway etiquette are:

"Occupy a whole seat and refuse to move along to make room for one more to sit.

"When entering a car, sit down in the first vacant seat even if a woman is directly behind you or at your side.

"If you doubt the correctness of this code just travel up and down for one month or less on a subway express train at the hours I have named and keep your eyes open," is what the woman tells doubting listeners.


Arbuckles' Ariosa only sold in sealed packages

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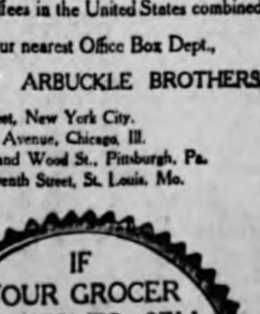
If your Grocer refuses to sell Arbuckles' Ariosa we will send you 10 pounds direct

If you cannot obtain Arbuckles' ARIOSA Coffee at a nearby store, send us postal or express money order for $1.80 and we will send transportation paid to your freight station ten pounds of Arbuckles' ARIOSA Coffee in a strong wood box. The $1.80 pays for both transportation and coffee, and there will be nothing more to pay. Price fluctuates and cannot be guaranteed for any period. The coffee will be shipped in the original wrappers bearing the signature of Arbuckle Bros.—10 packages—10 signatures. We give presents for signatures and will send free if you write for it, new book with colored pictures of 97 useful and valuable presents for users of Arbuckles' ARIOSA.

Don't buy loose grocery-store coffee, for you never can tell where it comes from, where it has been, or how much it has been handled. There is nothing to identify it except the price, no way to know positively that you are actually receiving what you pay for. You don't know, and the grocer doesn't know. You trust him, he trusts somebody who trusts somebody else. Coffee values are determined by flavor and cup quality when cooked, not by outward appearance nor by the price asked!

About loose grocery store coffee you can be sure only of this—that it collects the dust of the store and freely absorbs impurities. You may not wash it—you must simply cook it and drink it, dust and all.

Don't you take it no matter whether the price be 10 cents or 35 cents. Insist on having Arbuckles' ARIOSA instead. The genuine Arbuckles' is sold only in sealed one pound packages that never contain less than a full pound and reach you directly from the mill unhandled and pure. It will keep fresh for years. Each berry is hermetically sealed with a coating of fresh eggs and granulated sugar, which preserves strength and flavor, and settles the coffee quickly when cooked. This is the original "Mother's" process patented by this firm, in which the characteristics of our skilled coffee blending and roasting are secured for you intact—no matter how distant your location—and these are not to be compared with crude primitive methods on a smaller scale. It is best to grind at home as wanted; warming it slightly makes it easy to grind and develops that delicious cup quality peculiarly Arbuckles.'

This is the same Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee, the same firm that introduced it thirty-seven years ago. Through every vicissitude of all those long years Arbuckles' ARIOSA has maintained its reputation with consumers and its sales have multiplied until we to-day buy, roast and sell more coffee than the four next largest concerns in the world combined. Hundreds of feeble imitations meanwhile have come and gone—some to die in the borning, others to flourish briefly, decay and pass away.

You will know how good Arbuckles' ARIOSA really is if you try it and become accustomed to it. It furnishes just the proper stimulant, enables one to withstand fatigue, increases the powers of endurance, quickens the pulse, clears up the brain and puts heart into the work. That it is the best, most wholesome coffee to be had for the money is proved by its enormous sales, which exceed those of all other packaged coffees in the United States combined.

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IF YOUR GROCER REFUSES TO SELL ARBUCKLES' ARIOSA COFFEE WE WILL SEND YOU 10 LBS. DIRECT

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

MODERN PRISON METHODS.

Correction and Reformation—Futility of Cruel Methods—God's Prison Methods.

"All punishment should be corrective and reformative," is a statement on prison methods credited to a great worker among the criminal classes, Mrs. Ballington Booth.

This, in a nutshell, is the result of thousands of years' experience with lawbreakers, and especially of the trained observation of the last century. How different were the ideas of the past.

RETALIATION AND REVENGE.

The principle of retaliative revenge, for ages the controlling motive in the punishing of wrongdoers, is exemplified distinctly among savage tribes today. Was it not among the North American Indians that whenever a wrong was inflicted on a person by a member of another tribe nothing would suffice but a corresponding injury done in a retaliative spirit to some member of the offending tribe? The spirit of "getting even," in fact, controls the actions of most individuals toward those that do them harm.

The idea of retaliation and intimidation found vent in the immense variety of ingenious methods devised for producing pain in the culprit and fear and horror among the people. It forms a "dark and bloody background against which modern theories of the purpose and methods of treatment stand out in shining relief."

Consider the thirty modes of taking human life, recounted by Frederick Howard Wines, special census agent on crime. "Burning, beheading, hanging, drowning and quartering, breaking on the wheel, crucifixion, strangling, suffocation, sawing asunder, flaying alive, crushing beneath wheels or the feet of animals, throwing to the wild beasts, compulsory combat in the arena, burying alive, boiling, empaling, pressing, piercing with javelins, shooting, starving, the troughs, melted lead, serpents, blowing from the mouth of a cannon and electrocution."

DEVILISH INGENUITY.

What devilish ingenuity was displayed in the death penalty inflicted by the Persian monarch, Artaxerxes, upon Mithridates, his noble captive. He was encased in a coffin-like box, from which his head, hands and feet protruded, through holes made for that purpose; he was fed on milk and honey, which he was forced to take, and his face was smeared with the same mixture; he was exposed to the sun and in this state he remained alive for seventeen days, until he had been devoured alive by insects and vermin, which swarmed about him and bred within him.

ENDLESS VARIETY OF TORTURES.

Diabolical as was this exhibition of this inhuman malevolence, it is only a sample of an almost endless number of tortures applied to prisoners, often on the slightest pretexts. The production of pain was made a study by past masters and postgraduates in this school of devilishness until there was not a single part of the human body that did not yield excruciating agony under their master hands. Much of this was done in heathen countries, and much of it in the name even of the Christian religion, though never, it is safe to say, by any person who was a true follower of Christ. It is estimated that during the Dark Ages upwards of thirty million people suffered for fidelity to what they deemed the truth, to say nothing of unfold millions in addition who underwent torture at the hands of the civil authorities for secular offenses. This condition which was owing to the essentially pagan character of the nations of so-called Christendom, prevails to this day among all other pagan peoples, the more thoroughly in proportion to the more or less complete absence among them of members of that little company of absolutely heart consecrated followers of Jesus and his law, the Golden Rule. To such an extent does torture characterize the prison methods of pagan countries that if one were to seek among them for a phrase that would indicate and be characteristic of oriental imprisonment, the word would be "torture," or "torment," just as among us occidentals the phrase "hard labor" signifies the same thing.

Eurico Ferri, deputy in the Italian parliament and an international authority on criminology and penology, conveys some interesting facts regarding the effect of torture as a means for diminishing crime.

NOT PREVENTIVE OF CRIME.

"Du Boys," says Ferri, "called Cettes simple because, after giving a table of shocking punishment in the Germany of his day—the fifteenth century—he marveled that all these pains and torments had not prevented the increase of crime."

In France and Italy, where the rigor of judicial repression has rapidly been intensified, criminality has increased more and more. "In this fact," pursues Ferri, "which confutes the common opinion that the sovereign remedy of crime is the greater rigor of punishment, we may fairly find a positive proof that the penal, legislative and administrative systems hitherto adopted have missed their aim. Statistics teach us that punishments have but an infinitesimal power against the force of criminality."

CRIME DUE TO SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The increase or decrease of crime is dependent, rather, on natural causes, producing a varying environment for the classes predisposed to crime by natural weaknesses of character. Quentelet recognized this: "If we change the social order, we shall see an immediate change in the facts" (about crime). In other words the better the government and consequent social and moral conditions, the less the amount of crime; given a perfect government and a perfect state of affairs and the tendencies toward crime would completely disappear.

Torture, on the other hand, has been proved to have absolutely no effect toward repression of crime. Rather, when men, maimed and disfigured by cruel and unusual punishments, were a common sight in Europe, the sight of the disfigurements seemed to be a perpetual advertisement of crime and continually disposed the minds of people toward law-breaking.

PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE CORRECTIVE.

No consensus of opinion of the world's penologists today is expressed in the words quoted in our opening paragraph. "Plato held that the proper end of punishment is not merely to render to the guilty their due, but at the same time to make them better. St. Augustine, the venerable bishop of Hippo, declared that, however atrocious crime may be, it should not awaken anger and the desire for revenge, but should rather be looked upon as an inward malady which it is our duty to heal. In the hall of the Hospital of St. Michael, at Rome, inscribed over the door is the inscription, 'It is of little advantage to restrain the bad by punishment, unless you render them good by discipline.' This was a formal and official admission, by the highest authority—Pope Clement XI—that the entire system of retribution and repression had proved a practical failure." (Wines.)

The entire trend of modern prison methods is toward and for the reformation of the prisoner, and the steps pursued are somewhat as follows:

STEPS IN PROPER PUNISHMENT.

(1) Change the environment of the wrong-doer from evil, unhealthy, unfavorable, to favorable, healthful, and uplifting mentally and morally.

(2) By precept and example lead him to appreciate the undesirability of evil-doing and evil surroundings, and to prefer right, and a good environment.

(3) Give rewards to make improvement desirable and inflict corrective punishments of a natural and inevitable sort to render progress backward unpalatable; let him feel the "discipline of consequences."

(4) Subject incorrigibles to indefinite confinement in separate prisons apart from those for whom there is hope of reform.

Let us consider briefly the prison methods of the Almighty.

JEHOVAH'S PRISON METHODS.

It is, first of all, an absolute impossibility for a created being to surpass his Creator in any respect whatever, because an effect can not be superior to the cause—a man can invent, create a watch, but a watch a man, never. No penologist or criminologist could ever rise in wisdom or practical benevolence above his maker; it will always be axiomatic that, "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my (God's) ways higher (not lower) than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts." (Isaiah 55:9.)

It is impossible that the members of the International Prison association should have discovered facts and principles unknown ages ago by the Almighty: that torture is no preventive of crime, but rather that it hardens and brutalizes the people subject to it as law; that favorable social conditions and, above all, good government are the great factor in diminishing crime; that persons under sentence for wrong-doing require correction—never vindictive punishment—combined with rewards for advancement; that the most effectual method of handling persons under sentence is the wellknown "parole system," whereby the prisoner is let out on parole to report regularly to parole officers during the term of the sentence and not to be confined unless he conducts himself wrongly; that incorrigibles must be subjected to permanent incarceration in special prisons.

EXCUSABLE IGNORANCE.

People generally are very excusable for believing things they have accepted as true from childhood and have never seriously thought on. Considering the dense ignorance and the terrible atmosphere of inhuman cruelty, which prevailed throughout the Dark Ages, men are not to be censured, particularly for grasping at Biblical passages, which, as written, gave support to the idea that the really wise, just and good Jehovah was a believer in the common, but, as modern prison science shows, mistaken idea, that the only proper way to repress criminality—sin—was through the terror of rigorous torture; it was only what might have been expected that the theologians of those cruel days should have overlooked, the plain literal, merciful, just words of the Lord that the punishment of sin was death, extinction, annihilation; and should have declared literal the obviously figurative and symbolical dark sayings, parables, and symbolic passages, in which expressions for torment are employed as figures of speech for extinction. Nor are the theologians and evangelists of the twentieth century, whose theology is a direct heritage from the Dark Ages, so very censurable for clinging to the bitter, pungent morsels that make so much easier the task of gaining through fear, the respectful attention of those they wish to reach, with the proper message of glad tidings.

REMARKABLY INCONSISTENT.

Teachers of eternal torment are remarkably inconsistent. In one breath they state with their great authority, Dr. Adam Clarke, that no doctrine should be founded on dark sayings, parables, or symbolic passages, and in the next they found the doctrine of eternal torment on that very class of passages. Strange that they do not see the inconsistency.

In symbolic passages it is not intended that the meaning of the words used is the meaning to be conveyed. For example, take some of the symbols which are explained: The "golden vials full of odors, which are a symbol of the prayers of saints," (Revelation 5:8); there is in the actual prayers of saints nothing whatever of literal gold, or vials, or odors; "the fine linen is a symbol of the righteousness of saints," (Revelation 19:8); there is absolutely no literal linen about righteousness; likewise "the lake, which burneth with fire and brimstone: where the beast and the false prophet are, and shall be tormented day and night forever and ever; which is (a symbol of) the second death," (the second extinction) (Revelation 21:8, 19:10); there was absolutely no intention that literal fire, brimstone, or torment of any sort whatever should be understood, but they are all expressions suggestive of destruction, death, extinction, annihilation; fire and brimstone are agents of destruction, and torment would suggest to Oriental minds prison—the prison house of the eternal second extinction of those that prove sinners, after having been resurrected from the first death, extinction, into which all go.

REFORMATION OF SINNERS.

The Almighty's prison methods resemble closely those of the most enlightened modern penologists:

First—All not already saved will be released, by the resurrection, and brought into the healthful and uplifting influences of the kingdom of God, under the strict, just, but loving 1000-year reign of Christ and the church. They will be as prisoners on parole, from the prison house of death, never to be returned thereto, except on willful wrong-doing, meriting eternal extinction—the "everlasting punishment" of the Bible.

Second—By precept and example, they will be taught to love right and to detest evil and its results, with which all have had personal experience in their first life, during "this present evil age."

Third—They will be rewarded for good behavior by the gradual restitution of perfect health toward ultimate human perfection, and "beaten with many stripes," (Luke 12:47) to correct willful transgression.

Fourth—Those that, in spite of all that divine wisdom, justice and love can do for them, prove incorrigible, will be incarcerated in the everlasting prison of the second annihilation, will die again, never to be resurrected, will be visited with "everlasting destruction from the presence of the (omnipresent) Lord," (2 Thesalonians 1:9).

Mr. E. H. Wines, on page 282 of "Punishment and Reformation," expresses graphically, some of the conditions that will prevail under the glorious perfect, helpful, coming reign of blessing of our Lord:

"If all laws were absolutely right and equitable, and if all men were sufficiently intelligent to form a just conception of their personal interest, and sufficiently conscientious to respect the rights of others, from an inward love of their fellow-men, the necessity for legal penalties would no longer exist. The gallows would go the way of the cross, which has long since disappeared; our prisons would become moss-grown ruins; there would be no courts, no armies, and no necessity for either. The Golden Age would be a living reality, and not, as it is now, a beautiful dream."

Thank God, we know the dream will quickly be realized!

Thank God for the near approach of the true Golden Age!

George H. Fisher.
Scranton, Pa.

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STUDYING BIRD SONGS.

Feathered Tribe Taught Notes Foreign to Their Tongue.

Many years ago, says the London Globe, the Hon. Daines Barrington, correspondent of White of Selborne, tried some experiments as to how young birds learn to sing. He concluded from these that the characteristic song is no more innate than language is in man. Barrington reared young linnets under various foster-parents, such as skylarks, woodlarks and titlarks, and they all learned to sing the songs of these foster-parents instead of their own. One of them, reared under a titlark, was afterward hung for three months in company with linnets, singing their own song, and yet retained the song of its foster-parent. Another of Barrington's linnets learned the song of the African Vengolina.

A much more recent set of experiments seem to confirm Barrington's view that the song is not innate, though in a different way. Dr. Scott, of Princeton university, U. S., experimented with young Baltimore orioles. These were reared in a flat in Boston, where they had no chance of hearing any other birds sing. At their first moult they began to sing, and their song gained in power as the season drew on. The song, however, was not that of the Baltimore oriole, but an entirely original effort. When four more nestlings of the same species were lodged with them they also learned the new song. Dr. Scott concludes, then, that while birds inherit the tendency to sing, each species learns its peculiar song from its parents.

But this does not appear to be a case in which the principle ex uno disce omnes can be applied. For there are examples of bird-song which can only be explained as the result of innate tendency. There is, for example, the song of the cuckoo. The young in the nests listen to the songs of their foster parents, while the adult cuckoos leave the country several weeks in advance of the young, which can thus have no chance of learning by imitation. Yet, when they come back in the following spring they have their song in perfection. Another case in which the innate tendency explanation is perhaps even more necessary is mentioned by Mr. W. H. Hudson. A young specimen of a South American bird (rhynchotus rufescens) was taken when just breaking the shell. It was reared by hand, where it had no chance of hearing its parents, and yet long before full grown it would retire to a dark corner of the room and give its characteristic song clearly and distinctly.

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Easily Explained.

Two Irishmen were digging a sewer. One of them was a big, strong man about six feet four inches in height, and the other one was a little, puny man about four feet six inches. The foreman came along to see how the work was progressing, and noticed that one of them was doing more work than the other. "Look here," he cried, "how is it that little Denis Dugan, who is only half your size, is doing nearly twice as much work as you, Patrick?"

"And why shouldn't he? Ain't he nearer to it?"

FREE OUTING FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Committee in Charge of the Same Discussed Plans at Yesterday's Meeting.

A free public school outing will be held at Luna park on June 15. At the last meeting of the board it was decided to close the schools for a half day for this purpose.

The committee in charge of the outing met in the rooms of the board yesterday and decided on the date of the event and made other necessary arrangements. The members of the committee are D. A. Stone, chairman; H. L. Burdick, Harry Walsh, Mary Porcher and Mary Shields.

The school children will not only receive free admission but there will also be coupons attached to the ticket entitling the bearer to the privilege of seeing two attractions within the grounds. The tickets will be distributed by the teachers at the various schools in the city.

There are about fifteen thousand school children who will be entitled to participate in the outing. The students at the two high schools are also included.

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TAYLOR.

The members of Lackawanna Valley council, No. 81, Jr. O. U. A. M., and the members of Camp No. 492, P. O. S. of A., are requested to meet at the McKinley hall at 6:30 p. m. today to attend divine worship at the M. E. church.

We are glad to note that our townsman, A. W. Harris, passed a successful examination for mine foreman before the board of examiners, and Sidney Owens, Reese Lloyd and William J. Jenkins are among the successful eighteen for assistant foreman.

The funeral of August Schafer, who died from injuries received at the Bellevue mines, will take place at the Forest Home cemetery here this afternoon. Mrs. Schafer, who has been a resident of this town all her life, has the sympathy of the whole community.

The usual services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal church today. The pastor, Rev. Clarke Callender, occupying the pulpit at both services. At the morning service several new applicants will be admitted and in the evening he will preach a patriotic sermon to the Jr. O. U. A. M. and P. O. S. of A.

The Rev. J. J. Jenkins has returned to his home at Ohio after spending a number of days with his son, Mr. E. T. Jenkins, of Chambers street.

The pastor, Rev. D. C. Edwards, will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. at the Welsh Baptist church today. Welsh in the morning and English in the evening. Sunday graded school at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Miche Messeth of Oak street, an aged lady, had the misfortune to fall down a flight of stairs Friday and break several of her ribs.

The Rev. James Walker will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Pyne and Archbald P. M. church today. Sabbath school at 2 p. m.

Pay day at the different mines of the D., L. & W. here tomorrow.

Services at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. today at the Welsh Congregational church, on Union street.

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The New Servant.

Mrs. Brown had a new servant—a Swede, Hilda—whom she was training to wait upon the table properly, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The girl made such rapid progress that Mrs. Brown decided to give a little dinner to test Hilda's newly acquired knowledge as waitress.

The dinner progressed successfully, Hilda serving each course correctly as she had been instructed, so that by dessert time Mrs. Brown was congratulating herself on her competent maid.

But her pride was destined to have a fall, for Hilda appeared with a finger bowl, passed it to the guest of honor, and inquired stolidly, "Vant to vash?"

WEIGHING THE BABY

AFTER ITS FIRST BATH WITH CUTICURA SOAP

Physicians, Pharmacists, and Nurses endorse Cuticura Soap because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap is priceless. Absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), may be had of all druggists. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair"

DIRECTORS OUSTED.

Judge Wheaton Dismissed Those in Pittston Township.

In the ouster proceedings against the board of school directors of Pittsten township, Judge Wheaton, in the Luzerne county courts, yesterday morning handed down an opinion declaring the offices of the directors vacant and appointing others to take their places.

The following directors were removed from office: John Keating, William Conners, James Mangan, Patrick Clisham, Thomas Mulherin and Owen Gardner. Those named to succeed them are: Henry Brown, sr., Ernest Schmaltz, John Mitchell, John B. Corcoran, appointed for one year, and Henry Brown, jr., and Charles Ziegler, appointed to the next election when their successors will be chosen by the voters of the township.

The charges on which the proceedings against the directors were based were incompetency, extravagance in the handling of the funds of the district and in furnishing coal to the schools and the paying of orders to directors for services rendered contrary to the law.

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PROF. HULLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Committee Appointed to Decide on New Principal.

At the meeting of the trustees of Keystone Academy at the Penn Avenue Baptist church yesterday morning, a committee was appointed to consider the merits of the several candidates for the position of principal of the academy and report at another session of the trustees next Saturday morning. Rev. E. Hulley, who resigned as principal of the academy, has accepted a position at the Broadis academy, Clarksburg, W. Va.

The members of the committee on the selection of a new principal are the following: Dr. D. A. Capwell, Rev. R. F. Y. Pierce, E. M. Peck, Carbondale; A. B. Warman, M. W. Lowry, Dr. J. H. Harris, president of Bucknell University, and J. L. Stelle.

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LIFE IN ARKANSAS.

Easy Ways of the Natives but There Are Signs of a Change.

This ought to be a great stock country, but the natives are very unprogressive. They are lazy, indifferent and as a friend declares, have too much politics and too much religion (perhaps he should say too much of a certain kind of religion!), for between their campaigns and their churches, they haven't much time left to work their farms. The natives are the descendants of pioneers who came in seventy-five or a hundred years ago from Kentucky and Tennessee and required very little of creature comforts to satisfy their ambitions and their tastes. Their habits are simple, their wants are few; they take things easy and very much prefer conversation and controversy, both theological and political, to labor. It is the newcomers, the recent immigrants, who are building up the state and developing its resources. Seventy-five per cent. of the native population are still merely scratching the soils for a couple of bales of cotton and enough corn to feed their families. A few razor-back hogs running wild in the forest and feeding on acorns and nutritious roots, with eggs and chickens, furnish the diet of 90 per cent. of the population. When a family wants meat the father takes his rifle and goes out into the woods and shoots a hog, but most of the time they live on fried chicken and corn bread.

Some years ago, while driving through the country around Hot Springs I stopped at a farm house and asked for something to eat. A dejected, emanciated, hopeless looking woman, wearing a big pink sunbonnet and "Mother Hubbard" gown of yellow calico, said she was very sorry, but she hadn't "nary a mouthful." There were swarms of chickens around the house and the air was filled with the cackling of laying hens.

"Can you give us some eggs or a chicken?" I asked.

"Yaas," she replied, "you-all kin have plenty o' aigs and chickens, but I ain't got nary bacon in the house."

You see few cattle and fewer sheep, although the pastures and the climate are unusually favorable to both kinds of stock.

"Why don't you raise sheep here?" was asked of a farmer in the Ozark mountains.

"Waal, I reckon it's on account of the dwags," he replied.

"How's that?"

"Waal, ye see, every child must have a dwag, and most folk have a powerful lot of children. And the dwags don't git along with sheep."

Dairying is almost unknown among the natives, although the newcomers find it very profitable, and this suggests another characteristic story.

A traveler stopped by the wayside, and not having confidence in the water, asked for a glass of milk. The farmer who was tipped back lazily against the wall of his cabin smoking a corn-cob pipe, replied that he didn't reckon they had any milk. The traveler expressed some surprise. He remarked that he saw a bunch of cows back on the road a piece and asked who they belonged to.

"I reckon they belong to we-uns," was the reply, "but we ain't milking 'em much lately. Since the dog died there ain't bin nobody to drive 'em up."

All these stories are more or less true and illustrate the characteristics of the common people, which have kept the state in a primitive and unprogressive condition. But conditions are gradually changing. New blood, new enterprise, new capital are coming in and are stirring things up. The towns along the railroads show signs of business activity and prosperity. The population is widely scattered. With a million and a half inhabitants Arkansas has but eight cities of more than 5,000, and only three with more than 10,000 people. Little Rock, with a population of 50,000, is growing rapidly, and Fort Smith, on the border of Indian Territory, has a population of 25,000. Both promise to be important industrial and commercial centers. I do not know any town in the South of twice its population that has bettter retail stores or larger wholesale establishments than Fort Smith, and its churches, schools and residences indicate wealth, intelligence and taste.—Fort Smith Correspondence, Washington Star.

THE CUB REPORTER SEES A DRUNKEN AUTO

If the authors of the inquiry into the present state of police psychology were to be told that an automobile, a thing of man's creation, a thing of whirrs and whizzes and a hellish smell, could go out on a night of dissipation and return home with little or no self respect, meander along its course, snort, bellow and act generally as if it had a fearfully wicked jag on, being filled with booze, they would tell us that such a thing was impossible. Yet such a thing have I beheld; and O, my readers, think ye not that I had touched the flowing bowl, or the wine when it was red. Far from it. Long ere this had my attorney witnessed my hand and seal affixed unto a total abstinence pledge. Witness ye, I dare'st not look upon red ink even, for fear that I will be excommunicated.

I had reported at the office in time that evening, and there was an unusually slow and dragging day on hand. News was very scarce, and it was with a gladsome sigh of relief that I accepted a tip for a story that would take me out on Lackawanna avenue, towards the bridge over the stately and fragrant ocean spanned by the red bridge near the Jersey Central depot.

It was about 10 o'clock. Spring fever had seized the lights and they sputtered as they were kept into existence by sudden and unwilling injections of electricity from the overworked city plant. As I passed along the streets, I heard a noise like a mowing machine and wondered what they would be doing with a mowing machine on the pavement, but was happily disillusionized when some one informed me that it was a phonograph trying to play a wedding march.

And I walked on, looking for something sensational. At the corner of Cliff street, I saw some stunts by the aforementioned automobile that could not be classed as altogether belonging to the truly good variety. It was the limit to watch that auto. It was a large truck, filled with beer barrels and did some of the queerest stunts.

I had seen many a man loaded down with an extract of hops and malt, and painfully carry what he paid for. I had known of many ways of sleeping off a holiday jag, but it was my first experience with an automobile truck that was piflicated beyond sense or reason.

The foul smelling wagon started but wabbled, puffed laboriously, then stopped a while on the bridge to rest. It had been out all night. Anybody with half an eye could see that. It was red eyed and woozy. Also, it was befuddled.

If anybody could imagine an auto to be as balky and as contrary as a mule, and as some human beings, this was the auto. It auto go straight, but it didn't. It shied. It snorted. It started. It stopped. It kicked its hind wheels. It let off steam. And after it was through, it went a little ways to lean against the girders and meditate.

It was a funny sight and I laughed. The chauffeur swore, jerked the brakes and did other things. But the truck was a heavy one, filled with all the bothersome dignity and frolicsome deliberation of an old toper, who realizes that he is loaded, but hopes the ladies present won't notice it.

The truck was loaded with fifty barrels of the inebriating stuff that sells for five cents a look, with lots of foam on the top. The beer was consigned to suburbanites to show them how to celebrate after the approved fashion.

For a few minutes after that, the auto stood still, as it auto stand. But that was the deceptive calm of the befuddled one who meditates mischief. The auto lurched, and suddenly the internal apparatus of the drunken machine began churning and grinding painfully. It was discovered that one of the beer barrels had burst a bung, and that the suds, bubbling over the kegs, had soaked into the internal mechanism, making it more befuddled, and at the same time more violent. Now the machine, after another drink, was surely gladfully drunk.

Then the chauffeur descended in the momentary calm and petted and coaxed the machine. Also, he swore at it, and pushed it, and pulled it. Then for a time it was manageable, and it walked a crack to the other side of the bridge, where it succeeded in bumping into itself.

Then the auto bucked and growled and kicked, shedding kegs of beer at every move into the murky Lackawanna. Immediatey after that I found that there was an infinitely larger number of people who were desirous of taking a Turkish bath in the Lackawanna river than ever before.

I had forgotten to go after the story I started out after, but returned forthwith to the office and wrote the story of my observations of a drunken auto. I had my own time convincing the editor that I had not indulged that evening.

After finishing my work for the night I took a walk along the belated place where the auto decided not to go. It was just starting out when I reached the spot, having sobered up sufficiently to go straight home and not meander or strike. The picnickers' wet goods were loaded on again, and the auto was sent on its devious way to the brewery, its breath smelling more of beer than of gasoline.

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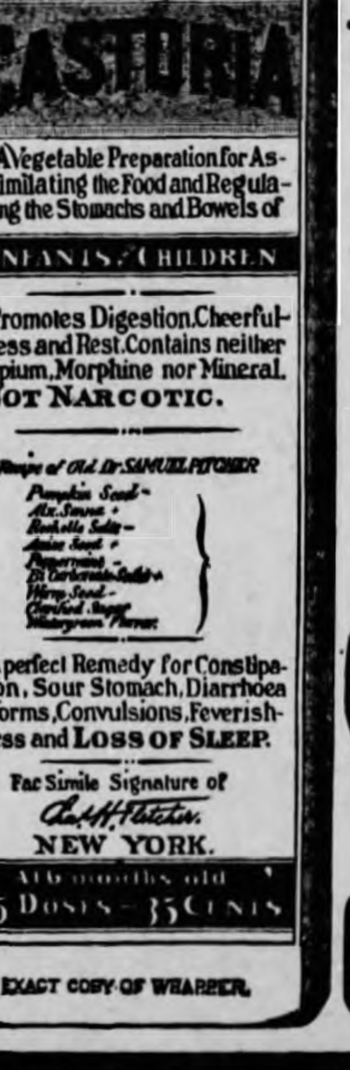
TO INITIATE CLASS

At Wednesday Night Meeting of the P. O. S. of A.

At the next regular meeting of Camp No. 242, P. O. S. of A., on Wednesday night, the degree team of Camp No. 178 will initiate a class into the order.

Rev. E. W. DeWitt, of the North Main Avenue Baptist church, will also be present and will make an address.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MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

MARVELS OF NATURE.

Lovers of Nature—Various Orders of Beings. The Highest Plane of Existence.

Who of us is there who is not a lover of Nature?

We are all a part of that marvelous, myriad sided creation called Nature, and to love the beautiful surroundings in which we find ourselves is as natural as to breathe or to eat.

On holidays—and holy days—we betake ourselves away from the unnatural haunts of civilized man "back to Nature," back to the garden, the park, the country. And there we find relaxation and refreshment, such as is not possible elsewhere.

Nature refreshes us because we are part and parcel of Nature.

When we were little how marvelous it all was. Before our instinctive, insatiable desire to understand things was deadened by stupefying conservatism and education, how we pulled flowers to pieces and hammered stones to bits to see how they were made.

WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

I experienced a little of the old child feeling last summer. A friend, a member of the New England Microscopical society, was showing some of his innumerable specimens.

"Here," said he, "is some of the green slime lining every fresh water pond."

The slide had some little particles of fine dust. We looked, and the "dust" was metamorphosed into lacelike discs of spun glass, embroidered spheres, exquisites shapes of tracery of diamonds, pearls and opals, flashing and glowing with every color of the rainbow.

"These," he stated, "are only a few of thousands of different kinds of diatoms, tiny plants, but so like animals as long to have been considered members of the animal kingdom."

PLANES OF BEING.

So many are the planes of being of things possessing life above the vegetable plane, that merely to name the various kinds would take a good sized book.

Nearly all animals are of a complex structure, built up of microscopic bags, called cells, partly filled with a jellylike substance, protoplasm.

The name applied in the Old Testament to living beings of every description, including man, is the Hebrew word "nephesh;" this evidently means "living creature," but very frequently, in fact in every one of hundreds of cases—excepting two—it is the word which is rendered "soul;" it is applied to both men and the lower aniamls, the Bible meaning of "soul" evidently being "living creature."

The simplest of "souls" known to science, and the lowest plane of life, are tiny creatures made up of a single jellylike mass or cell and called by the Greek name for "change"—amoeba—because they change their shape continually; the jelly protrudes like a finger in one direction and the entire jelly body flows in the new direction, this being the amoeba's method of locomotion. The little creature eats by enveloping an edible substance and digesting it in the midst of its jelly mass. It multiplies by contracting at the middle into the shape of a dumbbell, and breaking completely into two amoebas.

MILLIONS OF CELLS.

Every living creature — nephesh, "soul"—is composed of cells, each cell like an amoeba. The human body is composed of millions, if not billions of cells, whose wonderful individual life makes up a story marvelous almost beyond belief.

One plane above the single-celled creatures of the amoeba's family are many-celled beings of the simplest possible structure, usually of the form of a mere bag of various shapes into which food is received and digested. Sponges and coral animals are characteristic species of this family. Creatures above this family are all possessed of the baglike struoture with tubes to connect the different parts, in various degrees of complexity. The bag and the cell furnish the component parts of every kind of animal.

The next higher plane of "souls" are of the bag variety, with the addition of simple tubes for the purpose of circulating liquids around, starfish being wellknown specimens of this family.

As we ascend the scale of being we see next the tapeworm, etc., living creatures in which the simple bag is elaborated into a long, pipe-like stomach, and a rudimentary system of nerves to furnish a means for intercommunication is added to the circulatory tubes. Some of the creatures thus far can reproduce like the amoeba by simply breaking into parts, each of which can take up the thread of existence alone, but many of them lay eggs, the same creature often being both male and female.

THE COMMON WORM.

The earthworms are practically the first beings in the upward scale in which there is any approach toward the familiar rib structure of the higher animals, that is, the division of the body into sections. This formation becomes very pronounced in the lobster, prawns, centipedes, insects, and spiders constituting the next highest family of "souls."

A curious plane of existence is to be seen in the numerous family of "souls," protected externally by shells as a rule, including the shell fish, snails, and octopods, of a vast variety of forms, soft bodied, and devoid of limbs, breathing through gills, and possessed of from one to four hearts.

THE BACKBONED FAMILY.

We are, most of us, so unfamiliar with the structure of the foregoing creatures as hardly to give them consideration as fellow members of the multitudinous host of "souls" with which Mother Eearth is peopled, but the last and highest great group we are better acquainted with, namely, the "souls" possessed of backbones, and interior skeletons, and with the body naturally divided into a head, a trunk with limbs, and usually a tail. The great families, each distinct from the others, are the lancelets, fishes, salamanders, reptiles, birds and mammals. At the apex of the pyramid stands the genus "homo sapiens," man, distinguished from all other of earth's "souls" by his naturally upright position in locomotion and by the enormous development of his brain, both of which characterize him as king among the other members of the animal creation.

The Creator informs us through his revelation that man is a being "in the image and likeness of God" (Genesis 1:26), that is a creature adapted to existence on the planet Earth, whose brain development was so complete and so perfect that he is able to think thoughts, experience feelings, appreciate moral qualities, the same as his great Creator, but within the limits of the earthly home for which he was designed. The other animals think and feel to a degree proportioned to their brain development, some more and others less, but man alone is able to, or is invited to, exchange thoughts, to reason with his Creator—"Come now, and let us reason together, saith Jehovah" (Isaiah 1:18).

VARIOUS KINDS OF "SOULS."

Both man and the lower creatures are termed "souls," that is, "living creatures"—which is the Bible meaning of the word "soul," "nephesh," as will be seen in passages such as the following, in which the translators have rendered the word for soul, "living creature:" "Let the earth bring forth the living creature (nephesh, soul) after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing (Genesis 1:24); "and to everything that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life (nephesh, soul, animate being), I have given every green herb for meat" (Genesis 1:30); "and the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul" (a nephesh, a living creature (Genesis 2:7); "levy a tribute unto the Lord: one soul (nephesh, living being) of five hundred, both of the persons, and of the beeves, and of the asses, and of the sheep" (Numbers 31:28). To those that understand the Bible usage of words there is no mystery about what a "soul" is like.

INHABITANTS OF SPACE.

Man crowns the family of beings adapted to live upon the planet Earth, but the revelation of God informs us of living beings adapted to life in the conditions existing in the heavens surrounding the earth, the interstellar space. These beings are not visible to human sight, except when they assume earthly bodies to become visible, and, on account of their invisibility and their power, are termed "spirits," the old expression for invisible forces or powers, such as the wind. We are not told much about beings on the spirit plane, but their powers are extraordinary. Witness, for example, the spirit being that slew 70,000 of the Hebrews (2 Samuel 24:17), that opened the prison gates for Peter (Acts 12:7-10), and for all the apostles (Acts 5:19), and that rolled away the heavy stone from the tomb of Jesus—"There was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it. His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow: and for fear of him the keepers did shake, and became as dead men" (Acts 28:2-4).

And yet these mighty angels are only a little higher in the scale of intelligent beings than man—"Thou hast made him (man) a little lower than the angels" (Psalms 8:5). The angels are the lowest order of spirit beings; they are God's "messengers" or "agents," that being the precise meaning of the word "angel" in both Hebrew and Greek. Superior to the angels are other planes of spirit beings—the seraphim, the cherubim, the archangel, among whom it is apparent that there is a regular, systematized government.

SOULS LIABLE TO DEATH.

Up to and including these spirit beings the teaching of the revelation of God is that all souls, living beings, are mortal, subject to death, liable to die. It is universally conceded that animals are mortal, that when they die they are dead, extinct, annihilated. The Old Testament writers, speaking by inspiration, are perfectly clear that death ends existence until the resurrection. Even with beings whose home is the heavens, the angels and other spirit beings, the same law holds true. "The wages of sin is death (extinction) (Romans 6:23), for the devil, a sinful spirit being, is to be destroyed in due time." He (Jesus) also himself took part of the same (flesh and blood); that through death he might destroy (annihilate) him that had the power of death, that is, the devil" (Hebrews 2:14), and "I will destroy thee, O covering cherub (Satan); never shalt thou be (exist) any more" (Ezekiel 28: 16-19.)

ONLY TWO IMMORTAL BEINGS.

There are, however, two beings who are immortal. One of them is God, "the blessed and only potentate, the king of kings, and Lord of lords; who only hath immortality" (1 Timothy 6:16). God gave immortality to Jesus, "for as the Father hath life in himself (immortality) so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself" (John 5:26). Immortality, deathlessness, the quality of being absolutely death proof is an attribute of the divine nature, the nature of Jehovah.

The wonderful chain of beings endowed with life, from the tiny amoeba up, will not be complete until an order of beings is added at the top of the highest possible nature, a fitting climax to the creational work. This order of beings is spoken of as "new creatures" (2 Corinthians 5:17). On them is to be bestowed the priceless gift of immortality as a reward for a life of faithful devotion to their maker—"who (God) will render to every man according to his deeds: to them who by patient continuance in well doing SEEK for glory and honor and IMMORTALITY, eternal life" (Romans 2:617).

God did not create beings immortal on the spot, for if an immortal, death proof being went wrong, he never could be got rid of; but he has been taking the lowest order of intelligent beings—men—and has been acquainting some of them with the proposition that if they proved their absolute faithfulness and reliability amid the most trying surroundings possible—those of this evil age—and would develop characters Godlike in patience, love and all good qualities, God would, in the resurrection, exalt them to be "partakers of the divine nature" (2 Peter 1:4), make them "like him (Jesus) (I John 3:2), "far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named" (Ephesians 1:21). Prevailing misconceptions of these subjects have beclouded the originally clear conception of the nature of man and his place among the creatures created by God. When these things are properly defined, how wonderful is seen to be the opportunity of those that heed the divine call to become members of the little company of true followers of Jesus. How exalted is such a hope! How much we would give in exchange for it—everything we have! How natural and inevitable it is that "every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure!" (I John 3:3).

GEORGE H. FISHER,
Scranton, Pa.

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN ONE NIGHT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura SOAP

Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear old gloves or bandage lightly, in old, soft cotton or linen. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the hands, for removing redness, roughness, and irritations, for rashes and eczemas, with shapeless nails, this treatment is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humors."

DICKSON CITY.

The entertainment given in the borough building Friday evening under the auspices of the St. Thomas T. A. B. society of Dickson City proved a most enjoyable affair. While the borough is small, comparatively speaking, there is nothing small about the Dickson people. It was intended to have the officers installed by the degree team of St. Leo's T. A. B. society of Scranton, but the installation feature was postponed. A large and appreciative audience enjoyed the addresses, musical programme and other features of the evening. Addresses were made by Rev. J. V. Moylan, of Scranton; Rev. John W. Healy, Jermyn; Rev. Hugh J. Gerity, pastor of St. Thomas church; Colonel Walter McNichols, Scranton; Dominick F. Dempsey, Dunmore; John W. Grant, Carbondale, president of the First District C. T. A. U. of America. The addresses were well received.

The musical programme included a solo by Luke Hall, "When the Sun Goes Down in Splendor in the Golden West." Walter Kennedy, of Olyphant, sang "Nellie Dean," and responded to an encore, as did Miss Della McNulty. After the programme had been rendered refreshments were served by Mrs. Stephen McGuinness, Mrs. John Murphy, assisted by Misses Mary and Anna Logan and Mary Walsh. Cigars were passed and the evening passed very pleasantly.

During the evening the drawing for the ten dollar gold prize for the benefit of the cadets was disposed of. The drawing was in charge of District President John W. Grant. The number taken out of the wheel by Stephen McGuinness, jr., was held by Jerry Hayes, of Dickson. Over one hundred dolars worth of tickets had been sold and the proceeds had been used to purchase the uniforms worn by the cadets in the last diocesan parade.

NORTH END.

One of the most notable, perhaps, of the early June nuptials was solemnized Tuesday afternoon when Miss Loretta Duggan of Providence was united in marriage to Marion J. Benjamin of Wyoming avenue.

The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock in Holy Rosary church by the pastor, Rev. J. V. Moylan, in the presence of a large gathering of friends. Miss Costello was bridesmaid and Mr. Thomas Curran was groomsman.

The bride looked charming in a princess gown of white chiffon, trimmed with panels of baby Irish lace, with picture hat. The bridesmaid wore a gown of light blue chiffon with a hat to match. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents immediately following the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin left on the 6:45 train for Buffalo, where they will remain. Mr. Benjamin has accepted a position with the D., L. & W.

Typewriters.

The schools are closing and you should employ your time in a useful way. Why not purchase a typewriter and become proficient in a useful art? I have quite a large stock at this time and can furnish you with either new or second machines in the visible or non-visible. Call and look them over.
J. N. Smoot,
10-12-14-16 318 Wash. Ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

LUNA PARK.

Sh! Sh!! Sh!!!

Whisper it softly!

Breathe it not aloud!

Saturday, June 16, is Press club day at Luna park!

There, the secret is out. That will be the greatest day in the park season in this section of the country. It is the day when all humanity forgets ills and troubles and hies away for a day of pleasure with the newspaper men of Scranton. That's the day when the city editor treats his reporters with the kindness and respect their gentle natures yearn for; that's the one day that merchants encourage their employes to take a day off; that's the day the busy office man finds time to release his stenographer and office boy, in short, that is the day when the milk of human kindness courses through the veins of us all. That is the day that nobody who claims to be anybody can afford to miss.

There will be plenty of features to make it interesting for everybody. All of the attractions will be running full blast. Mirth and melody will join with the newspaper men dominating the day, and it is promised that the visitors will forget everything—business, worry, care, trouble, and become absorbed and revel in the scenes of splendor.

Luna park, Scranton's newest, biggest and most attractive summer park, is an ideal place for an outing of this sort. The park is situated in a most romantic and attractive section of the city on the mountains back of Nay Aug park. Luna park, framed in scenic environment, its sky-line broken by lofty towers, sharp spires, minarets, turrets and cupolas in red and gold breaks into view—a veritable dreamland. The city, with its dust and noise, lies far away. The air is pure and invigorating, while the sublime beauties of nature make it an ideal spot for rest and recreation.

Luna park is a gorgeous blend of form, color and illumination. Facades, white and rosy, are mottled with delicate hues; balconies trellised with foliage, great flaming towers, bulbous, tapering belfrys, rich mosaics; greens, blues, purples, reds, yellows, flicker, dance and flash in a riotous sea of color.

With its thirty different amusements and attractions, including the shoot-the-chutes, scenic river, trip to Rockaway, temple of mystery, scenitorium, aerial swing, Blarney Castle, shades and shadows, Edisonia, etc., and the big free features in the shape of the Banda Roma and Anet Carver, the daring equestrienne and her white stallion, St. Augustine, Luna park, on June 16, will offer an appeal to the people of this section that cannot be denied.

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Two weeks have passed and Luna park has won popularity which no man can gainsay. It enters upon its third week this week as an ideal summer park, whose natural beauty alone makes it the prettiest park in the country. Its constructural beauty has evoked the open admiration of the thousands who have visited the park during the past two weeks, and the policy of a high class entertainment for the family has met with the approval and the appreciation of every true minded citizen.

While the people in the city are torturing in the sweltering sun, visitors at the park loaf under the trees, fanned by invigorating mountain breezes as they listen to the band or watch the passing throngs engaged in the pursuit of pleasure. It is a haven for rest, recreation and recuperation.

Two sacred Sunday band concerts today will inaugurate the third week. These concerts will be given at 2:30 and 8 p. m. The gates will open at 1 p. m. for the remainder of the day. The band will be the famous Banda Roma under the direction of Sig. Giuseppe Sirignano. This band played at Luna park all last week to the delight of thousands. It is an admirable organization without a peer among Italian bands. Its success last week was so great that it has been held over for the second week, when it will be heard in an entirely new programme, afternoon and evening. The programme for today is as follows:

Sunday Matinee.

March, The Matinee Girl (Hall).
Waltz, Coax Me (Mackie).
Overture, If I Were King (Midas).
Intermezzo, Zamona (Loraine).
Excerpts, Damnation of Faust (Berlioz).
Cornet solo, Selected-Sig. Giuseppe Erichillo.
Selection, Pescatore di Perle (Bizet).
March, Paddle Your Own Canoe (Morse).

Sunday Evening.

March, Yankee Girl (Holzmann).
Overture, Raymond (Thomas).
Waltz, La Serenade (Metra).
Morceau, In the Mill (Gillet).
Selection, La Boheme (Puccini).
Irish Patrol (Puerner).
Excerpts from Pagliacci (Leoneavallo).
Humoresque, Everybody Works But Father (Arr. Bellstedt).

In line with the announced polcy to run Luna park on a broad, liberal basis that will give offense to none, all of the manifold amusements at the park will be closed tight today. The band concerts will be the only feature there today.

Beginning tomorrow afternoon there will be a new feature act. Miss Anet Carver and her magnificent white stallion, St. Augustine, are the principals, with two intelligent greyhounds playing in their support. This is an act in black and white, when Miss Carver and her horse and dogs will be seen in a series of pretty pictures and maneuvers. Miss Carver comes direct from the Paris Alhambra to Scranton, and her performances here this week will be her first appearance in America. As stated above, the Banda Roma will remain for a second week, playing a different programme each afternoon and evening.

Anet Carver,

The daring equestrienne, and her clever greyhounds, who will be the free feature act at Luna Park this week, with the white stallion, St. Augustine.

Luna park is now running practically complete. The list of attractions has been increased by the opening up of the shoot-the-chutes, the scenic river and the shooting gallery. This week the trip to Rockaway and Edisonia will open up, completing the quota of amusements. The scenic river is a masterpiece in the development of such amusement. Its source is in the "Old Dutch Front" adjoining the Blarney Castle building. There are twenty boats which carry six persons each. A great overshot wheel produces the river current. The boats glide slowly away from familiar scenes. Dutch farms line the banks. Now the tourists glide by the castles on the Rhine. The scenery changes to France with her chateaux in the distance. Then the vineyards of the Don and on into the abundant vegetation and gorgeous flora of the tropics.

The chutes, with its great tower, is a dominant feature of the park. The incline is 350 feet long, the boats plunging into the lagoon like an arrow. They strike the water with a mighty splash and rides far along on the crest of the great wave. The lagoon is eighty feet wide and 300 feet long and of shallow depth.

The dancing pavilion has won great popularity because of its magnificent floor, splendid orchestra and the admirable manner in which it is maintained.

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THE "CRYSTAL SLIPPER."

"On de Old Plantation" will be rendered by the Electric City Wheelmen as a curtain raiser, to the "Crystal Slipper," which appears at the Lyceum, June 14 and 15, with special Saturday matinee. The scene will be that of an old southern plantation; it will be sundown and as the horn blows, in real southern style, announcing the arrival of the supper time, the negroes of the plantation will gather from the corn and cotton fields and, while awaiting the call of Aunt Dinah to come to supper a general all-around good time will be enjoyed. There will be singing, music, dancing, story telling and joke cracking. All the work will be done with the freedom of real southern life, formality will be locked up in the dog-house, stage etiquette will be forgotten and every minute will be really busy. The cast will introduce the favorites: Bob Davis, Ben Allen, Tom Stephens, Luther Thomas, Harry Phillips, Billy Jones, Caleb Evans, Roy Madden, Billy Thomas, John Jones, John Davis, Gomer Evans and Fred Softly. Little Frank Raymond will appear in one of his charming specialties during this scene. This evening a rehearsal of this act will be held at the Wheelmen's club house.

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AT ROCKY GLEN.

The management of Rocky Glen, the "Place Where the Breezes Blow," announces that the park will be open this afternoon and evening. Not only will there be music by Lawrence, but all of the attractions will be in operation.

The visitor to the park will have an opportunity of spending a real, delightful Sunday out in the open air. He may ride on the swiftest roller coaster in the east or he may take a trip with the loveliest of lovely girls through the fascinating old mill. He may enjoy the singularly exhilarating sensation of riding through the air on the aerial swing, a splendidly situated device.

He may take the children for a ride on the miniature railroad or he may wander off into the cool woods and pick wild flowers or throw himself down on the green sward and read his favorite book. When nightfall comes and the sun goes down he can go out on the lake in a rowboat and while away a delightful hour or two by the light of the moon.

Rocky Glen is the only summer park within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles where any of these things can be done on Sunday.

A large force of men is constantly at work at the park arranging new lawns and flower beds and constructing new buildings designed and planned by the busy general manager of the park, Arthur Frothingham.

The work of completing the private dancing pavilion and restaurant on the shore of the lake will be rushed during the coming week. A large glass roof for the restaurant is now in transit and will arrive during the coming week. It will be installed at once and then the work of shaping up the floor of the pavilion for dancing will be commenced. Private parties desiring to book this pavilion free of charge should arrange with J. Selden Swisher, of 304 South Main avenue, the booking agent.

Mr. Swisher is also arranging for the running of a number of excursions to the park, which is ideally situated for Sunday school picnics and large outings of children.

During the early part of July the members of the Claeon-na-Gael from the counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne will conduct a field day at the park. This will bring thousands of persons to the park from all over the state, as a number of the old Irish games are to be revived on that occasion.

The free dancing each week-day night in the main dancing pavilion continues the big feature of the park. This will be maintained throughout the season. The dancing floor is ideal and the pavilion is so situated that it is constantly swept by breezes from all directions. It is an ideal spot and it is large and commodious.

Valley View Park.

Open Air Concerts every Sunday afternoon, three o'clock, on the Laurel Line by Alexander's Ninth Regt. Band. Admission free. 9-10.

MAY CLEAN HOUSE.

New Marshal, It Is Said, Will Make Sweeping Changes.

It was said yesterday that sweeping changes would be made in the United States marshal's office when Marshal Whitmer takes possession of the office.

According to rumors the only one of the present force to be retained will be Deputy Lapp at Harrisburg. This will mean the retirement of Laurisch and Snyder. The former will be succeeded by a brother-in-law of the marshal, who, it is expected, will take possession during the coming week as his nomination was confirmed by the senate on Friday.

RED MEN WILL LEAVE.

Go To Allentown to Attend Grand Council Sessions.

A number of local Red Men will leave for Allentown this afternoon to attend the annual state grand council of their order, the first session of which will be held tomorrow evening.

The degree teams of all the local tribes will leave on Tuesday to participate in the drill competition. Horicon tribe raffled off a ten dollar gold piece Friday night to pay the expenses of its degree team on its trip to Allentown. Joseph E. Walsh won the gold piece.

DELANEY—TURNER.

Marriage Ceremony Performed by the Rev. R. F. Y. Pierce on June 5.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Louise Delaney, eldest daughter of Mrs. Chester Alexander Delaney, to Mr. Allan Pendleton Turner of New York, was solemnized at the Penn Avenue Baptist church, Scranton, on the evening of June 5, at 6 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. R. F. Y. Pierce officiated.

A good plan for hot weather is to rub the body with moistened salt every morning, turning on the tepid spray and chilling gradually; then half an hour before dinner, when making the last toilet of the day, take the warm cleansing bath. The essential thing is to open the pores of the skin and to cleanse it thoroughly by the free use of soap and water, followed by friction.

LYCEUM.
Thursday and Friday Evening
June 14th and 15th, 8:15.
Special Matinee Saturday at 2:30.
Crystal Slipper.
500 People in Cast 500
Direction 1st Reg. Jr. O. U. A. M.
A superb musical extravaganza; made gorgeous by magnificent costumes, brilliant light effects; grand ballets and tableaux, beautiful scenery and delightful music. Theater will be kept cool by electric fans.
PRICES — Matinee, 25c and 50c.; Night, 25c to $1.00.
Diagram opens at Lyceum Box Office Tuesday morning, June 12th.

Scranton's Spectacular Amusement Resort.
LUNA PARK
A Fairyland of Bewildering Beauty and Splendor.
Handsomest, Biggest and Best Exposition Park in Pennsylvania.
TODAY Afternoon, 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. Night, 8:00 to 10:00 p. m.
Gates Open After 1 P. M.
Grand Sacred Sunday Concerts
By
THE BANDA ROMA,
Under Direction of Sig. Giuseppe Sirignano.
Grand Illumination of Park in the Evening.
ALL WEEK Beginning TOMORROW MAT.
Twice Daily—Free Features—Twice Daily.
First Appearance in America, Direct from the Paris Alhambra,
ANET CARVER and Her White Stallion ST. AUGUSTINE. . .
Second and Last Week of
THE BANDA ROMA
Take Laurel Line Trains Direct to Grounds or Nay Aug Park
Gate Admission - - - - 10c

SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 16.
You Can't Afford to Miss
PRESS CLUB DAY
At Scranton's Spectacular Amusement Resort,
LUNA PARK
A Fairyland of Bewildering Beauty and Splendor.
THERE WILL BE SOMETHING DOING ALL DAY
Under the Auspices of the Scranton Press Club
On the Occasion of Their Annual Public Outing.
Don't Forget The Date SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

ROCKY GLEN
"The Place Where the Breezes Blow."
WILL BE OPEN TODAY
With All
ATTRACTIONS IN OPERATION.
Spend Sunday Where It's Cool. Go Boating on the Lake.
Free Dancing Every Week-Day Night.
ADMISSION TO PARK..........10c

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

BENEFITS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Commonwealth of Equality—Benefits Free to All. Some We Pay the Price For.

Edward Bellamy, in "Looking Backward," as many readers well remember, painted a pen picture, interesting and stimulating to thought, of a commonwealth of equality.

All their possessions the people shared alike. Most of the blessings now enjoyed only by certain classes were then common to all. It was not only share and share alike, but many things now deemed to be essentially of the home, were found in the domain of public interest.

We have not yet reached the point where all the people draw on a common kitchen for their meals, nor surrender their children to the tender mercies of public nurses, but it is certainly surprising to observe how many privileges, blessings, we do enjoy at the hands of government.

COMMON POSSESSIONS.

Nearly everything the people use in common, here or somewhere has been made a common possession, whose benefits were to be shared by all.

Disregarding taxes, which people have always had to pay whether they or the rulers benefited by them, there are certain blessings which are absolutely free to all.

The means of intercommunication—the roadways—represent an investment of labor and money amounting throughout the United States to hundreds of millions, if not billions of dollars; yet they are as free to the tramp as to the billionaire. Where these highways intersect impassable streams or gorges a generous public has thrown magnificent bridges across by means of which, as a rule, the wayfarer can pass dryshod above the flood as free as the swallow that skims across in the air beside him. In thickly settled communities where congested traffic would beat the roadway into dust or mud a provident government furnishes without charge a surface of natural or artificial stone for the greater enjoyment of all, and the road is differentiated into a wide way for vehicles and animals and a separate walk for human beings to pass conveniently and safely.

SAFETY AGAINST DANGER.

The government also looks out for the safety of every individual against a variety of dangers.

When one is in danger of assault it is not necessary to offer the government-provided blue-coated guardian a fee for his services in rescuing one from a danger; even though it be done at the immediate risk of his life, he neither asks nor looks for reward—he is the government, embodying in powerful human form the police protection furnished free to all alike.

Our house or our store catches fire. It is not to our good neighbors with buckets and ladders we look, but we run to the fire alarm box, call for the government-promised assistance, and quicker than the neighbors could collect their pails, the government bestows the common blessings of aid against an enemy too powerful for the individual to cope with; and amid the whir of pumps and the splashing of torrents of water our property and our neighbor's property are saved.

Our children require the knowledge needed to cope with the world on an equal footing. We no longer hire a private tutor at princely pay nor pay for the services of several combined in a private school, but we turn to that kind and far-seeing government of ours, which right around the corner has provided a thoroughly equipped building and a corps of able and experienced instructors ready and eager to bestow the much-needed blessing of universal education, without a cent of cost to us.

GOVERNMENT-PROVIDED PLEASURES.

How weary we get sometimes in a great city, of the nerve-destroying hurry and noise of the day, the stuffy air of the tiny rooms at night, the interminable vista of streets that seem to stretch on without end. A few blocks' walk, and we enjoy on ground worth millions upon millions of dollars the country air, the singing of birds in trees gathered from every corner of the earth, the relaxation of getting "back to nature," without outlay on our part, even this magnificent equipment for pleasure being a gift of the government.

We live or work in a building or amid surroundings inimical to health. We do not have to endure sickness or even an unpleasant environment, for we can tell that grand government about it and, without looking up our credit in Dun or Bradstreet, the government sets in motion the agencies that quickly relieve us from danger to our health, through the municipal or the state board of health. Again we would be threatened with danger from the sewage and waste of so many of us crowded together; this same benevolent government has provided at great cost to itself, but not a dollar to us, safe and sanitary underground passages through which sewage is washed away in running water; and the waste of food is collected—though not in Scranton—by municipal scavengers who collect the garbage from government-furnished cans, in the small hours of night when it will be least offensive to all. Even on our free streets of stone the dust will accumulate, and so to save us from even such slight inconvenience the government sends forth a small army of "white wings," and with shovel, broom, cart and hose cleanses the way for the feet and the air for the lungs of us all.

WHERE WE PAY THE PRICE.

Then there are government-provided blessings that we could not furnish ourselves, but for which we each must pay the price.

If each of us had a well in his back yard, the city would be decimated by disease, so the government of all great cities brings the water to our very doors, cool, refreshing as from a hillside spring; and we pay the price set for it, or we do not get it.

We want something more convenient than kerosene or tallow dips to light our rooms with; the government brings gas or electricity to our houses, and we take our choice of paying or going without.

GOVERNMENT STREET CARS.

If this were Glasgow, Scotland, and we wanted to ride to another quarter of town, we might walk, or we might pay the price—a little price—and be carried swiftly in an electric car furnished by the government.

If we lived in Stockholm, Sweden, we could take our choice, and either walk to talk with a friend, or pay the price and open up conversation over the government telephone.

In Germany, Switzerland or New Zealand the walking is exceptionally good, thanks to a well-conducted department of highways, but unless we espcially loved pedestrianism we would pay the government the proper fee and ride on the safe and speedy government railways.

Here in Scranton we buy our meats and green groceries in small private stores; in many cities we might go to a government-kept market and pay the government the price for the articles needed to sustain our lives.

It becomes necessary to communicate with a relative; we do not like a special messenger or entrust our message to a friend's forgetfulness, but we turn to the government, pay the universal two-cent fee, and the government places our message in the very hands of our relative.

THE GREATER GOVERNMENT.

There is a greater government over us all than that of city, state or nation, and that government also has provided privileges and blessings for all, some of which are free to all and for some of which the proper price must be paid or people must go without.

To every person that ever lived was given the blessing of the air absolutely free to all, without regard to merit.

UNIVERSAL BLESSINGS.

On all men has shown the common blessing of the sunlight, and without regard to conduct the rain comes down on all—"He maketh his sun to shine on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust" (Matthew 5:45). Everybody has enjoyed the universal gift of life. All (excepting defectives) experience the blessings of the gratification of the senses; of seeing the beauties and wonders of nature; of hearing the singing of birds and the swish of the storm; of smelling the perfume of flowers; of enjoying the satisfaction of eating. All enjoy the pleasures of intercourse with their fellows; of play in childhood and youth; of achievement in maturity; of friendship; of love or friendship of some fellow-being.

BLESSINGS WE PAY FOR.

But for some things we must pay the price to continue their enjoyment. The price of friendship is expressed in the phrase, "If thou wilt have a friend, show thyself friendly." The price of health is obedience to the laws of health. The price of long life is conformity to the laws of our being.

Under the government of the Almighty also there are certain things usually denominated "spiritual," I suppose because they relate to the things of the spiritual government of the universe, some of which are universal blessings and some have their price.

Among the universal blessings is that promised of salvation—from a certain thing: "God our Saviour, who will have all men to be saved" (from something) (1 Timothy 2:3-4); "The grace (favor) of God hath appeared, bringing salvation (from something) to all men" (Revised Version, Titus 2:11); "The Living God, who is the Saviour of all men (from something)" (1 Timothy 4:10).

The thing all men are to be saved from is death, the grave, sheol, hades, into which all go—"As in (or through) Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive" I Corinthians 15:22); "As by the offense of one (Adam) judgment came upon all men to condemnation (to death, to the grave); even so by the righteousness of one (Jesus) the free gift (of universal salvation from the grave) came upon all men unto justification of life (through the coming, long-hoped for resurrection of the dead) (Romans 5:18); "Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified (to every man) in due time" (I Timothy 2:5-6); "He (Jesus) is the propitiation (satisfaction) for our (the elect 'church's) sins; and not for ours only but also for the sins of the whole world" (I John 2:2). How evident it is that "in due time" the benefits of the mighty Redeemer's sacrifice of himself as a "corresponding price" for Adam and his race will extend to and bless every son and daughter of Adam, through that blessed hope of the resurrection of those that are dead, extinct, annihilated in death!

ALL TO KNOW THE TRUTH.

Another universal blessing promised to every person that ever lived is that of knowledge of the will and purposes of God for them and ONE—and only one—good and complete opportunity to obtain unending existence. Knowledge always brings responsibility even in every day affairs; knowledge of the Almighty's will for a person brings him responsibility to do that will; partial knowledge, such as most Christians possess brings partial responsibility, a part of their chance; complete knowledge brings the full responsibility and the whole of their chance—very few persons come to a full knowledge of God's will for them in this life, for not many are willing to take the trouble to search the Scriptures for it; total ignorance of God's purpose of salvation through Jesus relieves from responsibility so far as eternal death is concerned, though living against the light of concience will make conscientious obedience to God's will just that much more difficult when a person's "due time" arrives, and eternal death that more likely.

UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE OF GOD'S WILL.

The passage "God will have all men to be saved" (from death) is completed by "and brought to an (accurate) knowledge of the truth" (I Timothy 2:4)—suggesting how the promised universal blessing of knowledge follows, not precedes, the "salvation" (from death). Again: Jesus was the true Light which lighteth (with an accurate knowledge of the truth) every man that cometh into the world" (none excepted or left out) (John 1:9); in the coming day of universal knowledge of the truth, "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea" (Isaiah 11:9). Not one man, woman, or child that ever lived but what either in their life or during the thousand-year day of resurrection and trial-judgment, will have full knowledge and correspondingly full opportunity to obtain eternal life. This is the hope of the church before the Lord comes, and after he comes it will be the hope of the heathen, the world at large—the obtaining of this unqualified, unavoidable, universal blessing at the hands of the government of the Almighty.

ETERNAL LIFE HAS A PRICE.

These are blessings given to all "without money and without price." The blessing of eternal life, however, is one of those that calls for the payment of a set price to the Celestial government; and that price, whether in this age or in the days of the great kingdom, is nothing more nor less than complete renunciation of self and absolute consecration, setting apart of one's self to do the will of God so soon as that will is made plain.

The whole universe is the Creator's and all created beings in it. Every being was given existence to carry out the purposes of the Creator, and nothing is more reasonable than that, after each of us has been allowed a sufficient period of time in which to try our own way and find out how unsatisfactory and unprofitable it is, each of us should be called upon to do that for which we were made—to do the will of God—"Thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are (exist) and were created" (Revelation 4:11). So to obtain eternal life each must pay the price of his whole mind, will, and being; it is not obtainable ever in any age, past or present, or future, except for those that will come to say, "None of us liveth to himself. We live unto the Lord." (Romans 14:7-8). Complete, eternal self-surrender "to do thy will, O God," (Hebrews 10:7), is the price of everlasting existence; failure to pay the price after enjoying the universal blessing of knowledge and opportunity will merit and obtain everlasting destruction, death, extinction.

Let it be our constant request, "Teach me to do thy will" (Psalms 143:10). Let it be our heartfelt thought, "I delight to do thy will, O my God" (Psalms 40:8).

Geo. H. Fisher,
Scranton, Pa.

OLD FORGE.

Mrs. Fred Repp, one of the oldest residents of Old Forge, died at her late home on Friday evening of a complication of diseases. During the past year she had been in poor health, but was able to be about the house until the past few weeks. She was born in Bavaria, July 15, 1831. With her parents she came to this country when two years of age. With her parents Mr. Repp's parents came to Baltimore and in 1835 both families came to Oxford, N. J. In 1846 Mrs. Repp came to Scranton with Colonel and Mrs. William Scranton. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Wolfinger. In 1849 she was married to Frederick Repp by Rev. James McWilliams, and eight children blessed their union. Six of the children are still living, two having died in childhood. Those living are: William, Eugene and Mrs. Sara Rosengrant, of Old Forge; Philip, of West Pittston; Joseph, of Sayre, N. Y., and Charles, of Binghamton, N. Y. Mrs. Repp was one of the first members of the First Presbyterian church of Scranton, and had been a consistent member ever since. Her christianity was put into her everyday life and her deeds of kindness had endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. The funeral services will be held at the family residence at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, Rev. Jacob Markarian officiating. Interment in Dunmore cemetery.

SCRANTON TO SEE AIRSHIP IN FLIGHT

It will be the Principal Attraction at Luna Park—First Ascension will Take Place on Thursday—Other Features of the Resort.

Scranton this week is going to see an airship in flight. It will circle over the housetops and perform all sorts of aerial stunts and will attract to this city people from miles around.

The airship comes to Scranton through the enterprise of Frederick Ingersoll, designer, builder and director of Luna park. Efforts will be made to make daily flights from Luna park for the week beginning Thursday, June 21. The flights will be made at 2 and 7 p. m., weather conditions permitting. Of course successful flights will depend entirely upon the weather.

The aeronaut who will make these flights is Lincoln Beachey, the companion of Roy Knabenshue. He is the man who made the journey Thursday of this week from Luna park in Washington to the Monument grounds and over Washington, creating such a tremendous sensation. He comes to Scranton with Knabenshue No. 2 flying machine and will make tours in this city similar to those made in Washington.

Operator Beachey made a flight from Luna park to the Washington monument, a distance of about four miles, and after landing there for a few minutes, rose to the height of the monument, 555 feet, sailed around it, and then flew over the rear of the White House grounds, literally into President Roosevelt's back yard. Here he remained on the ground for three-quarters of an hour. Then he started the machine again, taking an easterly course over the treasury department and following the line of Pennsylvania avenue until he reached the capitol, around the great dome of which the balloon sailed beautifully and easily.

The airship will be on exhibition at Luna park every afternoon and evening for a week, beginning Thursday. It will be erected in a tent which will be placed in the open space in Luna park between the band stand and the Shades and Shadows building. A competent lecturer will be on the grounds to describe in detail the operation of the machine, and the opportunity will be offered the people of this section of the country to see the balloon inflated and the preparations made for the ascent.

This will be the highest salaried act that was ever brought to this city. The contract calls for a series of flights for which the manager, Chas. Stroebel, will receive $5,000. The first flight cannot be made until Thursday owing to the fact that it takes several days to transport the outfit here from Washington.

The New York Times in its issue of Friday, June 15, in telling of the consternation the vessel caused in Washington, spoke as follows:

> The flight had been well advertised, and the men at the capitol were on the lookout for the thing—senators, representatives, clerks and messengers all about equally eager to get a look at it. It was sighted first from the room of house committee on elections where a hearing was being held. A witness was on the stand fully telling his troubles, when one of the committee members sung out: "There she is."
>
> Immediately the entire committee, witnesses, stenographer and all, jumped up and skipped to the window while Chairman Olcott remarked:
>
> "Recess for two minutes to see the airship." In the house the Sundry Civil bill was up and a hundred or so members were sitting about watching the way the appropriations committee was getting pounded. Suddenly the word came in that the airship had been sighted. On the instant a procession was organized. The cloakrooms were emptied, and all but about fifty men, who had interests up at the moment which they simply could not desert, marched out in line and hustled to the balconies.
>
> The airship came on easily and circled the huge building.
>
> In Olcott's committee room they had got back to work when the stenographer caught a glimpse of the machine out of the tail of his eye as it came back around the capital.
>
> "Wait a minute," he exclaimed, and jumped for the window.
>
> Down on the balconies the representatives, and even the dignified senators, were skipping about in vigorous efforts to follow the flying machine. But it could get around the building much more easily than they. Beachey circled to the east front, and there, in front of the steps made historic by a score of inauguration ceremonies, he descended.
>
> Immediately he was surrounded by a great crowd, in which senators and representatives mingled with messengers and all sorts and conditions of men, women and children. Beachey climbed out of the car, got into an automobile, and hurried away, leaving a bunch of husky individuals holding down the machine, to prevent it from flying away unmanned. He went for luncheon and for gasoline for his motor. He was away twenty minutes, every one of which saw an increased crowd. Even the house stenographers temporarily deserted their work and wandered out to take a look, leaving the man on duty to keep at it until they had gazed their fill.
>
> Business in both senate and house had no attraction that could compare with the airship, and most of the members of each body were gathered in front of the capitol to look at it. At length Beachey returned, filled up his gasoline tank, climbed aboard, and gave the order to let go.
>
> Up the machine went with a bound, and in half a minute Beachey had circled the dome of the capitol and was heading away across the river for the exhibition park. Then both houses settled down to business again.

Rivella and his Imperial band will succeed the Banda Roma as the band attraction. It is one of the best touring bands on the road and its two daily concerts will prove big features at the park this week.

There will be two sacred Sunday concerts at the park today beginning at 2:30 and 8 p. m. The gates will be open throughout the day after 1 p. m. The band will be the Banda Roma, which will complete its two weeks' engagement here today.

Luna park is now in full operation, the last attraction, "A Trip to Rockaway," will be in running order the first of the week.

The Semois troupe of Arab Acrobats will be the free attraction on the circus platform. This is a marvelous troupe of acrobats and are brought to this city at a big salary. They will remain at the park for the week beginning tomorrow afternoon and will give two performances daily at 3:15 and 9:15 p. m.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Alderman John Lentes united two happy couples during the week, adding to the Rooseveltian anti-race suicide theory and the list of June brides.

The first couple appeared before his honor giving the names of Daniel Williams and Miss Bessie Follett, of 434 Pear street. Joseph Lloyd subscribed his name as witness to the ceremony.

Fred Miller and Miss Julia A. Looney were married in the latter's home yesterday afternoon, where the magistrate uttered the solemn words that joined the happy couple for life. Only the immediate friends of the young people were in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are both residents of this side and they will begin housekeeping on Cedar avenue.

AT BETHANY CHURCH.

Bethany Baptist church, Pittston avenue and Pear street; Rev. W. G. Watkins, pastor. Today at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. the services will be devoted to the Children's day programme. The morning exercises will be given by the primary class in charge of Mrs. W. H. Hewitt, with several recitations and songs by members of the intermediate school.

The evening programme will be given mainly by advanced pupils of the Sunday school, who have been carefully drilled in their respective parts by the Misses Susie and Lillie Watkins and Genevieve Berghauser. The emblematic piece entitled, "Homeward Bound," to be presented by young ladies, is most impressive. In this number will figure a large boat afloat in the waters of the baptistry, and above it a magnificent star, filling the whole of the back alcove and studded with red, white and blue electric lamps. For the use of this gorgeous star the committee is indebted to the kindness of Rev. Father McManus, of St. Mary's Catholic church, who graciously loaned it to Bethany for this occasion.

The floral decorations are in charge of Mr. J. W. Berghauser and his class, while the apparatus and electrical effects were devised and will be manipulated by Messrs. A. A. Hewitt, Don Fadden and Frank Olmstead. All are invited to these exercises.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Children's day will be generally observed on this side today, and carefully prepared programmes have been arranged at several of the churches.

At the Hickory Street German Presbyterian church the Sunday school children will be much in evidence. Children's day exercises will be held in the morning and afternoon. In the morning at 10 o'clock the German Sunday school exercises will be given, the pupils of the English Sunday school having their exercises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Prof. J. U. Wagner is superintendent of the German Sunday school, with Miss Louise M. Nordt as assistant. In the English Sunday school August F. Kraft is superintendent and Miss Mollie Helm is assistant. The following programme will be rendered in the morning:

Chorgesang.
Lobpreis.
Lobgesang, "Anbetung."
Glaubenbekenntniss.
Gesang, "Herr! Schau' herab in Ghaden."
Gebet.
Gesang, "Schoenster Herr Jesu."
Lesen der Schrift.
Gesang, "Froehlich vereinet."
Deklamation, "Willkommen"—Robert Schwenk.
Solo, "Heut' feieri wir den Kindertag"—Helene Schautz.
Deklamation, "Jesus der Kinderfreund"—Karoline Neher.
Solo, "Die Bluemlein"—Marie Fruehan.
Gesang, "O Sonntagschule, teurer mir."
Duet, "Die suessten Jubellieder"—Emma Kornacher and Ruth H. Nordt.
Uebungen der Kleinkinderklassen.
Ansprache.
Gesang, "In der Welt, wo Sorge."
Deklamation, "Zum Schlusz"—Lydia Arnold.
Gebet des Herrn.
Segen.

Following is the programme that the English Sunday school will participate in in the afternoon:

Organ, voluntary.
Song, "'Neath the Banner of God's Love."
Prayer, followed by the Lord's prayer in concert.
Scripture reading.
Singing and exercises by the primary department.
Song, "Hosanna to Our Savior King."
Scripture reading.
Song, "The Children's Feast."
Recitation, Katie Heier.
Solo, vocal, Frieda Gutheinz.
Exercises, seven girls.
Solo, vocal, Caroline Lengler.
Duet, "He Is My Father;" Carrie and Helen Pell.
Song, "This Is the Day."
Farewell duet, Louise Scheuer, Elizabeth Lewert.
Offerings.
Song, "Swell the Chorus."
Benediction, Rev. W. A. Nordt.

NUBS OF NEWS.

Frank Slocum, of Hickory street, Mrs. Walter Chubb and family, of Slocum street, are the guests of relatives in Waymart.

Every member of the Junger Maennerchor is urged to attend rehearsal in Germania hall at 3:45 this afternoon.

LACKAWANNA BOARD.

Extras East—1:45 a. m., McCathrine; 3:30 a. m., Thomas with Wallace's crew; 5:30 a. m., Newman; 10 a. m., Bush; 1 p. m., Burkhart; 2 p. m., Ketchum; 3:45 p. m., Prosser.

Pushers—2:30 a. m., C. Barth, west; 7 a. m., Gaffney, west; 8 a. m., Moran, east; 11:45 a. m., M. Murphy, east; 11:45 a. m., T. Murphy, east; 2:30 p. m., Lamping, west; 7 p. m., Ludlow, east; 9:15 p. m., W. H. Barth, east.

Pullers—1 a. m., Magovern; 4:30 p. m., Stanton.

Extras West—1 a. m., M. Carmody; 4:30 a. m., Rogers.

Notice—A. Hopkins will take his run on No. 55 Sunday, June 17. B. J. Law will take his run on No. 83, Monday, June 18.

AUTO RASHES

Cuticura SOAP ◆

After Automobiling, Riding, Golfing, Tennis, or any outdoor sports, a bath with Cuticura Soap is most refreshing, cooling, and soothing. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for irritations of the skin, heat rashes, tan, sunburn, bites and stings of insects, lameness and soreness incidental to summer sports, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Two Soaps in one at one price—namely, a Medicinal and Toilet Soap for 25c. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Mailed Free, "How to Care for the Skin and Scalp."

HELP WANTED

WE WANT a number of first-class Varnishers, Water Rubbers, Rotten Stoners, Hand Polishers, and all-round Finishers, also first-class Woodwork Machine Hands and Cabinet Makers.

We have the largest piano factory in the world. All buildings are new, fireproof, light and airy. Pleasant surroundings and congenial fellow workman.

Pleasant homes can be secured near the factory on the easy payment plan.

Write at once stating experience.

FOSTER--ARMSTRONG PIANO CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Employment Department.

Money Money Money Money
Money Money Money Money

If It's Money You Want Call at Office of

THE SCRANTON LOAN CO.

We will make you a loan from $10.00 and upwards on your household furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., at the lowest possible rates for one month to one year, as you wish, on easy monthly payments. Call and talk it over with us.

Scranton Loan Co.

203 Board of Trade Bldg.
507-509 Linden Street.
Opposite Court House.

Money Money Money Money
Money Money Money Money

A Large Assortment of

PERFECT CONFIDENCE

Scranton People Have Good Reason For Complete Reliance.

Do you know how—

To find quick relief from backache;

To correct distressing urinary ills;

To surely cure sick kidneys?

Just one way—you neighbors know—

Have used Doan's Kidney Pills;

Have proved their worth in many tests.

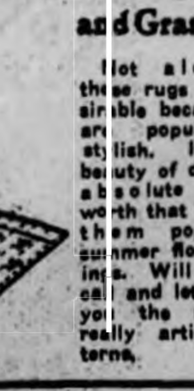
Here's Scranton testimony.

Mrs. C. J. Thomas of 238 Chestnut street says: "A testimonial of mine has already been published in the Scranton newspapers expressing my admiration for Doan's Kidney Pills. I gave that statement in 1896 after I had suffered for an indefinite period with backache and other symptoms of kidney trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Matthews Bros.' drug store on Lackawanna avenue, proved an excellent remedy and gave me such relief that I have never hesitated to recommend the preparation to other stufferers. During the eight years since I gave that testimonial my opinion has in no way been changed, and I have heard others speak of finding the same prompt and effectual relief from using Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

FOR JOB WORK
CALL AT
THE REPUBLICAN.



The Comforts of Home Are Within Your Reach.

Our purchasing ability makes them so. Where others buy one or two articles, (or samples as it were) our orders go direct to the manufacturer for a dozen, five dozen or more. Thus we secure the lowest price, often the exclusive purchase of the line and always a STOCK of the goods ordered that permits us to please every customer. It's this purchasing ability that makes possible our reasonable prices, putting the best quality of homefurnishings within the reach of all.

Our superb display of Fibre, Grass, Reed and Willow Furniture has interested many customers during the past week. Their appropriateness for in-door or out-door use makes them doubly useful, while their strength, style and beauty places them above all other makes.

Summer Cottage Draperies

Our assortment of those light, airy draperies that in design and color almost defy the summer dust and dirt to mar their beauty, is worthy of your careful attention.

Our line of new yard goods in colored draperies at small prices is very inviting.

Matting, Fibre and Grass Rugs

Not alone are these rugs more desirable because they are popular and stylish. It is their beauty of design and absolute sanitary worth that has made them popular as summer floor coverings. Will you not call and let us show you the new and really artistic patterns.

Interior Decorating

Beautifying the interior of the home is an art that is acquired only through study and experience. Our employes in this department have made a life study of their work, and their services and advice are freely at your disposal.

"If It's New, It's Here."

The Williams & McAnulty Stores,

129 Wyoming Avenue.

News of Secret Societies

DEGREE OF REBEKAH.

Last week the officers of May Griffin lodge No. 84, Clarks Green, were installed by District Deputy President Ada Kizer and staff. They are: Noble grand, Olive Rinker; vice grand, Ella Lance; treasurer, Clara Meyers; warden, Emma Alger; conductress, Josephine Kummer; right supporter to noble grand, E. A. Myers; left supporter to noble grand, Emma Dunlap; right scene supporter, Ida Rosegrant; left scene supporter, Gertrude Keller; chaplain, Sarah C. Ackerly; right supporter to vice grand, Katie Franklin; left supporter to vice grand, Lulu Greene; outside guardian, Dora Cameron; inside guardian, Carrie Tripp. This lodge is one of the most active lodges in Lackawanna county.

The regalia presented to Sister Clara Titus in 1857, almost fifty years ago, when she passed through the chair of noble grand, was on exhibition at a bazaar last week at Circleville, Ohio. It is a beautiful collar and highly appreciated by Sister Titus and children, most of whom are members of the order.

Friendship lodge No. 91, Peckville, has installed the following officers: Noble grand, Mrs. P. D. Snedicor; vice grand, Mrs. Wallace; secretary, Chas. Waltz; warden, Mrs. J. H. Kinback; conductress, Mrs. G. W. Roberts; right supporter to noble grand, Mrs. John Day; left supporter to noble grand, Mrs. W. Broad; right supporter to vice grand, Mrs. E. Wagner; left supporter to vice grand, Mrs. Nellie Taylor; right scene supporter, Mrs. John Coughlin; left scene supporter, Miss Esther Thomas; inside guardian, Mrs. C. Decker; outside guardian, Phillitis Snedicor.

Lucretia lodge No. 109, Carbondale, sent a large delegation to the funeral of Sister Gerhardt at Archbald last week.

At a union initiatory degree meeting held recently at Paxton, Ill., seventy-four new candidates were admitted, the degree staff of Onorga lodge No. 437 doing the work.

The meeting of Wanetta lodge No. 23, Scranton, last Thursday evening was a very interesting one, and many matters of interest to the members were discussed.

I. O. O. F.

Thirty-eight past grand representatives to the sovereign grand lodge have passed to the great beyond since the last session at Philadelphia in 1905, two present grand representatives and one past grand sire.

American Eagle lodge, of Michigan, has twenty-two new candidates for the initiatory degree next Wednesday evening.

Eighty members were present recently at a smoker given by Kenwood lodge No. 288 and these eighty made very much smoke, if they did nothing else.

Brothers William T. Jones, Henry A. Evans and Evan J. Evans, members of Taylorville lodge No. 688, who have been on the sick list for many months, have resumed their work.

Last Sunday the members of the order in the Shamokin district to the number of one thousand marched in a body to the Shamokin cemetery and decorated the graves of their deceased members. Services were held at the cemetery, Brother W. A. Minnier being the orator.

Your correspondent had occasion last week to visit that beautiful Odd Fellows' home called the "Wayside Inn," situated at Grove City, Mercer county, and to say that it is a good place for old members to spend their last days on earth would be to put it mildly. It is one of the most magnificent spots in the country, located on a hill above the town, almost a mile from the depot at Grove City. The surroundings are very beautiful and afford its inmates a grand view of the country for miles around. The building already is a modern one, and will in a few years be the paradise home of old and indigent members. The ground around is well shaded, and the superintendent, Mr. C. C. Cunningham, and his wife, are models in the keeping of the home. We would suggest to all the lodges in Pennsylvania the benefit of joining the institution and prepare a home for their members when they become old. During our short stay at Grove City we met a large number of the members of Grove City lodge No. 910, and the lodge has some two hundred and fifty members, and we found them jolly good fellows, if they live in a temperance town, especially so Brother Bone, who thinks he is distantly related to P. G. J. E. Bone, of Dunmore lodge No. 816.

Dunmore lodge No. 816, Dunmore, will have work in the degrees next Wednesday evening.

James Connell lodge No. 170, Scranton, is taking in new members quite regularly.

Taylorville lodge No. 668, Taylor, worked the degree of truth last Thursday evening and will work the first and second degrees at the meeting next Thursday evening.

MASONIC.

Several of the lodges have suspended the work of conferring the degrees for the summer months.

Work on the new Cardwell consistory cathedral of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons at Williamsport is now being pushed forward with full hands since the laying of the corner stone on June 14.

Aurora lodge No. 523, Jermyn, worked the degrees at its session last Tuesday evening.

Acacia lodge No. 579, Taylor, held a special session last Monday evening on account of accumulated work. After the work a social session was held.

It is one thing to see that the candidate is prepered physically for the ceremonies through which he is to pass, but it is quite another thing to be certain that his mind is properly prepared to receive the instructions which are to follow.

The new Masonic home which is being built at Batesville, Tenn., will soon be ready.

The petition to organize a temple of the Mystic Shrine at Syracuse, N. Y., was passed favorably by the national council last week.

Radiant Star lodge No. 158 closed its work for the summer by working the M. M. degree upon four applicants Tuesday evening.

Landmark lodge No. 442, Wilkes-Barre, continues to take in new members.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Grand Sir Herald Frank C. Lutton, who was installed into office last month at Reading, has mapped out a programme that will place the membership of the order up to eighty thousand in Pennsylvania by the end of his term as grand chief three years hence.

Lancaster county has twenty-five healthy, active and strong castles, with over three thousand members.

Blue Cross castle No. 46 is holding boom sessions and is receiving new members every month.

Star of Akron castle No. 479 has one hundred and sixty-two members and is valued at $2,200.

Twin City temple No. 117, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, had four candidates initiated last Thursday evening.

The annual reunion of the castles and temples of the Western district was held at Rock Springs last week and was a decided success.

New Brighton castle No. 317 had twenty candidates initiated last month.

Election of officers at every castle in Pennsylvania during the coming week.

Old Forge castle No. 339, Old Forge, nominated its officers last evening.

P. O. S. OF A.

Washington camp No. 178, Scranton has had a severe year for expenses. It has paid out five death claims and a large sum of weekly benefits. Still it has paid $1,000 on the new building.

Washington camp, Red Bank, presented a flag to the public school last Saturday.

Washington camp No. 430, Scranton, will elect its officers tomorrow evening.

Washington camp No. 178 had one candidate for initiation last Thursday evening.

The camps of the West Lackawanna district will hold a reunion at Luna park on Saturday, the 11th day of August.

Washington camp No. 200, Carbondale, celebrated its seventeenth anniversary last Monday evening by holding a social and smoker.

Camp No. 25, Green Ridge, will elect its officers next Tuesday evening.

Washington camp No. 492, Taylor, will elect its officers next Friday evening.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Pythian temple No. 11, Scranton, held memorial services over the grave of Sister Priscilla Sullivan at Forest Hill cemetery last Sunday.

If you cannot lead in your lodge, get behind and push. The lodge will appreciate your efforts.

The reunion last Wednesday of the lodges of the northwestern part of the state gathered together some ten thousand members with their wives and families.

Comet lodge No. 431, Scranton, will elect its officers next Tuesday. The following are the nominees: Chancellor commander, Victor Sartor; vice councilor, John De Mark and George Book; master at arms, Aloise Ruddler; prelate, George S. Miller; master at work, P. P. Neuls; keeper of records and seal, John Sullivan; master of exchequer, W. A. Shiffler; master of finance, William Saar; inside guard, Nicholas San-Juliano; outside guard, Paul Heinricks; trustee, G. S. Miller.

Taylorville lodge No. 462, Taylor, nominated its officers last Wednesday evening. The election will be held next Wednesday.

Fairview lodge No. 313, Scranton, will hold a day's outing of its members and families on August 7.

The K. of P. outing of the members of Lackawanna county will be held at Nay Aug park the latter part of August.

Taylorville lodge No. 462 has organized two teams, the Red and the Blue, to ascertain which of them can bring the largest number of members to the lodge, the losing side to pay for the supper also.

Hyde Park lodge No. 306, Scranton, will elect its officers next Friday evening.

JR. O. U. A. M.

The presentation of the "Crystal Slipper" at Scranton and Wilkes-Barre under the auspices of the Mechanics was a success at both performances.

Lackawanna Valley council No. 81, Taylor, will elect its officers next Thursday evening.

Patriotic council No. 822, Scranton, continues to increase its list of membership.

Dunmore council No. 1022 is fighting hard to win the banner which will be presented by the state council for the largest gain in membership.

The "jubilee week" last month took in over three hundred new members in this state, while the reports from the other states show a large increase.

The several councils in the valley have received warning to beware of a person who is traveling about soliciting aid from the different councils and members. He represents that he is a member of Star of the Valley council, Monongahela, Pa., and goes by the following names: Frank Miller, alias Frank Jones, alias T. B. Duncan, alias James Smith, alias Frank Wilson. Members should pay no attention to his appeal, as he is an imposter, but should have him arrested and notify the R. S. of Star of the Valley council.

The councils of Wayne county are making great preparations for their big day in August at Georgetown. It is expected that the First regiment, Jr. O. U. A. M., Vol. of Pa., will be present and take part in the exercises.

All the councils are busy nominating their officers for the coming term.

John Von Bergen, of Lackawanna Valley council No. 81, one of the oldest members of the order in the county, is confined to his home suffering from burns which he received some time ago while at work.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Four new commanderies are expected to be organized in Pennsylvania during July and August.

Grand Commander McCord, of Wilkes-Barre, visited the commanderies of Lehigh county last week.

St. Mark commandery No. 7 had the black degree conferred upon several applicants last Wednesday evening.

Orifiamme commandery No. 170 is making preparations to celebrate its eleventh anniversary on the 18th of next month.

Oriental commandery No. 106 has one hundred and sixty-six members and is worth some $4,815.19.

General Grant commandery No. 230, Scranton, is having work in the degrees now and then.

DEGREE OF POCAHONTAS.

Lackawanna council No. 54, Taylor, had a very poor attendance at its session last Wednesday. Cheer up. If you don't have new members don't get discouraged.

Degree work for the adoption of palefaces should be memorized, because it is a beautiful tableaux to the eye and should make a deep impression on the candidate.

Many palefaces are reported to have been captured by the councils in the reservation of Massachusetts during the past four moons.

The increase in membership in the Empire state has been enormous during the past nine months, over six thousand new members having been enrolled.

The Indiana reservation has increased over two thousand members the last great sun's council.

Warapha council No. 88, Peckville, received two propositions for membership last meeting.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Minooka tribe No. 247, Taylor, will hold a very important session next Wednesday sleep. Matters of importance to the welfare of the tribe will be acted upon.

The Empire state has passed the thirty-three thousand mark in membership and is still increasing.

Scranton members should feel greatly honored for the fine display made by Horicon and Niagara tribes at Allentown last week.

Great Incohonee John W. Cherry has about completed his visitations to the different reservations.

Polmete tribe No. 17, of Indianapolis, Ind., last Friday sleep admitted a class of twenty-eight palefaces, the officers of the great council being the members of the degree team performing the work.

Pocono tribe No. 230, Scranton, will meet next Thursday sleep. The report of the great council session will be given.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASS'N.

Brother Past Master Thomas R. Jones, of Lackawanna lodge No. 113, Taylor, has been on the sick list, but is improving.

Good Samaritan lodge No. 27, Pittston, won the second prize for the largest increase in membership during the last year. Only for the suspension at the mines they would have captured first prize.

No appointments or selection of grand lodge officers were made at the annual session at Pittston this month. They were held over to the session at Atlantic City.

Reports received from Thomas F. McCauley, at Chicago, Ill., say that the prospects are very bright for a new lodge at that city.

Grand Treasurer William McDowell is a deputy collector of internal revenue at the city of Philadelphia.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

Several new candidates will be received to membership at the next session of Pride of Lackawanna lodge No. 18, Taylor.

Lady Grant lodge No. 22, Scranton, will hold one of its important sessions next Thursday evening.

The national grand secretary reports great activity among the members in the western part of the state.

Lady Ruth lodge No. 36 held an ice cream and strawberry festival last Tuesday evening.

Lady McKinley lodge No. 8, Dunmore, will work the initiatory degree upon one applicant at its next session.

Lady Mundell lodge No. 41, Scranton, will meet tomorrow evening.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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DALTON.

June 22.—The dedicatory services of the new M. E. church, which commenced last Sunday morning, are being continued each evening this week. As was told in The Republican on Monday the Sunday services were grand and the effort at money-raising was a great success. The entire indebtedness was easily provided for. On Monday night Rev. H. C. McDermott, D. D., preached and on Tuesday night Rev. Henry Tuckley, D. D., preached. On Wednesday night Rev. C. H. Newing, Ph. D., preached and last night Rev. L. B. Crane, D. D., preached. Tonight R. R. Thompson will preach. These services have all been well attended and much interest has been manifested. The Methodist people of Dalton are very happy over their success in church building. A year ago last Christmas they lost their church and all its contents by fire. The outlook was dark indeed, but today they have a much better church, thoroughly furnished and equipped and paid for. With their beautiful parsonage and magnificent church they have a property of which they may be proud.

Next Sunday will be held the Children's day services in the church. In the evening at 7:45 the pastor will preach on "Samson and His Sad Fall."

Next Sunday night at 6:30 Rev. Dr. Van Cleft will give an address at the Waverly M. E. church before the Epworth league.

Dr. DeGraw, of Scranton, addresses the members of the Dalton Woman's Christian Temperance union in the M. E. church this afternoon.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church will serve dinner in the church on July 4.

John Swartz has posters out announcing a grand time in Dalton on the Fourth of July. Just what the celebration shall consist of on that occasion is not fully told, but we are assured of a lively time during the day and fireworks in the evening.

We are having a great amount of rain these days. The ground is too wet for the farmers to cultivate their corn or potatoes, but we are promised a fine crop of hay.

Children's day exercises at both the Baptist and Methodist churches Sunday morning.

Miss Rose Johnson, of Glenburn, who has been an invalid for the past two or three years, died Wednesday morning. The funeral services are to be held in the Baptist church here this afternoon.

Mrs. T. J. Foster and Mrs. James P. Dickson entertained a number of their friends at lunch last Wednesday.

Dr. Hannah J. Price has returned to her home here after an absence of a month in New York and New Jersey.

Miss Nina Down, of Hawley, was the guest of her brother, Dr. H. C. Down, last week.

Miss Mary Gardner has been spending the past two weeks in New York city.

Mr. H. U. Dean has returned from a business trip to New York.

Dr. J. C. Price and wife are entertaining the doctor's sister, Rev. Mrs. Hubble, and children, of New Jersey.

ABERDEEN.

June 23.—Mr. and Mrs. R. McLain and children, of Jubilee, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt Bidwell.

Mr. Wyman Fields and Master Earl Fields, of Salem, spent Monday with their cousin, Westley Fields.

Miss Kate Burkhart spent a day last week with her aunt, Mrs. E. Vogelbocker, at Elmhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gonzales entertained on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Ira Ives, of Scranton.

Miss Beatrice Pirie is visiting in East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Chris Leader has gone to Lehigh to spend the summer with her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Leader.

Mr. George Hokrien, of Berwick, called on his mother, Mrs. Rosa Hokrien, Sunday.

Mr. Charles Hess, of Scranton, called on Mr. J. C Burkhart Saturday.

Mr. J. A. Yeager was doing jury duty last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Edwards and daughter Iva, of Aberdeen, and Mr. and Mrs. James Zacharias and baby, of Elmhurst spent Saturday in Carbondale visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McLain.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Burkhart and children and Mrs. Rosa Hokrien and son Walter called on Miss Edna Malone at Moscow Tuesday evening.

Mr. Thomas Hoar, of Scranton, spent a few days last week with Mr. C. W. Edwards.

Mr. Allen Ruch and daughter, Miss Tessie Ruch, of Scranton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Burkhart.

SUMMER GIRLS USE

Cuticura SOAP

Because it combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for irritations of the skin, heat rashes, tan, sunburn, bites and stings of insects, lameness and soreness incidental to summer sports, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless.

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JUST ASK FOR ARBUCKLES' ARIOSA COFFEE

The genuine comes in a sealed package bearing the signature of Arbuckle Bros., and contains one pound full weight. Any reliable grocer can easily obtain it but if yours is misguided enough to offer an imitation or tries to substitute his own loose grocery store coffee, send to us direct.

Neither circumstances nor combinations shall prevent your having Arbuckles' Ariosa coffee if you want it. For your convenience, if you cannot obtain it from a nearby store, we will send ten full pounds from our nearest depot, packed in a strong wood box, transportation paid to your freight station. Price will be $1.80. There will be nothing more to pay. You can send express or postal money order. Price fluctuates and is not guaranteed for any period.

The coffee will come in the original wrappers bearing the signature of Arbuckle Bros., which entitles you to presents. Ten pounds mean ten signatures to start with! You don't have to sell anything to get the presents—there is no work for you to do; the presents are simply given free for signatures. If your friends save signatures for you that will help. You get a choice of nearly 100 useful articles—all of them illustrated in colors in a book we will send you free if you write for it.

The presents are all right. We distributed 4,000,000 presents in twelve months. But it is the quality of Ariosa—the fact that it is the greatest coffee value in the world for the money, that makes its sales for 37 years greater than the sales of all other packaged coffees in the United States combined. It is a blend of Brazilian coffee of delicious flavor and aroma, that increases the power and ambition to work. We drink it ourselves with the best coffee in the world to choose from.

Don't buy loose coffee. You may be sure that it collects the dust of the store and freely absorbs impurities. You never know where it comes from, where it has been or how much it has been handled. There is nothing to identify it except the price—no way to know positively that you are actually receiving what you pay for—the grocer doesn't know for he has to trust somebody who trusts somebody else. Insist upon Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee and if your grocer refuses to sell it to you write to us.

By the original mother's process of coating the bean patented by this firm, the delightful flavor and aroma characteristic of our skilled coffee blending and roasting is preserved to you intact wherever you may be—and it is not to be compared with crude and primitive methods on a small scale. It is best to grind at home as used, warming slightly to develop flavor and make it grind easily.

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IF YOUR GROCER REFUSES TO SELL ARBUCKLES ARIOSA COFFEE WE WILL SEND YOU 10 LBS DIRECT

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

BRAIN AND MIND IN ANIMALS.

Impulse Versus Reason—Brain Secretions. Intelligence Illustrated.

Ernest Thompson Seton and the throng of writers who are pursuing the literary trail he opened up furnish one of the most interesting phases of modern literature.

They are bridging the gulf that has existed between man and his little cousins in feathers and fur, scale and armor, and creating in thousands of readers something of the sympathetic feeling of kinship that ought to exist among creatures so closely allied.

There are two ways in which the animal world is regarded; as creatures wholly swayed by impulse, blind instinct; or as controlled partly by instinct, and partly by thought and reason just as mankind is.

RESULTS OF BIOLOGY.

The concrete results of the patient research of the biology of today are that as regards the inward structure of nerve tissue and brain, there is substantially no difference between man and animals. Both have complex nervous systems; both have brains composed, roughly speaking, of yellow and of grey matter. Animals "use their grey matter" the same as man; the grey matter, popularly the synonym of intelligence, has been observed in the brains of creatures as far down the scale as ants.

Let us quote Professor Edgar L. Larkin: "The leading psychologists now assert that the only difference between the minds of the lower animals and man is merely one of degree only. That is, the minds of men are of the same kind as those of all other animals, only many times stronger. Careful and long continued experiments have demonstrated that even low types of animals have reason that differs only from that of man in degree.

BRAINS SECRETE THOUGHTS.

"Mind," continues Professor Larkin, "is now known to be a product of brain activity—that is, mind is a result. Mice, birds, insects, have been shown to be possessed of reason. Animals learn by experience and store this experience in memory for long periods of time. Love, affection, veneration, love of the beautiful, gratitude, conscience, consideration, contrition, sorrow, trouble, care, mercy, pity, and many other attributes for long deemed to be human only are now known to be possessed by animals in many cases to a high degree.

"The most rigid scrutiny made by careful and conservative scientific psychologists during the last twenty years has been totally unable to detect any trace in body or brain or find any analogy in nature concerning the existence of what is popularly called 'the soul.' Blood cells build flesh, stomach cells digest and brain cells evolve mind. It is known that mind is caused by the action of brain and nerve cells. When this activity ends all trace of mind comes to an end."

FACT SIMPLER THAN FALSEHOOD

Thus science, through painstaking investigation, is arriving at conclusions in exact agreement with the revelation of Jehovah that a "soul" is nothing more nor less than a living creature; that the expression "soul" even when used in the abstract, means merely the life, being or existence possessed by living creatures. Truth is always simpler than error. How simple and comprehensible this matter of the "soul" becomes when viewed in the light of the Bible, and confirmed by exact science!

It is very interesting to observe some of the innumerable instances on record of the rational intelligence of the lower animals. A good sized library might be collected of books devoted to the subject. Some of the most reliable works are Darwin's "Expression of the Emotions," Lubbock's "Senses, Instincts and Intelligence of Animals"; Romanes' "Animal Intelligence," and "The Dawn of Reason" by James Weir, Jr., M. D., of Owensboro, Ky.

"Mind is a resultant of nerve," is the opening sentence of Dr. Weir's little book, which is a treasury of thoroughly authenticated observations of animal intelligence, a few of which we will describe.

SYMPATHY OF SNAILS.

Darwin observed two snails, one sick, the other healthy. Their surroundings being unsanitary, the healthy one searched for and discovered a better garden and immediately returned and assisted his sick friend, manifesting throughout the journey "the utmost tenderness and solicitude." Amid the better surroundings the sick one soon regained its health.

Even insects remember their enemies and try to injure them. Dr. Weir tells of one of his dogs which disturbed a bumblebees' nest in his yard and was immediately pounced on and stung by the bees. "During the entire summer this dog could never come near the nest without being stung; his two companions trotted to and fro without being noticed in the slightest degree by the bees." This showed unmistakable memory, dislike and revenge on the part of the little insects.

GRATITUDE OF SPARROW.

A lady wrote to Dr. Weir, "Last week my brother killed a snake which was just in the act of robbing a song sparrow's nest. Ever since then the male sparrow has shown gratitude to George in a truly wonderful way. When he goes into the garden the sparrow will fly to him, sometimes alighting on his head, at other times on his shoulder, all the while pouring out a tumultuous song of praise and gratitude." Anecdotes by the hundred might be related of the exhibitions by animals of gratitude, a thing only too seldom shown by that highest of the animals—man.

A most extraordinary account of reason exhibited by bees is told. On account of the summer heat in a bee house the wax fastening of a comb melted and the comb sagged, ready to fall. Tremendous excitement ensued among the bees over a threatened calamity without precedent in their experience and continued some minutes, when suddenly it ceased and as if the best thing to do had been figured out the bees shored up the comb by building a column of wax between it and a neighboring comb. "When this had been done they reaffixed the top of the comb to the ceiling of the hive by a broad, thick bar of wax; the pillar used in propping up the comb was afterwards removed and the wax used elsewhere." How plainly was this the work of reason, of mind, as opposed to instinct, blind impulse!

GRAY MATTER OF AUNT'S BRAIN.

The exceptional intelligence of ants has been thoroughly established by scores of observers. After describing several instances of the exhibition of mind by these tiny beings, Dr. Weir concludes: "When we take into consideration that an ant's brain has gray matter analogous to the gray matter found in the human brain, we should not feel surprised when we find striking evidences of ratiocination (the process of reasoning) in these little creatures."

There is no doubt that a sympathetic understanding of animals and their ways has been almost totally prevented in the past by the preconceived opinion that animals are different from man and do everything by blind impulse—instinct—rather than reason. Dr. Weir makes some emphatic and logical remarks on this point. "Instinct is the bugbear of psychology and does more to retard investigation than any other factor. As long as people wield the instinct club, just so long will they be unable to grasp the idea of intelligent ratiocination in the lower animals. A company of men rebuilding a wall which has been overthrown by a tempest are said to be governed and directed by reason, while a company of ants doing precisely the same thing and with just as much intelligence are said to be directed by instinct."

ANIMALS USE TOOLS.

The believers in blind instinct as the governing force of animals lower than man finally retreat into one last citadel and shout triumphantly that "man is the only tool user."

"This is a gross mistake," states Dr. Weir—"elephants, when walking along the road, will break branches from the trees and use them as fly brushes; these creatures also manufacture surgical instruments and use them in getting rid of certain parasites; monkeys use rocks and hammers to crack nuts too hard for their teeth; they also make use of missiles to hurl at their foes; the gorilla and chimpanzee use cudgels or clubs as weapons of offense or defense."

The testimony of careful scientific men, who do not take things for granted, but ascertain for themselves by painstaking investigation, is coming to an agreement that there are no differences between man and the lower animals, except such as arise from a more complex structure, a more highly developed brain with which to "secrete thoughts." This conclusion is in strict agreement with the revelation of Jehovah.

In the word of God all members of the animal kingdom, including man, are impartially denominated "souls" (nephesh, living creature); they all possess souls (nephesh, animate, existence, being); they all have even the same "spirit" (ruach, breath, life), the same kind of vital energy which at death returns to God who gave it out of his abundant store of power.

MAN'S ARROGANT CONCEIT.

The fancied immeasurable superiority over the animals which man in his pride and arrogance has assumed to possess, is not real; it exists only in his imagination. In the days of the fast approaching kingdom it will be manifested to man what his true sphere is in the economy of the universe; that he belongs to the earth, the king of the animal creation which God has placed here; that the change to the spirit world is an "exceeding great and precious promise," made to a few only, and for the special purpose of qualifying them to help the rest afterward.

Here is the word of God plain and distinct on the equality in kind of men and the other animals: "I said in mine heart concerning the estate (nature) of the sons of men that God might manifest them (to themselves) and that they might see that they themselves are beasts (animals, not part spirit and part animal). For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even one (the same) thing befalleth them, as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath (ruach, one kind of life, vital energy); so that a man hath no pre-eminence above a beast. All go unto one place (death); all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again." (Ecclesiastes 3; 18-20).

DESIRE TO BE SATISFIED.

But God, who "satisfieth the desire of every living thing" (Psalms 145: 16), created man with the appreciation of and desire for endless life, in God's own mental and moral likeness; and the word of God is explicit that after the days of Christ's kingdom have begun, the dead, extinct people, shall live again; those who have demonstrated their loyalty to Jehovah prior to their death shall receive their reward of eternal life; those not having shown their loyalty shall have the opportunity to do so during the first 1,000 years of Christ's reign; and all that demonstrate willful disloyalty to the loving but just rule of Jehovah shall be cut off in eternal death, as enemies to righteousness.

So far as can be judged from the brains of the lower animals, as shown by the science of phrenology, eternal life does not enter their thoughts or desires. Nothing is said about it for them in the word of God, and we have no right in such matters to claim to know more than is revealed.

BROADER SYMPATHIES.

Few things will so broaden our sympathies as a sympathetic study of the ways of the lower animals. The more we know about them the more we admire their patience and often their ingenuity, and the more we appreciate their kinship.

As we walk the streets or through the woods it is painful to observe the dread the animals have of us, when there ought to be the feeling of perfect confidence on their part toward us. It makes us long for the days of the kingdom when "they shall not hurt nor destroy" (Isaiah 11: 9) and when the good promise of hope shall be fulfilled for all the creatures that "none shall make them afraid."

GEORGE H. FISHER.

Scranton, Pa.

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HAY FEVER

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

INDEPENDENCE DAY THOUGHTS.

Liberty of Thought and Opinion—Moral Courage Sacrificed. Intellectual Independence Day.

On no article of the constitution of the United States does true liberty depend than on Article I of the amendments:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

Without this guarantee this afterthought, the American revolution would have been a fruitless effort, the annual celebration of the Fourth of July would simply be a mockery.

It will do us good to run over some of the thoughts of a greater writer, John Stuart Mill, the English economist, in his famous essay "On Liberty," in order to fix clearly in our minds the fundamental importance of liberty of thought and its expression, its absolute indispensability to people that want to obtain the best there is of life in any sphere or age or to retain the certainty of the enjoyment of any legitimate good whatever.

ROBBING THE HUMAN RACE.

The peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion, says Mr. Mill, that it is robbing the human race; posterity as well as the existing generation; those who dissent from the opinion still more than those who hold it. If the opinion is right they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth; if wrong, they lose what is almost as great a benefit the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth, produced by its collision with error. We can never be sure that the opinion we are endeavoring to stifle is a false opinion; and if we were sure stifling it would be an evil still.

If an opinion be compelled to be silent that very opinion for anything we can certainly know be true; to deny this is to assume our own infallibility.

MOST PRECIOUS GIFT.

To make known to the world something which deeply concerns it, and of which it was previously ignorant; to prove to it that it had been mistaken on some vital point of temporal or spiritual interest, is as important a service as a human being can render to his fellow creatures and in certain cases, as in those of the early Christians and of the reformers, it is the most precious gift which could be bestowed on mankind.

At the present time in America there are no legal penalties imposed upon the free expression of opinion. Nevertheless, even in this supposedly free country, he who expresses freely opinions, however true, which are not those of the large majority, is obliged to suffer penalties all but as effective as those of the law.

Unhappily, says Mr. Mill, there is no security in the state of the public mind, that the suspension of the worse forms of legal persecution, which has lasted only about the space of one generation, will continue. The quiet surface of routine is as often ruffled by attempts to resuscitate past evils as to introduce new benefits. Where there is the strong permanent leaven of intolerance in the feelings of a people, which at all times abides in the middle classes, it needs but little to provoke them into actively persecuting any whom they have never ceased to think proper objects of persecution—for example, a small minority of dissenters from generally received ideas. For it is this—it is the opinions men entertain and the feelings they cherish respecting those who disown any of the beliefs they deem important, which makes this country not a place of mental freedom. It is the social stigma which is really effective, and so effective is it that the profession of opinions which are under the ban of society is much less common here than in some other countries.

SOCIAL INTOLERANCE.

Merely social intolerance kills no one, roots out no opinion, but induces most men to disguise them or to abstain from any active effort for their diffusion. With us so-called heretical opinions, even though true, never blaze out far and wide, but continue to smoulder in the narrow circles of thinking and studious persons among whom they originate without ever lighting up the general affairs of mankind. And thus is kept up a state of things very satisfactory to many intolerant minds, because without the unpleasant process of fining or imprisoning anybody it maintains all prevailing opinions outwardly undisturbed, while it does not absolutely interdict the exercise of reason by dissentients afflicted with "the malady of thought."

But the price paid for this sort of intellectual pacification is the sacrifice of the entire moral courage of the human mind. A state of things in which a large portion of the most active and inquiring intellects find it advisable to keep the general principles and grounds of their convictions within their own breasts cannot send forth the open, fearless characters and logical, consistent intellects who once adorned the thinking world. The sort of men who can be looked for under it are either mere conformers to commonplace or time servers for truth, whose arguments on all great subjects are meant for their hearers and are not those which have convinced themselves. The vast majority narrow their thoughts and interest to things which can be spoken of without venturing within the region of principles, that is, to small practical matters that would come right of themselves anyway, if but the minds of mankind were strengthened and enlarged, and which will never be made effectually right until then; while that which would strengthen and enlarge men's minds, free and daring discussion of the highest subjects, is abandoned.

FAIR AND THOROUGH DISCUSSION.

Those in whose eyes this reticence on the part of "heretics" is no evil should consider in the first place that a consequence of it there is never any fair and thorough discussion of "heretical" opinions; and that such of them as could not stand such a discussion, though they may be prevented from spreading rapidly, do not disappear. But it is not the minds of "heretics" that are deteriorated most by the ban placed on all inquiry which does not end in orthodox (popular) conclusions. The greatest harm done is to those that are not "heretics" and whose whole mental development is cramped and their reason cowed by the fear of "heresy." Who can compute what the world, especially the "Christian" world, loses in the multitude of promising intellects combined with timid characters who dare not follow out any bold, vigorous, independent train of thought lest it should land them in something which would bring them under the ban of theological or scientific orthodoxy?"

FREEDOM OF THINKING.

Freedom of thinking is indispensable to enable average human beings to attain the mental and moral stature they are capable of. In an atmosphere of mental slavery there never has been nor ever will be an intellectually active people. Where any people has made a temporary approach to such a character it has been because the dread of "heterodox" (unpopular) discussion was for the time suspended. Where there is a tacit convention that principles are not to be discussed, where the discussion of the greatest question which can occupy humanity is considered to be closed, we cannot hope to find that generally high scale of mental activity which has made some periods of history so remarkable. Never when controversy avoided the subjects which are large and important enough to kindle enthusiasm was the mind of a people stirred up from its foundation and the impulse given which raised even persons of the most ordinary intellect to something of the dignity of thinking beings. The Reformation was such a period. Appearances have for some time indicated that this impulse is well nigh spent; and we can expect no fresh start until we again assert our mental freedom.

DEAD DOGMAS.

Free discussion is essential to the very life of an idea. However true it may be, if it is not fully, frequently and fearlessly discussed it will be held as a dead dogma, not a living truth.

Many influential persons, if they can once get their creed taught from authority, naturally think that no good and some harm comes of its being allowed to be questioned. They make it nearly impossible for the received opinion to be rejected wisely and considerately; for to shut out discussion entirely is seldom possible, and when it once gets in beliefs not grounded on conviction are apt to give way before the slightest semblance of an argument.

Assuming that the true opinion abides in the mind, but abides as a prejudice, a belief independent of and proof against reason, this is not the way in which truth ought to be held by a rational being. This is not knowing the truth. Truth thus held is but one superstition the more, accidentally clinging to the words which enunciate a truth.

GROUNDS OF OPINION.

If the cultivation of the understanding consists in one thing more than in another it is surely in knowing the grounds of one's own opinions. We should understand the opposing idea, or theory; and it has to be shown why that other theory cannot be the true one; and until this is shown, and until we know how it is shown, we do not understand the grounds of our opinion.

He who knows only his own side of the case knows little of that. His reasons may be good and no one may have been able to refute them to him. But if he is equally unable to refute the reasons on the opposite side; if he does not so much as know what they are, he has no real ground for preferring either opinion. He must be able to hear them from persons who actually believe them; who defend them in earnest and do their very utmost for them. He must know them in their most plausible and persuasive form; he must feel the whole force of the difficulty which the true view of the subject has to encounter and dispose of; else he will never really possess himself of the portion of truth which meets and removes that difficulty. Ninety-nine in a hundred of even what are called educated men are in this condition.

If there are any persons who contest a received opinion or who will do so if law or opinion will let them, let us thank them for it, open our minds to listen to them and rejoice that there is some one to do for us what we otherwise ought if we have any regard for either the certainty or the vitality of our convictions, to do with much greater labor for ourselves.

INVESTIGATE BELIEFS.

Contrary to common opinion the spirit of the Bible and the history of early Christianity accords perfectly with Mr. Mill's forcibly expressed views regarding free and open discussion. The Jewish synagogues were open for some time to Paul to propound his ideas. The "faithful Bereans" were especially commended for their conscientious investigation—they "searched the Scriptures daily whether those things were so" (Acts 17: 10). The Thessalonian Christians were urged to "prove all things; hold fast that which is good" (Thessalonians 5: 21).

The "Declaration of Independence" of about a century ago freed us from the political domination of a foreign government; but if we want to be really free, mentally and morally, as well as physically, from worse than political slavery, it will be well for us to register a vow that we will make Independence Day, 1906, as the day on which we enter into the freedom enjoined in the word of God and so logically set forth by John Stuart Mill.

GEORGE H. FISHER,
Scranton, Pa.

PIMPLES BLACKHEADS

Prevented by

Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. No other Skin Soap so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. [illegible]

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

The long planned renovation of the Scranton Athletic club's quarters and hall on Alder street, and the contract for the work to be done by the Penn Steam Engineering and Supply company was drawn and signed yesterday by Mr. Rennie for the firm and by Alderman John Lentes as chairman of the building committee.

The new plans as prepared by Architect Morris, calls for a three story building in front, sixty feet wide, an entire remodelling of the present hotel, besides an addition to the present hall 20x100 which can be closed off as a separate meeting place when necessary. The changes also provide for all modern improvements, including the installation of steam heat, gas and electricity, kitchen, closets, baths, retiring rooms and cloak rooms. When complete the hall will be thoroughly up-to-date and the contract specifies the work to be finished by October 1, the price being $10,400.

These much desired improvements have been contemplated for a long time and the original plans had to be abandoned as the bids submitted were beyond the means of the society. The committee was not discouraged, however, and the outcome of their deliberations through a period covering many anxious weeks, are at last crowned with success. It has been a labor of [illegible] on their time and thought, and now that the deal is closed the following gentlemen, comprising the committee, are entitled to the warmest praise, not only of the society but of the community. The committee is composed as follows: Chairman, Alderman John Lentes, Hon. Fred C. Ehrhardt, Albert Heier, August Schneider, Charles Rose, Fred Weinig, Peter Neuls.

SELECTED OFFICERS.

The regular election of officers for Patriotic council No. 822, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, was held in Germania hall last Thursday night when the following members were chosen to fill the various offices: Councillor, Wendell E. Phillips; vice councillor, Elmer Thomas; recording secretary, Peter Neuls; assistant recording secretary, F. S. Smith; financial secretary, A. H. Miller; treasurer, George Hoffman; inside sentinel, George Chase; outside sentinel, William Freuhac; trustee, Joseph Schantz; state representative, Peter Neuls; alternate, A. H. Miller.

The society is steadily increasing its membership and is in a good financial condition.

NUBS OF NEWS.

Edward J. Burke, the genial boniface, is home from a successful fishing trip spent in the vicinity of Brooklyn, Susquehanna county. His luck was such that he delighted the hearts of many friends yesterday by a mess of pike and bass for breakfast.

Martin Flannery of 831 Fig street, is poorer today by a hundred dollars, which he was compelled to leave with Alderman Lentes after being proved guilty of selling liquor without the necessary permit.

Miss Elizabeth Henry of New York city, is the guest of Mrs. Steinwachs, on Pittston avenue.

John Murphy, a former correspondent on this side for the Scranton papers, now a student in the Paulist Fathers' college, Washington, D. C., is spending a few days with his relatives on Birch street.

Mailcarrier Joseph Schiel is slowly recovering from a serious illness, and his many friends rejoice thereat.

Lawrence Reed, a driver for Regan, the undertaker, was thrown from his seat when the hailstone storm frightened his team Friday, and he is now on the sick list with three broken ribs.

LACKAWANNA BOARD.

Extras East—1:45 a. m., Ed. McAllister; 3:30 a. m., Bailey; 5:30 a. m., J. E. Masters; 10 a. m., Devine; 2 p. m., Labar; 3:45 p. m., Latimer; 5 p. m., Ketchum; 5:30 p. m., Marring.

Summits—9 a. m., Frounfelker, west.

Pushers—2:30 a. m., C. Barth, west; 7 a. m., Gaffney, west; 8 a. m., Moran, east; 11:45 a. m., M. Murphy, east; 11:45 a. m., T. Murphy, east; 2:30 p. m., Lamping, west; 7 p. m., Ludlow, east; 9:15 p. m., W. H. Barth, east.

Pullers—1 a. m., Magovero; 4:30 p.m., Stanton.

Extras West—4:30 a. m., H. Gilligan.

Notice—M. McHale will report for Singer.

◆

A meteorologist has undertaken the laborious task of measuring the dimensions of raindrops. He finds that the largest are about one-sixth of an inch and the smallest one seven-hundredths of an inch in diameter. They are larger in summer than in winter and larger in hot than in cold climates. The size of the drop when it reaches the earth depends on the height from which it has fallen.

THE CUB REPORTER AND JUNE BRIDE

It is with a cheerful grin that the sporting editor buckles on his harness again and resumes his arduous task of writing the monotonous victories of the Scranton baseball club. But the smile of the sporting editor can compare in no wise, either in size of magnitude, with the gladful chuckle which mars the society editor's serene countenance these days of June brides.

The office wag humorously remarked that there is nothing so rare as a bride in June, but the sporting editor indignantly denied that statement, saying the prize for the rarest thing should go to a defeat for Scranton, after the jagged Utes have suddenly decamped for other fields.

The reason for the society editor's glee is apparent. Now is the time when all good men are taking unto themselves a helpmeet, and the social columns are filled with long lists and glowing accounts of nuptials. The other day a man came to the office looking for the society editor.

"I have a story here that I would like to have printed in the morning," he informed the big-chested pencil pusher of the swell bunch. "It's a wedding of my daughter, and I'll pay the charges."

"We don't charge anything for printing society events," the editor told him, whereupon the visitor winked and looked wise, saying thusly: "You don't understand." The representative of the swell bunch forthwith asked for further information, which was furnished as follows:

"I wrote this story myself," the visitor explained, "and I put a line or two in it like this: 'Mr. Soanso gave away the bride and assisted his distinguished wife in receiving the guests.' That's just the way I want it printed, because I want my friends to know, by George, that I am still a member of the family."

The grin on the editor's face spread like the Susquehanna river in wet weather, and not until the visitor had left the sanctum did we indulge in a hearty laugh. Then the society editor, blithe and gay, rattled off some contemptible poetry, which although the effect was rather dubious for a time, could not fully send us off to the final resting place. We survived it all, and reproduce the last spasm:

There's a sweetly solemn pastor,
There's a whisper now and then,
There's a ring upon a finger,
There's a joyous Amen.

There's a rush of raw reporters,
With a diction that's sublime,
And the lovely wedding write-ups
Are working overtime.

None of the staff dared accuse the other of writing what the editor had spoken, and the odium attendant upon a crime such as was then committed fell upon his highly honored head. But he was happy, nevertheless.

Just then the exchange editor, far from the crowd of city men, let loose a roarful laugh that sent the air vibrating in such quick spasms that the siesmograph in San Francisco reported another earthquake, whereas, in [illegible] the exchange editor. The entire staff crowded into the swell room and found the cause of the laugh. He held a newspaper from that ancient watering place, Salisbury, Mo.

He pointed to an article and we read how a certain citizen of that bailiwick was the manufacturere of poisoned wheat for rats, and that his product was advertised in the papers.

Now it further appears that this selfsame citizen was awakened one night recently from his sleep by a mouse biting him on the ear. The local paper wherein the ad was printed, came out with the story, and for its final paragraph this brilliant piece of reasoning will certainly commend itself:

"That it pays to advertise can be seen from the facts in this case. It is very evident that the rodent read the poisoned wheat advertisement, which was printed in the Salisbury Daily Sheet, and decided to get revenge on the deceased. Accordingly, it stay awake all night and when the opportunity came it bit the manufacturer's ear. Moral: Read the Daily Sheet."

That certainly was the best example of a conceited newspaper that ever came down the pike. There is, however, other newspapers, who are just as conceited, but who are not so distant as Salisbury, Mo. Why, you might come right home and observe, if you please.

From the same Daily Sheet came the startling information that Charles W. Pigg has called a halt to his porkful name, and has petitioned the courts to change his name to Randall. Charles cannot be blamed for taking this step for it must have grated harshly upon his ear when visiting with his family to hear the hostess tell her husband to call the Piggs to dinner. And, besides, the odium cast upon anything Pigg-like by the recent investigations in Packington is enough to drive any man to drink, especially if he bears the name akin to the pork family.

HAD NO TACT AT ALL.

Miss Clara Clemens, Mark Twain's daughter, was talking at Atlantic City about entertaining.

"Tact," she said, "is essential to good entertaining. I once dined at a house where the hostess had no tact. Opposite me sat a modest, quiet man. This man suddenly turned red as a lobster and fell into a horrible fit of confusion on hearing his hostess say to her husband:

"'How inattentive you are, Joe. You must look after Mr. Blank better. He's helping himself to everything.'"—New York Tribune.

First English Insurance.

In 1667, immediately after the great fire in London, offices were opened in that city for insuring householders against loss in case of the destruction of their property by fire. The idea was given to the English by Italian factors, who were familiar with insurance in their own country.

Ink Stained Fingers.

A simple way of removing ink stains from the fingers is to rub vaseline well into the skin at the stained parts and then rub off with a piece of soft paper before applying soap. In this way the hands may be washed perfectly clean.

Night Watchmen.

The first night watchmen were licensed by the New York common council in 1697.

LUNA PARK HAS WON POPULARITY

Independence Day Will Be the Biggest One of the Year at the Pleasure Resort—The Attractions.

Five weeks have passed and Luna park has won popularity throughout this entire section of the country. A spectacular amusement resort of metropolitan proportions, it has developed and strengthened until now it is the playground for this end of the state.

There is nothing too big or too expensive for Luna park. Sufficient proof of this was given last week in the presence of Lincoln Beachey and his airship. This, the highest salaried act ever brought to this city, created a big sensation here. During his week's engagement in Scranton Beachey established two new records in airship navigation. He won the world's record for speed, for distance and successful flights, having made seven flights in seven days without a single mishap. It was only due to the enterprise of Frederick Ingersoll, director of Luna park, that Scranton enjoyed the remarkable spectacle of an airship cruising above the housetops.

A ladies' band, a distinct novelty in this section of the country, opens the sixth week of Luna park today. The organization is known as the Navassars band. It consists of forty women, each and every one of whom is an accomplished musician. The band works in perfect harmony and is said to be one of the finest concert bands on the road today. The Navassars will be heard at Luna park for one week only, opening today in two sacred Sunday concerts. The first concert will be given this afternoon at 2 p. m., and the concert this evening will begin at 7:30 p. m. The gates will be open after 1 p. m. The Navassars will give two concerts daily throughout the week.

Hardy, the high wire king, who was seen at Luna park all last week, will be the free attraction this week. He made such a hit last week that it was decided to hold him over for the second week. To do this it was necessary to cancel his contract for his appearance this week at Pittsburg Luna park. Hardy is the undisputed possessor of the title "King of the high wire." He is a great favorite everywhere and his popularity in this city but reflects the sentiment throughout the country.

Independence day at Luna park, Wednesday, will be the biggest day of the year. Very elaborate preparations are being made and arrangements have been made for the handling of 50,000 people. Last Memorial day Luna park provided entertainment for 25,000 people and on the Fourth it is expected that the number of visitors will double those of Memorial day. The park will be open early in the morning with every amusement running. There are a number of good things in store for Fourth of July at Luna park and further announcement will be made in the daily papers.

Attention is directed to the change in the hours for the band concerts today. Heretofore the sacred concerts began at 2:30 and 8 p. m., but on Sunday hereafter, beginning today, with the Navassars band, they will strike up at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE PICTURE ALLURED.

"Would you [illegible] with me to some hidden part of the world," asks the enamoured youth, "where the false conventions of modern society are things unknown, where the hampering requirements of our present civilization are unheard of, where the people live near to nature's heart, dreaming naught of our silly changes of fashion knowing naught of the allurements of hats and dresses and—"

"O Harold!" exclaims the sweet young thing. "Is there such a place? Oh, how wonderful it would be to go there!"

"Do you mean that you would go?" he cried, his voice thrilling with a wondrous upsurging of soul.

"Would I? It would be heavenly! Think of being able to introduce all the latest things in bridge and shirtwaists and bonnets among those women, and make them realize what frightful back numbers they are!"—Life.

Her Need.

"I do so dislike arithmetic," said Mrs. Burnes-Cache. "I think I shall have to get one of those adding machines to help me keep track of my bank account."

"No," replied her husband gloomily, "what you want is a subtracting machine."—Washington Star.

Pacific Moments.

Frederick III. of Germany was styled "the pacific" on account of his dislike to resort to war as a means of settling international differences. Olaus III. of Norway bore the same title for a similar reason.

Handball.

Handball is among the oldest of our games. According to Homer, it originated about the time of the fall of Troy, and though it has passed through many changes, its principles are much the same as when it was played by the ancients.

An Emergency Soldier.

In case of a sudden leak and when it is quite evident that the plumber will not be as impatient to get to you as you are to have him mix some yellow soap and whiting with enough water to make a thick paste and stop the leak yourself. It will do temporarily as well as solder.

Amenities.

"What is that detective's greatest achievement?" asked one member of the police force.

"Getting people to think he's a detective," answered the other.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Nigara.

It is estimated that the cataract of Niagara is 31,000 years old. The height of the falls was at one period 420 feet. It is now 160 feet.

A Clever Crow.

William Gales, of Northwest Abbot, Me., has a tame crow that will cackle in exact imitation of a hen and also bark like a hound.

The Double Eagle.

The twenty dollar gold piece was authorized by act of congress March 3, 1849, and its coinage was begun in 1850.

Bad for the Good.

All the good Roman emperors had very bad wives.

Don't Overlook This Opportunity.

During the development stages of the mines of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company that company's stock sold at $5.00 per share on a par value of $10.00 per share. It is now selling at $25.00 per share and paid in dividends during the year 1905 the sum of $2,070,000.00.

Stock of the Calumet and Arizona less than three years ago, with a par value of $10.00 per share was offered much below par. This was during the development stages of its mines. It is now selling in the markets at $111.00 per share and paid dividends in 1905 that aggregated $1,700,000.00.

Early in the 70's, during the development of its mines Calumet & Heckla stock went begging at $1.00 per share on a par value of $25.00. Since then the company has paid over $92,000,000.00 in dividends, with copper ore averaging less than 3 per cent. in pure metal, and Calumet & Heckla stock is now selling in the markets at $685.00 per share. This company paid in dividends during the year 1905 the sum of $5,000,000.00.

The above references are not isolated cases of exceptional profits in copper mining. Other companies have done equally as well and some even better. The Anaconda, Copper Queen, United Verde, Boston and Montana, Tamarack, Baltic, Champion, Utah Consolidated, Osceola, Wolverine, Victoria, Arizona, North Butte, Parrot and dozens of others are rolling up wealth for their shareholders year after year.

An investment at **par value** in a few Mexican mines show the following results. During the development stages of these companies their stock was offered at much less than par.

$100. invested in	Mina de Penoles	at par, is now worth	$1,400.00
100. " "	La Fraternal	" " "	5,800.00
100. " "	Naica	" " "	4,666.65
100. " "	Soledad, Aviada	" " "	2,912.50
100. " "	Dos Estrellas	" " "	6,000.00
100. " "	San Rafael y Anexas	" " "	5,000.00
100. " "	Natividad	" " "	2,333.00
100. " "	Norias de Bajan	" " "	3,750.00
100. " "	Victoria y Anexas	" " "	1,800.00

The Richfield Mining Company with its offices and officers in Scranton is now conceded to be the next big copper success of Mexico, and it is generally acknowledged by mining men familiar with the Arizona and Sonora Copper belt that it is destined to rank favorably with the largest of the producers in this rich mineral zone.

While the Richfield Company is not selling or offering for sale any stock—the price for which the stock can now be bought in the market will realize every buyer of it **100 per cent. each year for the next five years on every dollar invested in it at this time.** Present conditions at the company's mines warrant rapid advances in this security, and to **unhesitating buyers** it will duplicate the profits realized by the holders of Greene Copper during its development stages. **Richfield Mining will continue advances beyond $10.00 per share.** Par value, $2.00 per share. The undersigned is fully aware that the above statements will be regarded with considerable credulity, but at any rate a mere suspicion that he might be indulging in facts, **which, if true, are decidedly profitable,** should in the least inspire an investigation on your part.

The Richfield Company has just mailed to its shareholders a report which was duly approved and authorized by that Company's Executive Committee. At my personal expense I have reproduced in its entirety this report, and on request will mail the same to you, that you may investigate its contents free from any obligation to me. The Scranton officers are named in this Report and you can pursue your investigation personally with them. If your investigation confirms my representations and you are in the market for any of this stock, I will then be pleased to quote you price. **Write now for this report. Address,**

CHARLES W. BOLIN,
(Care Hotel Schadt) Scranton, Pa.

JUST WAIT.

If it is to be low prices for light and power it will be the old reliable

SUBURBAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

ORIGIN OF "SPANKING."

"Spanking" did not suggest chastisement originally. It was unknown to Johnson in this sense; to him a "spanking" meant a "person who takes long steps with agility." Rapid motion seems to be the root idea of the word "spank," which is not merely representative of the sound of the act, as "slap" and "smack" are. The low German "spakkern," or "spenkern," to run and spring about quickly, is close to the original meaning. Hence a "spanking pace," a "spanking breeze," and a "spanker," in the sense of an active and sturdy person.

SNAPPED UP.

Sir Hubert de Hotstuff looked disdainfully at the somewhat passe demoiselle at his side.

"By my troth," he sapke, "I am half minded to go to the wars again, Marry—"

"O, Hubert!" broke in the maiden, "this is in sooth so sudden!"

And this, wit ye well, was long, long ago.—Cleveland Leader.

Truth Comes Home Slowly.

"I guess," said the wise old codger, "the public must be satisfied that I've been nothing but an old fossil for the past twenty years or so."

"What led you to that conclusion?"

"The fact that I'm just beginning to realize that I'm not as young as I used to be."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Valley View Park.

Open air concerts every Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, on the Laurel Line, by Alexander's Ninth Regiment band.

Money Money Money Money
Money Money Money Money

If It's Money You Want Call at Office of

THE SCRANTON LOAN CO.

We will make you a loan from $10.00 and upwards on your household furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., at the lowest possible rates for one month to one year, as you wish, on easy monthly payments. Call and talk it over with us.

Scranton Loan Co.

203 Board of Trade Bldg.
507-509 Linden Street.
Opposite Court House.

Money Money Money Money
Money Money Money Money

A Large Assortment of

THANKFUL PEOPLE

They Are Found in Every Part of Scranton.

Many citizens of Scranton have good reason to be thankful for burdens lifted from aching backs, which they bore patiently for years. Scores tell about their experience publicly. Here's a case of it:

Jacob Ruppenthal, special agent for the Prudential Insurance company, living at 822 Beech street, Scranton, Pa., says: "What I stated in the summer of 1896 about Doan's Kidney Pills was frequently published in the Scranton papers. Every word of that statement is true and since I gave it I know of many friends and acquaintances in Scranton who have profited by my advice and have used Doan's Kidney Pills with the same satisfactory results. As I stated in this previous testimonial I used to suffer from an almost constant pain in my back and at night it was so bad that I could not sleep nor could I find any comfort. In the morning I was so lame and weak that I had to have assistance to get out of bed. I tried plasters and many kidney remedies but derived little if any benefit. It was a convincing statement in one of our local papers that induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I was very much gratified with the prompt result. They did me more good than all the other remedies put together. I never had any form of backache since that time, for whenever I felt the symptoms of a return of the trouble a few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills have always been sufficient to drive it away."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Prof. G. F. THEEL, M.D. 527 North Sixth St. Philadelphia. [illegible]

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS [illegible]

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMERCE IS CROWDING U.S. OUT OF THE MARKET

General Samuel Pearson Predicts a Most Dangerous Foe in Argentine—Comments on Resources of the Republics. Digging and Talking in Panama Canal Country.

The trade figures given by the Bureau of Statistics showing the total volume of business done by North and South America should be an eye-opener to many persons in this country. The great majority of people here have no idea of the enormous trade which the South American Republics do. It is shown by the figures referred to that the United States of America only leads the balance of North and South America by some three hundred millions of dollars per annum. Argentine is making fearful strides, today she almost commands the beef trade of Europe. Her exports of wheat control to a great extent the wheat market of this country. She has nineteen million more sheep than any other country.

In Buenos Ayres, the capital of Argentine, there are the finest newspaper offices in the world, those of "La Preusa," a daily which boasts a circulation of over one million per day and which is second only to a French paper in Paris.

The offices of "La Preusa" cost $5,000,000, which are the most elaborate in existence. Yet Argentine has only a total population of 6½ millions of people. She enjoys something like fifty-five millions of dollars of exports over imports, which with the many enterprises and railroads which are under construction give her a great surplus of money. She has 24,000 miles of railroads and something like 12,000 under construction, and Buenos Ayres bids fair to become within the near future one of the busiest centres of the world's commerce.

Peru, Chile, Brazil are all making big strides in the development of their respective countries. Peru and Chile are rich in minerals and the great quantity of copper and gold that will be raised there will go far to rival the Transvaal bye and bye. Brazil is an immense country, just nearly as large as the whole of the United States, and Brazil requires an immense amount of money to even make an impression upon her great resources. Coming to Venezuela with which I am now very familiar, I found a splendid country and one which offers fine opportunities to white men. The building of the Panama Canal will open up all the coasts along the Caribbean Sea. No country will benefit more than Venezuela, for along her coasts are immense forests, also coal beds and mines of every sort. I am of the opinion that General Castro will now after establishing peace in his country, direct all his extraordinary energies to the development of his country. If he does this then no country in the world will be rushed ahead as Venezuela surely will.

The country is rich and its natural resources have positively no limit. There is every reason to believe that President Castro means to push the development of his country and should this prediction prove correct, then at an early date millions of dollars will flow into Venezuela, because the 1500 miles of coast line embrace fine lands which are fertile for the growing of coffee, cocoa, bananas, tobacco, olives, fibres and all kinds of tropical and semi-tropical fruits, and there are millions upon millions of acres of virgin forests which await only machinery to handle the woods and send them to such markets as require them. Then the huge llanos or savannahs in the interior can raise cattle which will compete favorably even with those of Texas or Argentina.

The mines of Venezuela embrace huge deposits of coal right on the coasts, also copper, gold, sulphur and even diamondiferous ground is well known to exist in the Venezuelan Guianas, to say nothing of the tremendous iron ore deposits which are known as the Monoa iron mines. These are also referred to by such early writers as Von Humboldt. Many public works are under construction in Venezuela, perhaps one of the most important is the building of a floating dock at Puerto Cabello. General Castro, by building this dock, is farsighted enough to see that all the ships carrying the commerce of the eastern and western world will go via the Panama canal and the docks at Puerto Cabello will be of great importance to the ships passing through the Carribbean Sea, and no doubt the coal beds at Coro near Puerto Cabello will be opened up and Puerto Cabello become an important coaling station.

At Coro there are large seams, but in the state of Zulea a seam of bitumenous coal no less than 150 feet has been struck. The famous copper deposits at Aragoa have been taken up by a large English corporation. When I left Caracas they had shipped 150 tons of ore for testing. Samples sent to London had given results up to 45 per cent, but the most important copper deposits are those in the state of Zulea which are exceedingly rich. Considerable French capital was about to flow into Venezuela just when the late trouble arose. But when the French bankers find out as they will that Castro was right in the stand he took against the cable company, no doubt French money will go far to develop Venezuela. Of course the British capitalists are always in the forefront in putting in money to all new countries, that is also true even as regards the United States itself. So it is quite safe, too, that while perhaps America will put in a dollar, England will put into the same field two pounds. The English appear to be after copper in South America. Cocoa is a great staple in Venezuela, for about 150 miles along the coast from Carencro to Puerto Cabello is the only section in the world that will raise the highest grade of sweet cocoa, and while Venezuela sweet cocoa sells for $36 per 110 pounds, Trinidad Creole or bitter cocoa only fetches from $10 to $13 per 110 pounds. Nothing pays better than the raising or growing of cocoa, and its uses are daily becoming more appreciated and the demand grows naturally. Nearly all the sweet cocoa of Venezuela goes to France, hence the superiority of the French chocolates. Coffee has fallen of late and to a great extent in many places it is becoming neglected. Tropical and semi-tropical fruits grow to perfection in Venezuela and when plantation companies open up there great quantities of fruit will be raised. The climate is good, one has not to contend with terrible winters and therefore the spring is perpetual.

Many persons have wondered why General Castro left Caracas and the presidency a short time ago. Well, I will try and explain. In Venezuela the president may not leave the federal district. If he wishes to do so for his health or any other reasons, he must swear in the vice president to take charge, and then he may leave the capital and the federal district, hence Castro wanted a rest and handed over to General Gomez the presidency in the meantime, according to the constitution. This may or may not be a good clause, but personally I think the president should always be at his post, and if he is not then some one else should.

The delay at Panama is the cause of much argument and discussion in South America. Some persons had at one time believed that President Roosevelt would build the canal in less time than it takes to write about it, but they have all or mostly all come to the conclusion that if there were more digging and a great deal less talking the canal may be built. Another thing that some people cannot understand is why so many commissions are required to pass on the canal. Commissions mostly composed of men who know nothing of canals and what it is all about no one seems to know. Engineers in South America seem to think that DeLessep's plans should have been carried out, believing as they do that DeLesseps was the greatest canal builder the world ever saw, and perhaps he was. Up to now, however, mosquito hunting appears to be the great sport at Panama. No doubt the president, if he goes down, will find plenty of good sport.

SAMUEL PEARSON.

THE WORLD'S FAVORITE

For Skin and Scalp

For Toilet and Bath

Cuticura SOAP

Because of its delicate, Medicinal, Emollient, Sanative, Antiseptic Properties, derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. No other Skin Soap is so effective for preserving and purifying, the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands. No other Toilet Soap so pure, so sweet, so satisfying.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston. Mailed Free, "How to Care for the Skin."

Had to Furnish His Own Coal.

Two Irishmen were crossing the ocean on the way to this country. On the way over Patrick died. Preparations were made for burial at sea, according to the Magazine of Fun, but the lead weights customarily used in such cases were lost. Chunks of coal were substituted. Everything was finally ready for the last rites, and long and earnestly did Michael look at his friend. Finally he blurted out sorrowfully:

"Well, Pat, Oi always knew ye were goin' there, but Oi'm domned if Oi thought they'd make yer bring yer own coal."

She Didn't Forget.

The little girl had been assiduously instructed in the arts and graces of courtesy, and when she told her mamma how the strange boy at the party had kissed her she did it with a demure, reserved air that would have delighted her mamma under other circumstances. "And he kissed me," she said.

"Kissed you!" the mamma exclaimed. "And you, Gladys—what did you do?"

"Mamma, I didn't forget my politeness, I said 'Thank you.'"—Judge.

And Enjoyed It.

"I heard you giggling in the library last night," said the stern parent. "I think you must have been beside yourself."

"Oh, no," said the pretty girl, blushing deeply, "I was beside Charlie."—Life.

The Substitution Evil.

"I tell you," said the young subeditor of a local paper, "that the editor isn't in, and I'm not going to tell you again. If you have anything for him you can leave it with me."

"Very well," said the caller, taking off his coat. "I came to give him a good, sound thrashing, but I'll give it to you instead."—Modern Society.

BREVITIES.

There was a slight fire in Roche's hotel last night caused by the moving picture machine. It was put out without calling upon the fire depaprtment.

The Progressive Literary society will hold a regular meeting in Guernsey hall this evening. All members are urged to attend, as important business will be transacted.

Former Judge Edwin M. Dunham, of Sayre, was admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit court yesterday, upon motion of Attorney Geo. C. Scheuer.

The Montefiore Hebrew school will enjoy an outing and picnic at Rocky Glen tomorrow afternoon. The children will be escorted and under the personal care of the different teachers.

A special meeting of the members of the Green Ridge Boys' Civic club was held in their Dickson avenue club rooms Friday evening. All members present were given tickets admitting them to Athletic park to witness any two of the league games this season. Arrangements for the annual encampment of the club were discussed. It was decided to camp this year at Lake Chapman.

PERSONAL.

Miss Pearl Ginader is home from a vacation stay in Elmira.

George W. Watson, esq., is in the East on a short business trip.

Mrs. Elwill Peck, of Mt. Pleasant, has returned home after a visit here.

Former Mayor Ben F. Cooper, of Pittston, spent yesterday in this city.

Former Judge E. M. Dunham, of Sayre, was a Scranton visitor yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. W. Searle and daughter are spending a week at Asbury Park.

Prof. and Mrs. Ronald P. Gleason are spending their vacation in Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Thomas Kelly, of Honesdale, who has been visiting here, has returned home.

Mrs. B. E. Burns and daughter Doris, of Uniondale, are the guests of relatives on Prescott avenue.

Mrs. William Krug, of Berwick, has returned home after visiting Mrs. G. S. Jones on Prescott avenue.

Mrs. J. H. Pangburn, of Adams avenue, has gone to Springfield, Mass., to attend the wedding of a niece.

Mrs. S. C. McNelly, of Washington, Pa., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Murphy, of Prescott avenue.

Mr. Samuel Kavan has returned to the city after an extended business tour through the New England states.

Rev. I. J. Lansing, pastor of the Green Ridge Presbyterian church, will leave tomorrow for his annual vacation.

Mrs. George S. Jones, of Prescott avenue, left yesterday for a visit of two weeks in Berwick and Mifflinville.

Miss Sophia Ebert, of Newark, N. J., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Carling, on Wyoming avenue.

Mr. Frank Hoffman left yesterday morning for Panama, where he has been appointed postmaster in one of the coast towns.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Emerich are home from Analomink, where they have been for two weeks. Mr. Price, of Analomink, is now the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Emerich.

Mrs. Elias G. Roos and daughters, Beatrice and Henrietta, left yesterday for the season to Bingham's homestead, a mountain resort in the neighborhood of Binghamton, N. Y.

COMPANY GIVES LAND FOR THE AVOCA Y.M.C.A.

Borough Will Express Its Thanks By Organizing a Strong Society by Membership Contest.

Through the beneficence of the New York and Pittston Coal Company, the agitation in favor of a Young Men's Christian Association building at Avoca is an assured reality. Yesterday negotiations were completed with President Watson of the company for the transfer of an ideal plot of land upon which a building three stories high will be erected.

An organization was perfected some time ago in Avoca, known as the Avoca Anthracite Young Men's Christian Association. Efforts to rent a suitable building were unavailing, however, and those interested, mainly through the efforts of Mr. T. W. Parry, the company was brought to see the necessity of such a purpose, and to further it, they donated to the cause the lot of land between the Presbyterian church and McMullen's store.

The site for the new building is admirably located, and upon it will be erected a three-story brick which will do credit to that part of Main street. There is nobody in Avoca who is not thoroughly taken up with the cause and the necessity of the movement, for it is generally recognized that the young people of that borough have nothing to influence them, aside from the church on the one hand and the saloons on the other.

The building will be arranged to accommodate the young ladies of that place, for the third floor will be given over entirely for their pleasure. On the first floor will be the gymnasium for the boys, and on the second, the reading rooms, game rooms and general association headquarters.

In an effort to gain a large membership roll on the occasion of its opening, those interested will institute a membership contest, not unlike the Red and Blue war which was waged in this city. Their contest will be known as the Army and Navy fight, and it is predicted, from the general enthusiasm the movement is now meeting with, that it will be more successful than the instigators of the project have ever dreamed.

Truth Told in Jest.

Here is an example of the "pure cussedness" of a mere machine. The Washington (Pa.) Observer observes apologetically: "Through an inadvertency there appeared in our account of a celebration tendered William Dinsmore at his wedding by several enthusiastic members of company H the statement was made that the whole family 'came out and cussed.' This was a mistake.

"The writer meant to say 'came out and "fussed,"' but the linotype changed the 'f' to 'c.' We greatly regret the occurrence."

STANDARD BREWERY.

Order Your Bottled Beer Direct From the Cold Storage. Bottled at the Brewery. Old Telephone 496

STANDARD BREWING CO.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

THE SEASON OF VACATIONS.

Summer Play Day—Rest Necessary—How to Rest.

Vacation time

How we all—except the Russell Sages—have been looking forward to this little breathing spell. How we ourselves are all being looked forward to!

For weeks the printing offices have been turning out literature without end to charm us to this particular cottage, or that—and the passenger agents now fairly bewilder us with the multiplicity of temporary homes exploited in the railway summer excursion booklets. It has been the time of times for brush, scrub and paint in thousands upon thousands of rural homes and hotels in fond anticipation of you and me—and of the dollars we have been so long saving for our mountain and shore entertainers.

QUIT "TOILING TERRIBLY."

After all, we are only children, and we must have our play; and while it is a good thing to "toil terribly," as Carlyle puts it, it is equally necessary to drop toil and for a little season stand off away where work, which looms up so mightily close at hand, will fall into the perspective and appear in proper proportion.

In the world of business it is thoroughly understood that the summer rest is an important part of the year's favors, but, from their results in pure working power, are a substantial investment.

Every person is the loser who leaves out the annual rest. Employers are money in pocket who let their employes take a summer rest. The reason is not hard to see: "Work," says Lyman Abbott, "is not simply the mechanical doing of the things which are put into one's hands; it is the expression of freshness and intelligence through skill, and these qualities can be transferred only when one has them in abundance. The jaded man can never give his work the element of interest and power. Fatigue is fatal to excellence in work. The secret of growth is the constant renewal of interest. So long as a man does what he is doing because it is a pleasure to him, he will not only do it well, but with increasing efficiency. This is a supreme law of the working world, and must be taken into account by every man who wishes to get the most and best out of himself and the most and best out of others."

TAKE VACATIONS RIGHT.

When we take our vacation let us take them right. Dr. William A. Hammond, ex-surgeon general of the United States army, says we Americans have no idea of what rest really is. "Americans," he says, "require more rest for wearied minds and bodies than do any other people in the world, yet they almost uniformly fail to meet the necessities of the system in this respect. The average American is absolutely incapable of self-amusement. He requires to be entertained. He loathes that privacy and seclusion from the eyes of his fellows which it would appear every well-ordered person ought to desire. A quiet town suited for repose of mind he speaks of as a 'graveyard.' He likes glare and excitement and turmoil and noise. He wants to be in the 'swim,' as he calls it, all the time."

JAPANESE REST HOUSE.

How opposite, and in accord with the laws of rest, is the attitude of the energetic Yankee of the East, described by Mr. Bowen, editor of the Independent.

A Japanse who refused to lodge anywhere but at a Japanese public house, said: "You Americans are such a trouble to yourselves; you must have everything; and all at once; all the time. I go to my Japanese rest house and get only what I want; and I pay for nothing more. I do not pay for the expense of huge buildings crammed with useless furniture." Evidently Wagner with his "Simple Life" would be popular in Japan

The American frame of mind is due in part to an impression that all there is to rest is change of occupation. True enough, absolute inaction is not rest, but rust, in which body and brain tissues degenerate. Our "rest" is usually likely to be a mere change of the stage setting for our round of excitement.

Dr. Sargent, director of Hemenway gymnasium, at Harvard university, describes the result of the average American vacation, when he says: "The effect on the brain and central nervous system would not be unlike the effect upon an electric battery used to supply a door bell, if you kept your finger pressed continuously on the bell button. In one case, the battery cells would become used up; in the other certain brain and nervous cells would be exhausted."

Fatigue comes from the unbalanced excessive employment of one set of nerves. People that work with their minds set on one line can find rest by working brain and muscle along a quite different line. Muscle workers, if they have not absolutely exhausted their nervous energy, will experience relief by exercising brain alone, or through light muscular work of a totally different sort from their work. Rest hunters get the maximum benefit who secure a complete change in employment of mind and muscle, and this is most likely to be found in a return to Nature with the variety of simple occupations and recreations connected with a brief term of lake, shore, country or mountain life.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, with the great majority of physicians, recognizes the curative power of change as a part of rest. "Once separate the patient," says Dr. Mitchell, "from the moral and physical surroundings which have become part of her life of sickness, and you have made a change which will in itself be beneficial, and will enormously aid in the treatment which is to follow.

RESTED AND TIRED CELLS.

I have before me a twofold picture of one of the marvelous little cells of which we are built up, depicting the same cell when rested and when fatigued. The rested, invigorated cell is full of protoplasm, [illegible] cell is filled with. The exhausted cell looks for all the world like a wrinkled, dried up raisin or prune. The one is filled with nutritive material; the other is depleted.

Dr. Sargent states it this way: "When any tissue or organ is kept in a state of activity, a process of disintegration or breaking down into waste products is taking place, which is just the reverse of nutrition, or the process of building up tissue. When a tissue or organ is doing work, it is expending energy which it has received through the process of nutrition. The chief value of rest is to curtail the local or general expenditure of energy, and to afford time for local or general nutrition to make good the waste." I suppose we might liken the cells to sponges, and rest affords each little cell an opportunity to soak up, and swell up with, the nutritive elements with which it is continually bathed by the blood.

MENTAL REPOSE ESSENTIAL.

An indispensable element in rest is peace of mind. The brain uses about a fifth of the blood of the body in its ordinary work, and when it is obliged to carry the double load of regular work and uncertainty, worry or anxious thought it not only does double work, but because worry becomes a steady occupation the cells of the brain and nervous system never get a chance to soak up their quota of nutriment.

Physicians employ every means possible to quiet their patients' minds, because of the importance of a mind at rest. They endeavor to establish faith —confidence—in themselves and their remedies, for without such confidence a cure is rendered doubly difficult. It is almost impossible for a physician to effect a cure of difficult cases until he has the patient's confidence so completely that the sufferer will implicitly follow directions.

The greatest physician of all operates on similar principles. He has the remedy provided which has the power ultimately to relieve the patient from all the ills that esh is heir to and to give him "life more abundant" on some plane of being—either the spiritual or the human according to the age in which the remedies are applied.

PRIMEVAL HEALTH LOST.

The Great Physician usually gains a man's attention by informing him that he is sick, imperfect, fallen from primeval health and perfection; he tells him he is suffering under the "wrath" of the Creator, experiencing the perfectly natural effects of disobedience to the law of his being, the law of the spirit of the Golden Rule toward God and fellow men—the wages of sin is sure death, extinction of being.

The patient, always conscious of a lack of peace with his environment and his Maker, is alarmed at the deadly diagnosis and desires to be shown the way out. He asks the Great Physician, "What wilt thou have me to do?" (Acts 9: 6).

REST PROMISED.

The answer is to establish complete confidence in the physician and his remedies and to produce the right feeling of security, of rest, "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest. Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart and ye shall find rest unto your souls" (Matthew 11: 28-29). "Cast all your cares upon him, for he careth for you" (I Peter 5: 7). "Give up the incessant, weary, futile struggle to attain nearer perfection by your own unaided effort; take my remedies and trust to them rather than to yourself; follow implicitly the directions, the words that come from me, and you will begin to know what rest is. You will enter into the rest of God, where you are at rest, at peace, and God 'worketh in you to will and to do.'"

HEBREW TYPICAL REST DAY.

The Jews never entered into God's rest—"I swore in my wrath that they should not enter into my rest" (Psalms 95: 11), because they relied on their own works and there is no rest to one who works unendingly. Even though they kept religiously the typical seventh rest day, that was not the promised rest of God.

The attending to worldly work for six days and resting on the seventh had no value in itself any more than the continual shedding of the blood of bulls and goats; these were all merely pictures, shadows of realities to come. How few there are as yet that enter into this rest of God! Yet all shall ultimately have a part to play in the great thousand year rest day which the good Creator has promised for all people. "A day is with the Lord as a thousand years" (II Peter 3: 8). The Hebrew week of six work days and a seventh rest day evidently depicted in advance God's great week of six thousand year days during which humanity should busy itself with worldliness and the seventh thousand year day on whose threshold we stand, for whose blessings the last century has made such elaborate preparations and during which all humanity will have the opportunity to rest from evil works, to let God work in and through them.

HUMANITY'S REST DAY.

The great incoming rest day of Christ will do for each and every man that follows directions precisely what the refreshing rest does for the shriveled up cell; it will be the period of recuperation, when "all who will" may be restored up, up, up, to the well rounded proportions of human perfection. This is the work which the Great and Good Physician will accomplish during the early part of the eternal kingdom of God, the first thousand years after the "Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in his wings" (Malachi 4: 2), the period when Satan and every evil influence shall be restrained (Revelation 20: 2) and there shall be an absolutely unprecedented reign of good.

It certainly is a happy and a fortunate condition to be now at peace with one's Creator, to be completely at rest, to be enabled to put every anxiety upon the strong shoulders of Christ. I did not formerly believe such complete repose and peace was obtainable in this life. It makes every day a rest day, every day a Sabbath (rest day) of God. The promise is completely fulfilled day by day, whatever the natural difficulties to be overcome. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee" (Isaiah 26: 3).

GEORGE H. FISHER.

Scranton, Pa.

THE CUB REPORTER AND AUTOMOBILISTS.

Gee whiz!
How they sizz!
Szisz! Szisz!
It whizzes,
And fizzes.
It sizzez,
And dizziez.
Szisz! Szisz!
In the "papes" his fizz iz,
He knows what his biz iz,
Boom—ah. Szisz.
Scranton autos whizz
Just like Szisz.

I was peacefully smoking my pipe in the office the other night regarding with some degree of satisfaction the poetic genius which inspired me to write the above, when the city editor, breathless, excited, rushed into the city room. He informed me of an automobile accident up the street. I chased the elusive item for some time before I got it, and then—then I got it and returned to the office. It was just what I wanted. The story paid well on space rates. It was a long story and an interesting one. Gee whiz! I struck luck that time.

But the story reminded me of these sportful times when automobiles are the only thing, and those who haven't the distinction of being an auto owner are classed immediately as being of the backwoods variety, with some of the hayseed still in his thoughtful cranium. Real smart society has got that idea in its real smart head that those who don't go at the rate that Szisz went when he won the great race are lineal descendants of that seedful variety that push a bunch of elongated whiskers down the pike, and speak with a dill-pickle dialect, besides chasing potatoe bugs through the beautiful land of dreams.

No such thing. There are those who don't like autos and those who do. As for me, take away the whizz, and the smell, and I haven't the slightest objection, so far as riding in other people's autos is concerned.

The rate of speed some autoists go in this city reminds me of the sentence one magistrate gave a hobo who was arraigned before him. According to a news item, that unfortunate hobo got just fifteen minutes to get out of the town.

It is evident that the magistrate was laboring under the happy hallucination that the hobo was the possessor of an auto, or that there was a freight train right handy. Either that, or he was painfully ignorant of the laws of human nature and of hoboes particularly, for the magistrate auto be wise to the fact that hoboes are not prone to exceed the speed limit when they have no other manner of locomotion than their pedal extremities.

Scranton, however, has witnessed its first automobile fatality and the populace is excited.

Yesterday I was working to get something of an automobile story and was hanging around the garage when a man who is known to have desired to buy one of the buzz wagons, stopped before the door, turned and walked inside. Bedecked with a smell of benzine, and after emitting the usual "honk! honk!" the attendant asked what was wanted.

"My brother bought one of them wagons 'tother day," the fellow said to the suave manager, "and I understood him to say that if anything was broke you would be willing to supply him with new parts."

"Assuredly" responded the manager with a cheerful chuckle. "What does he want?"

"He wants" said the man calmly, caps, one elbow and about a half yard of cuticle."

And the manager is now slowly recovering.

It took the city editor some time to realize that an automobile factory is just the place to station a reporter for the news of smart society. Everything is discussed there, from a divorce suit to the lack of sympathy from the common people.

The other day while inspecting one of the buzz wagons, I overheard two autoists talking. One was reading a newspaper.

"What do you know about this?" he asked the other with a chirpful grin. "Here is a man who was fined $20 for letting his dog run through the city streets at a rate more than eight miles an hour. It's a cinch the dog was exceeding the speed limit, and they fined the owner."

"That's one place where I'll never ride," was the grinful rejoinder of the other. "You bet your life the dogs ought to be made to stop running at such terrific rates some of them do. Why, only the other day, one of them was chasing my auto, and almost caught up to it. Violating the speed laws, eh? Well, I should gently murmur. All the dogs ought to be arrested if they can't stay contentedly by their masters' side and sing the gladful bow-wow."

I determined to skidoo from there before the plaintive cries of more owners would reach my ears. I returned to the office. The court reporter was rushing upstairs. He couldn't wait for the elevator. I followed him.

"What's the matter, old boy?" I asked.

"Matter enough" was the curt rejoinder. "Listen unto me and I will unfold to thine listening ears a tale of lost, forgotten love, because of the lack of an automobile. Oh, woman, woman, where is ——"

"Ah, forget it" I interrupted. "Come tell me the story." And he spake thusly:

"I was doing divorce court all day, you know. Lawyer Adam Swindler was representing a woman who was suing for divorce because her sadful hubby wouldn't work hard enough to support one of these horrible smell-emitting and killing machines they call the automobile. He just couldn't get one for her, mean thing, and she proceeded thence to institute proceedings for divorce.

"When the trial had fairly begun (listen with uncovered ears, oh ye grinful wags, listen that ye may hear) and things were looking bright for the defendant, the woman rushed up to her lawyer. 'Withdraw all proceedings,' she told him. 'Withdraw them at once.'

"'Why, Mrs. Blank, what in the world is the matter?' exclaimed the lawyer in surprise. 'Have you effected a reconciliation?'

"'How perfectly absurd. Why, certainly not,' the sweet young thing replied. 'He has just been killed by the trolley car and I want to sue the company for $100,000 damages.'"

Now, what d'ye think o' that? All of which goes to show that you can always be sure of a glad handshake if you've got the coin—and an automobile that goes like Szisz's champion car.

Stops earache in two minutes; toothache or pain of burn or scald in five minutes; hoarseness, one hour; muscleache, two hours; sore throat, twelve hours.—Dr. Thomas Electric Oil, monarch over pain.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER

COMMERCIAL AND NATURAL ECONOMY.

Business Thrift—Individual Frugality—Energy Conservation.

The business man of today is in a vast maelstrom, fighting for financial existence.

The vortex of the whirlpool is insolvency and the swift-circling currents that draw down to commercial decease are made up of the wastes of business.

These losses are provided against by rigid systems of cost accounting. The various ledger cost accounts for manufacturing, supplies, labor, general expense, dividends, and so on, are the planking of the good ship in which successful men sail where they choose over the troubled waters of a business career. Without exact economy it is impossible to win success.

TRIFLES MAKE DIVIDENDS.

Since the nineteenth century closed Michaelangelo's trite saying reads, in every controller's department, "Trifles make dividends, but dividends are no trifle." It would hardly be thought that the gigantic United States steel corporation would be obliged to exercise extreme economy, but its profits of $300,000 a day are the net result of such items as the saving of stray screws and waste iron dust.

Rigid personal economy is one of the characteristics of United States Senator William A. Clark, which have made him one of the wealthiest of men. His son Charles is noted for liberality.

The story was told of Senator Clark that after having his hair trimmed the senator asked the barber, "How much?"

"Charley usually gives me $5."

"But what is the regular charge for such services?" persisted the senator.

"Fifty cents," answered the barber.

"Well," said Senator Clark, as he handed out the half dollar, "Charley has a rich father, and I have not!"

ONE WAY TO GET RICH.

During the Derby race at Epsom the wealthy Duke of Portland turned to a newspaper man and said, "Can you oblige me with a match?"

The correspondent fished around in his pocket, and brought up his last two matches.

"Oh," said the duke, "I may have the two, may I? I am exceedingly obliged to you."

With one match he got his cigar lighted. Then diving into his vest pocket he absent-mindedly produced an elegant gold matchsafe, half full of matches, put the reporter's last match in and tucked the box away.

"That's the way to get rich, and to keep rich!" whispered an onlooker; and, says the narrator of the story, the duke wondered what the newspaper man, Lord Chief Justice Russell, and Lord Rothschild were smiling at.

SENSIBLE MONEY-GETTING.

P. T. Barnum, the shrewd circus magnate, said: "People ought to be as sensible on the subject of money-getting as on any other subject. Like causes produce like effects. You cannot accumulate a fortune by taking the road that leads to poverty. True economy consists in always making the income exceed the outgo. Wear the old clothes a little longer, if necessary; dispense with the new pair of gloves; live on plainer food; so that under all circumstances, there will be a margin in favor of the income. A penny here, a dollar there, placed at interest, goes on accumulating, and the desired result is attained. It takes training, but you will find there is more satisfaction in rational saving than in irrational spending."

SENSELESS PARSIMONY.

"Wealthy and eccentric John Boyd is dead," reads a newspaper telegram. "His eccentricity led directly to his end.

"He fell from a ladder while painting his cellar. He painted his own cellar because he believed it his duty always to do work he could himself, without having any one to help him. He slipped and fell backward, striking his head on the hard stone floor. His skull was broken."

"Be saving," says Joseph Joubert, the French essayist, "but not at the cost of all liberality. Have the soul of a king, and the hand of a wise economist."

"Penny wise, and pound foolish," saith the old proverb.

"Reverse the old proverb," advises J. P. Morgan: "'Look after the dollars, and the pennies will look after themselves.'"

"Don't save money and starve the mind," says Editor Marden.

Don't gain the whole world, and lose your own soul, your life, your existence, says the Bible.

NATURE'S STRICT ECONOMY.

The strictest economy possible, with the most lavishment of power, is seen in the world of nature.

"Nature is avariciously frugal," states Rev. Dr. Thomas; "in matter it allows no atom to elude its grasp."

Professor Dolbear, of the chair of physics in Tufts college, puts it this way: "The work of physicists and chemists, carried on for many years, has convinced them that none of the processes to which matter has been subjected has affected its quantity in the slightest degree. No atom is destroyed nor its individual properties changed in any degree. Neither has any phenomena been discovered indicating that new atoms of any kind are ever produced by any physical or chemical changes yet known. Under all the conditions at present known, the quantity of matter remains constant."

The science of chemistry is founded on this exact economy of nature's God in the material world. The chemist knows that when he handles water there are always present two parts of hydrogen and one of oxygen; that sulphuric acid is a combination of seven parts—two hydrogen, one sulphur, four oxygen, never more, never less. He is perfectly aware of the fact that in natural operations there is no waste; if in producing a given salt he applies too much acid to the metal base, the excess of acid on his hands after the salt is produced is his wastefulness, not that of nature, or of nature's God.

NO WASTE OF ENERGY.

ergy. of force. Physicists call this Likewise, there is no waste of en- principle, "the conservation of energy." "The highest law in physical science which our faculties permit us to perceive is the conservation of force!" exclaims Dr. Michael Faraday. "The progress of the strict science of modern times," he continues, "has tended more and more to produce the conviction that force can be neither created nor destroyed." As Dr. Edward L. Youmans explains: "A given amount of one force produces a definite quantity of another; so that power or energy, like matter, can neither be created nor destroyed; though ever changing form, its total quantity remains constant and unalterable. Every manifestation of force must have come from a pre-existing equivalent force, and must give rise to a subsequent and equal amount of some other force. When, therefore, a force or effect appears, we are not at liberty to assume that it was self-originated, or came from nothing; when it disappears we are forbidden to conclude that it was annihilated."

When we see an object of a given weight moving at a given speed we know that a given amount of force was used to impart the motion. Whatever result or effect we observe, we can be certain of the quantity of energy employed to produce it.

Nature and nature's God are as economical of energy as of matter. There is no waste, no miserliness in the operation of the laws of nature—the laws of God. Whatever is, it was in the plans of the Almighty that this should be, or be permitted to be, and just enough energy was supplied from the divine ocean of energy to produce the result that exists.

ECONOMY IN SPIRITUAL THINGS.

The economy of God is also observable in the progress of Christianity, in the means afforded to accomplish the conversion of the world.

The Bible predicts the entire Christianization of the world; it foretells a time when, "They shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, 'Know the Lord:' for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith Jehovah" (Jeremiah 31:34); and "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of Jehovah, as the waters cover the sea" (Habakkuk 2:14); and "God will have all men to come to a (full) knowledge of the truth" (I Timothy 2:4); and "all nations whom thou hast made shall come and worship before thee, O Lord; and shall glorify thy name" (Psalms 86:9). Every word of Jehovah must come true.

Yet statistics which are before me tell the following story.

According to the Royal Geographical society the following are the facts:

World's population..	1,487,900,000
Christian population	477,080,158 (32%)
Non-Christian population	1,010,819,842 (68%)

The 1906 World Almanac gives the following figures:

Population of U. S. (1904)	81,752,000
Church members (1905)	30,313,311 (37%)
Non-church members	51,438,689 (63%)

In 1900 the 558 missionary societies of the world had out 18,682 missionaries, with 1,550,729 communicants, and a Christian community of 4,523,564, to convert a billion people.

Rev. James Johnston, F. S. S., in a pamphlet entitled, "A Century of Protestant Missions," gives us the following, which, it has been remarked, are "sufficiently appalling to electrify Christendom." The gist of the pamphlet is (1) that during the last century Protestantism has gained 3,000,000 converts from heathenism, whilst the number of heathen has increased by at least 200,000,000! and (2) that the rapid growth of heathenism is not due merely to natural growth of population, but to the fact that Brahma, Buddha and Mohammed can boast of more numerous converts to their creeds than can the Protestant churches!

DR. TALMAGE'S OPINION.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., said in the Christian Standard: "Oh! we have magnificent church machinery in this country; we have 60,000 ministers; we have costly music; we have great Sunday schools; and yet I give you the appalling statistics: that in the last twenty-five years the churches in this country have averaged less than two conversions a year each. There has been an average of four or five deaths in the churches. How soon, at this rate, will this world be brought to God? We gain two; we lose four! I tell you plainly that while here and there a regiment of the Christian soldiery is advancing, the church is falling back for the most part to ghastly Bull Run defeat!"

At the great parliament of religion at the Chicago world's fair in 1893, the amazement of the leaders of Christendom at the mysterious paucity of the means afforded by the Almighty was eloquently expressed by Rev. James Devine, of New York city:

SPARING USE OF RESOURCES.

"When we consider the unlimited sources of divine power, we are conscious of a rigid conservatism of power. The mystery of Christian history is the sparing way in which Christianity has used its resources. Doubtless God has his reasons, but we cannot but recognize in Christianity a spirit of mysterious reserve, of marvelous patience, of subdued undertone, of purposeful restraint. Centuries come and go, and Christianity touches only portions of the earth. Its relation to other religions has been characterized by singular reserve."

In plain words, the Almighty has not designed to provide the means for the Scripturally promised conversion of the world, under present auspices; He has even provided such a small amount that relatively the battle is going against Christianity.

ENOUGH FOR THE PURPOSE.

This need be no mystery to those who pin their faith to confidence in the proposition that whatever God plans to have done he will furnish just enough means for.

The means provided have not been, and are not, sufficient for the Christianization of the whole world. What, then, have the means been sufficient for which God has provided? The operation of the laws of nature, the principle of the economy, the conservation of matter and of energy, demonstrate that there has been neither extravagance nor parsimony; just enough means have been provided for whatever end God has intended.

Missionary enterprise was never greater in eighteen centuries than during the century or more since Carey's beginnings in 1792; most of that long age it has been conspicuous by its absence.

AFTER CHRIST COMES BACK.

God fortells the conversion of the world, but puts the time after—not before—the return of Christ, and during the time when Jesus will actually reign with his church—"He cometh to judge (rule over and dispense justice over) the earth" (Psalms 96:13); "The saints shall judge the world" (I Corinthians 6:2); "Behold a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment. The heart of the (hitherto) rash shall understand knowledge" (Isaiah 32:1, 4); "When thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness" (Isaiah 26:9).

In those days, the days of the kingdom of God, the means will be ample for the world's conversion, for it is promised them.

ENOUGH FOR A FEW NOW.

During the eighteen centuries of the gospel age, the means have been sufficient only for the preparation, training, disciplining of the few who are to reign with Christ, for the relatively few "elect" who are being chosen and developed into perfect character likenesses of Jesus, developed in the character of perfect love, in order that they may be just, wise, kind, loving, considerate rulers and judges for the world of mankind when the "day of Christ" comes in which the world will have full opportunity to turn to God from their hearts, and those that fail to do so will be remanded back to eternal death, extinction.

A secondary purpose of the nineteenth century revival of missionary activity was that the word might be fulfilled which said, "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a WITNESS unto all nations; and then shall the end (of the age) come" (Matthew 24:14). By A. D. 1870 the word of God had been carried into every nation on the earth, is the record of the great missionary societies.

Only a very few more years will behold the complete close of "this present evil age," with its train of wrong thinking and wrong doing, and the complete ushering in of the grand and glorious kigdom of our Lord, with its righting of all wrongs and its showers upon showers of blessings upon every child of man that ever lived.—when "the desire of all nations shall come" (Haggai 2:7).

GEORGE H. FISHER,
643 Harrison Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

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For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Ski Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and th most refreshing of flower odors. Depots: London, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Prop ☞Mailed Free, "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautif the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands."

HARD TO TELL ABOUT HORSES

EVEN WINNING A RACE NO SURE PROOF OF QUALITY—ONCE-IN-A-WHILE HORSES THAT DECEIVE THEIR HORSE OWNERS. OTHER HORSES THAT MAKE GOOD AFTER EXPERIENCING MANY DEFEATS—TROUBLES OF TRAINERS WITH EMPLOYES.

"When I won a good race, a stake, the other day with a bad horse, the owner of the common one that copped came a-bubbling to me, after the numbers were up, with a whole string of foamy reproaches about what he called the bad steer I gave him last year when his mutt was a two-year-old," remarked a famous public trainer who started in at the game as a jockey away back in the years when fields of horses were sent away from the post to the tap of the drum.

"Now look what you've gone and done,' he opened up, panting quite a lot in his excitement. 'Never let on to me what a great one I had, and here he hasn't got a single big stake engagement!'

"I took a couple of careful peeks at the owner to see if he was serious or not, and I saw that he was.

"'Well, sir, said I then, 'what's the answer?'

"'Answer!' he blew at me, making a noise like an out of door escape valve. 'Plenty of answer! Here I've got one of the finest horses in the Western Hemisphere registered under my colors and in your care, and not a single worth while stake engagement for him—no chance to run him except for overnight purses! And I asked your advice a dozen times last fall about entering him for the big stakes this year!'

"'Softly gets it, Mister Boss,' I said to him. 'Where did you hear all this about that one being a real horse of the staker kind?'

"'Hear about it?' the excited owner came back to me. 'I don't need to hear about it anywhere! Can't I see? Hasn't he just nailed a good $1,500 minor stake from good ones—most of them in the big events—and didn't he lay down the mile in less than forty? Do I have to get anybody to tell me about that?'

"'Its a good thing he's not in the big events, Judge, if you want to take it from me,' I told him, trying to cool him out. He's just a shifty little overnight horse of the occasional kind that'll get a race with the lightest weight and the best boy up when he has all the luck and his ears feel like they're on straight and he is in the humor for running. But he's not a good horse. Honest. I'd tell you if he was. But he isn't. And it would have been a scandalous waste of fees and forfeits if you'd put him in the big things this year.'

"'Why, he could have beat Sysonby today!' my hetup owner man gurgled then, and I couldn't help but laugh. 'He could have beat Rock Sand or Flying Fox at his best! He's a stunner! He's one of the kind that they'll be painting pictures of! And the best I'll get is a chance to flock him with a bunch of overnight handicap skates, when he's there with the quality to skin all of these braggy nags in the big stakes! I wish you'd told me right about that one last fall—I sure do!'

"I couldn't see any sense in twiddling my tonsils any more right then in trying to show this owner that he really didn't have a horse of the century, but later on in the day he ran into some horsemen who helped to make it clear to him that a little horse carrying ninety-three pounds with a great boy up and in a running mood doesn't necessarily have to be a crack to put it on a pack of high weighted good ones not yet ready for the races and the best of them the victims of bad rides in the event.

"All the same, my owner man will go right on being sorry for the rest of the early season that his shifty little once-in-a-while three-year-old wasn't entered for the big stakes, and the horse will have to be beat by a lot of common horses—as he certainly will be when everything doesn't frame up just right for him—before the owner will reach a sort of half way, holdout conclusion that he doesn't own a great horse.

"And even then there's about an even money chance that he'll cling to a sneaking sort of a notion that I got his little get-it-occasionally horse beat just to show him that the mutt didn't belong to the crackerjack class.

"I could name you a lot of jobs more pleasant than this thing of training horses for wealthy fellows who, without knowing much more about racing or racehorses than they do about the purchasing power of a dollar when the dollar's the only one left of the cache, nudge into the stable owning business for the hooroo boys fun of the game and the pleasure of seeing their colors flaming in the sunlight. Most of them are pretty unreasonable, and some of them are jokes.

"One of these young millionaires with the horse-owning bug turned a clinker over to me a few winters ago. He'd been changing trainers about as often as a small boy looks at a new brass watch, so that when he came to me I had, or thought I had, a clean understanding with him.

"'I'm to handle whatever horses you turn over to me as if they were my own,' I told him, out and out.

"'All right; that goes with me,' he said, and everything looked pleasant.

"The crack he put in my keeping was entered for all of the year's great stakes, beginning with the Brooklyn Handicap. That winter was long and the spring short, and I could see when I took this good horse up that there'd be no chance for me to get him to the post for anything so early as the Brooklyn.

"He was naturally a gross horse that came to hand late and he had a front foot that required more tinkering than could be given it while the horse was in earnest training. I kept the horse on the easy side and worked away at his poor foot. A month before the Brooklyn I said to the owner:

"'I won't be able to send your good nag to the barrier for the Brooklyn.'

"Well, he rounded on me as if I'd tried to tip his hat over his eyes.

"'Why not?' he bawled at me.

"I took it easy and tried to tell him.

"'Well, that cracked hoof, for one thing,' I said, 'That's welding together in fine shape, but I don't want to ask anything hard of the horse till the hoof looks still better. He's limbering along all right, but he's still about one hundred and twenty-five pounds heavier than he's going to be when I send him to the post, and I'm not taking all of that meat off a good horse and screwing him up for a drive like the Brooklyn inside of thirty days. I'm going to save him for the Suburban. He'll have a swell chance at his weight in that.'

"'Oh, you're going to save him for the Suburban, are you?" the young fellow said to me, all rolled up. 'It seems to me I remember that I turned that horse over to you especially to have you prepare him for the Brooklyn, didn't I?'

"'Send and have him taken out of my barn this afternoon, then,' I said to him then, a bit lumpy under the ruff myself, and I walked away.

"A trainer who undertook to prepare the horse for the Brooklyn took him from my shed that afternoon, and he went to the work on the good one like a trainer of a two dollar horse looking for getaway money during the last week at New Orleans. By some miracle the cracked hoof held together all right while the horse's one hundred and odd pounds of superfluous blubber were got off him.

"Like any horse of the gross sort that's prepared too suddenly, the good one went to the post for the Brooklyn dry and tucked up and as proppy as a farm buggy horse during the summer boarder season, and every horse in the race tossed clods in that good one's face from the beginning of the race to the finish. Not only that, but his bad hoof spread again along toward the finish of the race, and the horse pulled up dead lame.

"Half an hour after the finish of the Brooklyn the horse was led over to my barn by a black boy, and the wealthy young owner followed along in a few minutes.

"'You're one of these chesty and independent horse people,' he said to me, 'but I guess I'll have to ask you to work for me again at that. You take this horse again and do what you can with and for him. You know what he's entered for. If you can get him ready for any of those dates, start him. If you can't, all right. But I'm through butting in, whatever you do with him,' and he walked away.

"I couldn't get that horse ready for the Suburban, of course, but inside of two months I had him as ripe as a persimmon after the first white frost. I had to let him fill up while I treated his hoof, and then I gradually got him down again from his grossness.

"In the meantime the whole turf world had it that he was just a good old counterfeit crip undergoing the patching process on the desperate chance that he might fluke into something. I won three of the best fall stakes with him, and it's always going to be a question in my mind whether I couldn't have nailed either the Brooklyn or the Suburban, or both, with him if I had been let alone.

"This isn't by way of fanning the nosegays in my direction mind you. I'm only trying to make it clear that few men can be proficient at two trades. I'd sure make a hash of it as a journeyman millionaire, whereas I know only three millionaires out of all of them who own stables of race horses who are even fair horsemen.

"And the unreasonableness of some of these big wad owners works both ways. Six years ago I was training half a dozen two-year-olds for a rich owner who'd just broken into the game a year or so before. Two of these colts were spinners all right, one of them a quick thing to find his feet and put the sprinting distances behind him, and the other one a loggier, slower moving proposition that nevertheless tucked in the last quarter of his race just a little bit faster than he put down the first one.

"I liked this more deliberate colt better than I did the flashy, quick moving one, as any experienced horseman would. He didn't win anything worth mentioning during his two-year-old form, at that, but he was always climbing over the backs of horses ✎ the windup of his races, and the bulldog style with which he busted into the money nearly every time after loafing at the outset from not knowing really what was expected of him made a hit with me.

"I saw a winning, breedy, extremely promising distance three-year-old in that one, whereas the flashiness of the sprinter didn't make much of an appeal to me. But the owner of these two colts was all for the one that cut away on his toes at the squeeze of the bulb and dizzied the ones behind him. He liked the flashy things in horseflesh as most new owners do.

"'I want that fellow entered for everything big to be run next year,' he told me when that season closed. 'Don't let anything go by without pinning his name to it. If anything was ever built to clean up a year's list he's the one, and I want you to remember to get him into the events without worrying me to recall closing days.'

"'That goes double, I suppose; you're going to give Lazybones a crack at the same stakes, aren't you?' I said, referring to the sluggish two-year-old.

"'Certainly not,' he chopped out, rounding on me with a surprised look. 'You don't want to believe all these yarns you hear about my money-blowing stunts. I may be a profligate, but I'm not setting a match to any money if I know it. Give that lout several thousands of dollars worth of engagements? Stop fooling.'

"'That lout will be going on about his business when the one that you're willing to blow yourself on will be looking for a fissure in the track to lie down in,' I said to him, and the young fellow with the large wad jeered at me.

"When entering time for the big events came around I took the bit in my teeth and chucked the slow beginning colt into all of the big stakes the same as the flashy sprinter, and when my employer saw the lout's name among the winter book entries he took a special mile-a-minute ride on his buzz-wagon to dig me up at my barn and shout at me.

"I stood pat and told him that I'd hold myself personally responsible for all of the entrance money that the lout didn't win back and, although he had to accept that as a fair proposition, still he went away storming that there wasn't any kind of a fool like an old fool that's been too long in the rut of one business.

"I won a hatful of midsummer and fall stakes with the stretch running and rating lout, whereas the flash colt turned out to be one of those Gallantry-bred quarter horses of Texas that curled up like a piece of loose isinglass any time a horse ran along with him for a bit, and then turned around and said to the contender, 'You can have it'

"Eggs is eggs and horses is horses, but it's pretty hard to tell a man rigged with millions anything like that. I suppose I'd belong to the Show Me association, too, if I was fixed that way."

Catarrh and Hay Fever.

Liquid Cream Balm is becoming quite as popular in many localities as Ely's Cream Balm solid. It is prepared for use in atomizers, and is highly prized by those who have been accustomed to call upon physicians for such a treatment. Many physicians are using and prescribing it. All the medicinal properties of the celebrated Cream Balm are contained in the Liquid form, which is 75 cts., including a spraying tube. All druggists, or by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

Messrs. Ely Bros.:—I sold your Liquid Cream Balm to Mr. Wm. Lamberton, 1154 Delachaise St., New Orleans; he has used two bottles, giving

Close the Store. Go to Lake Lodore with the Retail Merchants tomorrow.

The Retail Merchants' Association will be at Lake Lodore tomorrow.

Merchants day, Lake Lodore, tomorrow.

THE CUB REPORTER'S OFFICE EXPERIENCE

If a word to the wise is sufficient there is either a woeful lack of wisdom or a wanton waste of words. Of that self evident truth I received added evidence last week.

Some time since a flustrated gentleman who, by his woebegone look and hunted appearance, I judged was a man of family, came panting into the city room and wanted to insert a "house wanted" ad. I said he came panting in, because our editorial sanctum is on the fifth floor and the elevator was closed for repairs.

He swore, first at the weather, then at the architect who designed a building of more than one story. I was the only one in the office. He inserted the ad.

In response to one of the many letters he received in reply, he gladfully hustled himself to Pecktown to inspect the house offered. Although he found everything to be just as he desired, he did not seem to be pleased.

"I like the house all right," he told the landlady, "but I am afraid it is a little too near the railroad station to be pleasant."

"I understand that all right," said the landlady with a gleeful wink, "but from the front veranda one has such an enjoyable view of the people who miss their trains."

Whether the gentleman was already sufficiently versed in the art of using the English expletives, or whether he had conscientious scruples in thus misusing it, I cannot authoritatively state, but 'tis certain he did not accept the kindly advice. He looked furtively about and found an opening, whereupon he escaped from the ruralized one.

He returned to the office. I was trying my hardest to look wise. I was scratching the spot on my head where hair used to grow. It was my regular annual heroic effort for an idea, and although in my younger days these came immediately upon scratching the head, the multiplicity of the ideas seemed to bring havoc with the hair, and now since I am bald, I am frequently compelled, albeit, to leave a couple of columns blank to be filled with boiler plate.

The gentleman came up, as aforesaid, and proceeded to deal out a generous quantity of advice, which, in this case, was the wanton waste of words, heretofore mentioned. I questioned his motives for desiring to change the scene of his nightly sleep, whereat he told me a sad tale of woe. It all came about because he lived in Minooka, the place where the breezes get lost, and blow all in a bunch.

Some time ago Minooka decided that the presence of policemen in that quiet mosquito pestered, breeze loving bailiwick was unnecessary and an eyesore to the peace loving people who settle there when their life's work is over. Thereupon the police force was withdrawn.

It appears now that on Sunday, at the instance of the few proprietors of the grog shops where the foamsome liquid is dispensed in bucketfuls all for five cents, an injunction was served upon the flow of pure, clean drinking water. Whereat, in fear of further prosecution for violation of the blue laws, the supply of water does not flow.

How the natives of Minooka manage to quench their thirst is a matter of their own disposal. I do not believe in butting in on family affairs, but it does appear to me that they are the most ingenious lot of people that ever came down the pike.

But all this in inconsequential. The natives' objection it seems, centered in the lack of police, for, on one sunshiny morning, when Mayor Dimmick awoke on his downy bed, stroked his beard (I mean the place where there is an excuse for a beard) and found that to all appearances it was the Sabbath day, a man ignorant of the ways of Minooka appeared and asked for a drink of water. He asked for water, mark you, dear reader. Harken unto this and be benefited.

It was a harmless request, entirely devoid of malice, but the inhabitants of that jungle didn't stop to think. There was a riot, the like of which is rarely seen, even in old, staid Minooka. The gentleman who favored us with the ad, thereupon served notice on the city fathers that he would call off his dogs and children, and his good-looking wife, and his peaceful, serene, atmosphere, and hike himself hence to other parts, unless the police force were given their jobs. And he called off his dogs, and children and wife, as aforesaid.

Now, the city fathers, though they reinstated not their police force, determined not to be caught napping again, and are keeping personal tabs on all visitors to the quiet woods.

That the people of that burg have a mean disposition is evident. Once when it was rumored in this city that the blue laws would be amended so that the Scranton hotel keepers would be able to supply their guests with drinks on Sunday, there arose from the corners of Minooka a painfully mournful wail, and from the sand dunes beyond the Blue Mountains, wafted by the Rocky Glen breezes, was the plaintive sound asking what Minooka had ever done to Scranton.

Speaking of Minooka reminds me of the story I was sent out to chase the other day. From the tip the editor gave me, I could hardly draw any conclusions, for if I had any conclusions in the matter, it would save me some trouble in finding out the facts.

It was after I had chased the story and followed tip after tip until I was footsore and weary that I struck the place where the information was for sale. And I bought, though I paid for it dearly. Of my experiences, while in Minooka, enough said. They were on the general order of things.

But the story was an interesting one. A young couple there had just been married, and neither could understand a word of the other's language. It made interesting reading for a special story in the metropolitan papers, for I had theorized on how the preliminary steps could have been arranged.

The groom may not be an apt pupil, but it is safe betting that if he had any banquet tendencies, or "detained at the office, dear," trite rot, he will learn his wife's line of talk in less than four weeks.

Whereupon, having finished my discourse, I soulfully sigh.

Merchants day, Lake Lodore, tomorrow.

TAYLOR.

Committees have been appointed by the Church of the Immaculate Conception to hold a picnic at Atherton's grove, South Main street, on August 22. Sub-committees have been appointed and a contest for a gold watch between several young ladies will be one of the features. It is expected that this third annual picnic will eclipse any of the previous ones, as the committee will spare nothing to make it a big success.

Mr. Benjamin Harris, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Harris, a student at the Bucknell university, will occupy the pulpit of the Calvary Baptist church today in place of his father.

The articles donated by different business people for tomorrow's field day sports are on exhibition in the window of the office of the Springbrook Water company.

The firm of Jones Hardware Co. is the lowest bidder on the sewer at the new Taylor hospital.

Mr. Thomas Aber Williams, of Yale, will occupy the pulpit of the Welsh Congregational church at both services today. Welsh sermon at 10:30 a. m., English in the evening.

Attorney John M. Harris will leave this morning for Cape May, N. J., on legal business.

The Taylor Cornet band notified the committee on field day sports tomorrow that they would be unable to fulfill the engagement to give them a concert.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walsh, of Grove street, entertained Mrs. P. R. Wallace, of Kingston; Mrs. Charles O'Connell and family, of Plymouth; Miss Annie Hoban, of Wilkes-Barre, and the Misses Annie and Agnes Quinnan, of Plymouth, Thursday.

Miss Elizabeth Stewart, of Dunmore, is visiting friends in town for the past two days.

Mr. John J. Morgans, of East Grove street, is preparing to erect a large block of dwelling houses.

Mrs. William Roberts, of the Pyne mines, is seriously ill at her home.

Services at the usual hours at the Welsh Baptist church today. Pastor Edwards officiating.

The stores will be closed all day tomorrow and the mines around here will only work half a day.

Mrs. Griffin, of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, returned to her home yesterday morning, after visiting with relatives in town.

The game of baseball between the Taylor Reds and Pounders was won by the former. The score was 11-9.

The Retail Merchants' Association will be at Lake Lodore tomorrow.

Merchants day, Lake Lodore, tomorrow.

FISHING TACKLE

for Bass, Pickerel and Brook Trout. Full assortment at right prices. Get your Outfit ready for Your Vacation.

CAMPERS' TENTS

FOR RENT

9½x12 size .... $2.50 per week.
12x14 size .... $4.00 per week.

Kodaks and Supplies

EASTMAN FILMS, all sizes in stock.

HARRY W. REINHART

107 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

"RUBBER NECK."

IT'S A BIT SLANGY, BUT IT EXPRESSES A MEANING.

IS THAT WHAT YOUR VISITORS DO NIGHTS WHEN TRYING TO FIND THE NUMBER OF YOUR HOUSE?

TRY ELECTRIC PORCH LIGHT.

SUBURBAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

TO ABANDON BREAKER

Hillside Company will Run Coal From the Glenwood Mine Through Erie Breaker at Jermyn.

TO DIG COAL FROM RIVER

It is the ultimate purpose of the Hillside Coal and Iron company to abandon its Glenwood breaker at Jermyn. The coal from that mine will be hauled underground to the Erie breaker, about a mile away, where it will be prepared. The output of the Glenwood has been about fifteen hundred tons a day.

When questioned yesterday as to the time when this innovation will be brought about, Captain May said that it might be within three months or not before the end of two years. However, it is the purpose of the company to make the change.

It will not be necessary to make any further additions to the Erie breaker in order to handle the extra coal. The company has been making improvements at that point, including a new washery, which has just been completed. At present the Glenwood is not working full time.

TO DREDGE FOR COAL.

The Gray Coal company is preparing to dredge coal from the Susquehanna river near Plymouth. It expects to dig up five hundred tons daily.

D. & H. STRIKE STILL ON.

As a result of the strike of the foremen and section hands of the Delaware and Hudson company, all construction work on the Pennsylvania division has been tied. No move towards a settlement of the difficulty has yet been made.

The grievance committee of the foremen, which is also acting for the laborers, is waiting for some action on the part of the company. It is expected that the demand for a nine-hour day on this division will result in a similar request on all the other sections of the road.

Owing to the fact that the switch signal lights are ill attended, trainmen are now experiencing difficulty at night. The care and lighting of these lamps comes under the direction of the various foremen, and one man is detailed from each gang to do this work. Complaint has also been made by the officials to the effect that the strikers have been tampering with the switch signals. Yesterday morning some of the striking foremen made a tour of the various sections to advise the laborers to remain away from the company's property.

FOR LABOR DAY.

A circular has been sent by the Central Labor Union to all the locals in this city and vicinity urging the members to participate in the Labor Day parade. It states that the central body is preparing a demonstration of the forces of organized labor and asks the co-operation of every union wage-earner to make the day a success.

S. J. McDonald has been selected as grand marshal, and all unions intending to participate are requested to notify him at as early a date as possible in order to be assigned positions in the parade.

* * *

HOME WEDDING.

Miss Maude Mex and G. B. Aten Were Married.

A very pretty ceremony was performed Wednesday noon by Rev. W. S. Crandall, pastor of the Myrtle Street Methodist Episcopal church, when Maud E., the only daughter of Mrs. C. E. Mex was given in marriage to Mr. George Bert Aten. The marriage took place at the home of bride's aunt, Mrs. McCann, of 363 Mill Street, Dunmore. Mr. Harry Belknay acted as best man and Miss Leora McLean as bride's maid.

After the ceremony the guests, numbering about fifty, sat down to bountiful wedding dinner. The contracting parties were the recipients of many rich and beautiful presents.

Mr. Aten holds a responsible position with the Laurel Line. Both Mr. and Mrs. Aten are active members of the Myrtle Street Methodist Episcopal church. Each has a large acquaintance and many well-wishing friends both in Dunmore and Scranton. They will reside at 67 Fourth Street, Dunmore.

* * *

LACKAWANNA BOARD.

Extras, East—1:45 a. m., Bailey; 3:30 a. m., Newman; 5:30 a. m., Bush; 10 a. m., Wallace; 2 p. m., Astringer; 3:45 p. m., Swarts; 5 p. m., Bisbing; 5:30 p. m., Ketchum.

Pushers—2:30 a. m., west, C. Barth; 7 a. m., west, Lamping; 8 a. m., east, Moran; 11:45 a. m., east, M. Murphy; 11:45 a. m., east, T. Murphy; 2:30 p. m., west, C. H. Snyder; 7 p. m., east, Ludlow; 9:15 p. m., east, W. H. Barth.

Pullers—1 a. m., Magovern; 1:50 p. m., Gaffrey; 4:30 p. m., Stanton.

Extras, East—1 a. m., Dunn, with Ed McAllister's crew; 4:30 a. m., Veaux; 9 a. m., Labar.

Notice—P. Brant will report for Fellows. R. Golden will report for P. Cavanaugh. W. Tigue will report for Devine. A. Bortree will report for D. Wallace. John Timlin will report for Mullin. C. Van Brunt will report for W. A. Barth

* * *

Pullman Sleeping Car

for Albany, N. Y., leaves Wilkes-Barre via D. & H. at 9:30 p. m. week days and 10:45 p. m. Sundays. Pittston at 9:45 p. m. week days, 11:04 p. m. Sundays. Scranton at 11:35 p. m. daily, and Carbondale at 12:20 a. m. daily. Connecting at Albany with fast trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Lake Placid and Montreal. Also with B. & M. and B. & A. for Boston and all New England points. Jy22

Sunday Concerts Discontinued

by Alexander's 9th Regt. Band at Valley View Park, on the Laurel Line, for remainder of the season. 21-22

Farmers, mechanics, railroaders, laborers rely on Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Takes the sting out of cuts, burns or bruises at once. Pain cannot stay where it is used. •••

Don't think that piles can't be cured. Thousands of obstinate cases have been cured by Doan's Ointment. 50 cents at any drug store. •••

Transvaal Diamond Co.'s Stock Going Rapidly

Attractive Jewelry Never Before Sold for So Little Money. Bought and Sold at Quarter Value.

Our purchase of the stock of the Transvaal Diamond Co., forced out of their store in Syracuse, was a surprise to ourselves.

We never expected to buy it for the price offered, but the goods came our way and we are handing them over to you at ridiculously low prices.

We have refused to sell a single article to dealers. This is a rare piece of good fortune, and we pass it along to you.

Goods at less than half of the cost of the gold. They had to move them. Our cash turned the goods our way. Get your share of the values.

Ladies' Ring — Set with ¼ karat Transvaal Diamond, mounted in best manner. The Transvaal price, $2 to $2.50. Our price, **50c**

Men's Flat Belcher Ring — Large Transvaal Diamond of unusual brilliancy. Transvaal price, $4.00. Our price, **$1.00**

Large Cluster Ring — Beautiful stones, mounted in most approved form. The Transvaal price, $4.50. Our price, **$1.50**

Jeweled Bar Pins — In every imaginable color of stone to match your gown. Transvaal price $1.00. Our price, **25c**

Hat Pins — Very dainty pattern. Transvaal price $1.00. Our price, **19c**

Screw Ear Rings — Transvaal diamonds of fine lustre, beautiful mounting. Transvaal price, $6.00 Our price, pair, **$1.50**

Signet Rings — Choice of six patterns, 1-10 gold stock. Handsomely engraved. Transvaal price, $4. Our price, **$1.00**

Men's Round Belcher Ring — Beautiful stone, looks the equal of $150 diamond Transvaal price, $4. Our price, **$1.00**

Ladies' Three Stone Ring — Choice of 3 patterns. Transvaal price, $4. Our price, **$1.00**

650 Brooches — The illustrations convey but little idea of the beauty. 100 styles to choose from, **25c to $10.00**

Scarf Pins — Some with single stones, some more elaborate. All $5.00 pins, $1.25. All $3.00 pins, 75c. All $2.00 pins, **25c**

Ladies' Ring — Tiffany Belcher mounting, with brilliant ½ karat Transvaal diamond. Former price, $2.00. Our price, **50c**

Cluster Ring — Sixteen beautiful Transvaal Diamonds in dainty cluster effect. Transvaal price $2.00. Our price, **$1.00**

Solid Gold Filled Bands — Not every size but a good assortment. Transvaal price, $2. Our price, **50c**

Cluster Ear Rings — Ruby, emerald, pearl, turquois centre, surrounded by Transvaal diamonds; best gold stock mounting. Transvaal price, $7.00. Our price, pair, **$1.75**

Cuff Buttons — Wonderful variety. Fifty patterns as high as $3, and as low as, pair, **50c**

Gentlemen's Shirt Stud — Very handsome stone perfectly mounted. Genuine in appearance. Transvaal price. $2.75. Our price, **75c**

THE PARISIAN SHOP, 128 Wyoming Ave. Coal Exchange Bldg

Our Phenomenal Mid-Summer Sale of EYE GLASSES

Nothing like this sale of Eye Glasses has ever been attempted in this or any other city. You hear of so-called "sales" where "seconds" in glasses are old at what purports to be a "special price."

Note Our Plan of Selling

We determined to thoroughly advertise our optical department by a novel method, expensive, but certain to bring the public here and cause them to talk for us.

We Examine Eyes Free.
We Examine Thoroughly.
When Glasses are Needed We Furnish Them.
We Do All Our Own Grinding—and—

Here is the Difference:

Where others supply you with 25c cheap Eye Glases for 25c, 50c Eye Glasses for 50c, $1.00 Eye Glasses for $1.00—we furnish during this sale

$5 Solid Gold Shell Eye Glasses For Only $1.00

DR. L. PRINSTEIN Expert Optician

WILL GIVE YOU PERSONAL ATTENTION.
No Other Goods Sold to Retailers.

These goods are to be

HE PARISIAN SHOP

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

OUR FIRST GRANDFATHER—WHEN?

Antiquity of Man—Perplexing to Evolutionists Science Attacks Bible Chronology.

How many grandfathers, great grandfathers, etc., have we had?

Was Father Adam our first ancestor, or does our lineage run back to a monkey, a worm, a primeval moneron?

How long ago did man make his appearance upon this whirling ball of mineral?

The answer we individually give to this simple question of the antiquity of man is important, because of what depends upon it, especially as to how we shall regard the Bible.

AN INSPIRED RECORD.

We will regard this ancient book either as Jesus, his apostles, the early Christians and the Hebrews did, as the inspired word of the Creator in toto, or as the modern rationalistic school of thought regards it, as merely the surviving literature of a numerically insignificant nation, "inspired," only in the portions which twentieth century savants agree upon as morally wholesome.

Adam and Eve, Abraham, Moses will either be authentic historical characters, or they will assume places in the picture gallery of myths, with Cadmus, Jason, Thor and Woden, Achilles, Aeneus, Romulus and Tarquin.

Among ancient records the Bible is unique in presenting an easily reckoned chronology from the creation of the first man Adam down to an authentic date in secular history, the first year of King Cyrus. The Bible chronology shows that man was created 6,034 years ago, and places the great flood 1,656 years after man's creation, or 4,378 years ago.

SENSATIONAL SCIENTISTS.

A certain sensational school of modern scientists puts the appearance of man at from ten, twenty, or a hundred thousand to millions of years ago. Those that are so liberal with time are believers also in the evolution hypothesis. Their real reason for assigning so early a date to man's appearance is that because in the thousands of years of authentic human history they are unable to detect any appreciable change in man in the way of evolution, they logically conclude that evolution if true was an exceedingly gradual process, and that to get back to the period when man's next lower ancestor (?) evolved into man means going back as much as millions of years.

In consequence of their belief in slow-working evolution, they find it absolutely necessary to disregard any such reasonable evidence as the Bible presents, and turn to other methods of reckoning back through prehistoric times to ascertain even an approximate date for man's appearance.

SUDDEN ADVENT OF MAN.

One thing that seriously troubles these savants is the obvious fact that man appeared very suddenly—that is, that neither geology nor natural history have discovered any intermediate creatures between man and monkey. An earnest search is continually being made by evolutionists the world over for traces of the really non-existent "missing link." Occasionally the papers boil with excitement over the discovery of "man's long lost brother," but to date the microscope of accurate scrutiny of each of these finds has demonstrated them all to be very ordinary objects. As a matter of fact the "missing link" will never be found, because there never was a time when man evolved out of something lower. The explanation that fits the facts and that the word of God states, is that man was a separate and distinct creation 6,034 years ago.

"PROOFS" OF REMOTE ANTIQUITY

Let us examine briefly a few of the "proofs" discovered from time to time by modern science and heralded abroad as absolutely demonstrating that man existed long before the year 4,128 B. C. It is necessary, at every hazard, for evolutionists to break down the reliability of scripture evidence, because if the date 4,128 B. C. is correct the evolution of man is a false hypothesis, and if evolution is true the Bible is no different from any other old book.

A drowning man catches at a straw. Judge for yourself, now, whether or not orthodox (popular) modern science has been catching merely at straws of evidence to substantiate its position.

THE FIRST ATTACK.

The "encyclopaedists" Voltaire, Rousseau, etc., of the latter part of the eighteenth century were first to move to the attack on the date 4,128 B. C. by creating a general air of distrust. The assault was made through astronomy. Examination of the Hindu astronomical tables, said the scientists, "proved" that the Hindus had studied astronomy over 4,200 years before Christ, Christianity would have to hunt up another book!

The triumph was short-lived. Prominent members of the Asiatic Society with the celebrated French astronomy Delambre, showed beyond doubt that the earliest reliable Hindu astronomical calculations were made only about, 1421 B. C. Science no longer likes to talk about Hindu astronomy in connection with ancient chronology.

10,000 YEARS B. C.

Next came the ancient zodiacs of Denderah and Esneh in Egypt. French savants and astronomers accompanying Napoleon into Egypt, placed their date as early as over 10,000 B. C.

The rationalistic song of joy soon came to an abrupt end. Jean Francois Champollion, "the father of Egyptology," the discoverer of the meaning of the hieroglyphs, studied the zodiacs long and carefully on the spot, instead of mostly in Paris, and demonstrated that the Romans erected them about the year 200 B. C.

The battle turned to the field of Hindu chronology, supposedly ascertainable from Hindu history and literature, and the genealogical lists of kings in the Vedas, Puranas and Sutras were claimed to show a civilization in India far antedating anything mentioned in the Bible. Rationalism was in high feather.

"HISTORY" WRITTEN BY POETS.

The furore produced led to more careful investigation. The great Orientalist, Sir William Jones, after a long wrestle with Sanskrit records reported "We have the first establishment of a government in that country (India) no earlier than 2000 B. C."; and among Klaproth, Wilfort and others, Heeren stated "We cannot expect to find in them (the Hindu writings) any critical or chronological history; it is one by poets composed and by poets preserved," and Klaproth puts the date of the earliest authentic Hindu history at about 1,100 A. D.

The antiquity of man in China came next in turn. Chinese annalists claim a history extending down from about 3,276,000 B. C. Both Klaproth and Essen now assign 782 B. C. as the earliest authentic Chinese date and about 2,205 B. C. as the beginning of the house of Hia, the first dynasty of the Celestial Empire.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ARCHAEOLOGY.

The war of minds is now being waged over the chronologies of Egypt and Western Asia, and the question of the antiquity of man is revived several times a year by newspaper and magazine articles about or by archaeologists now delving in the ruin heaps of those countries.

Horodotus, the Greek historian, who traveled through Africa, assigned to the establishment of the first Egyptian dynasty the date 11,000 B. C., but historians fully agree on the unreliability of Horodotus as regards dates.

An Egyptian priest, Manetho, has left us a fragmentary list of the kings of Egypt. If the kings had all been of one family, their antiquity would have exceeded that assigned by Horodotus. But any that might be led to such a conclusion and the inevitable deductions from it as to the antiquity of man should turn to Genesis 14, which tells about as many as nine contemporaneous "kings" in the small territory about the Dead Sea region; it also relates the story of four "kings" who captured Abraham's nephew, Lot, and how Abraham administered a terrific defeat upon the four "kings" by means of an "army" consisting of the enormous number of 318 men.

"KINGS" WERE PLENTY.

Truly contemporaneous "kings" were plenty in those days. It reminds one of the contemporaneous German principalities, of the feudal barons or of the innumerable Arab sheiks of today. Probably every time a "king" with a dozen sons and a household of say 240 died, the sons went out into the world, each a full-fledged "king." In Egypt Syria, Assyria, etc., there was room for thousands of this sort of "kings," and all at the same time.

In the lists of kings discovered in the past and today, not only many of the kings ruled contemporaneously in different little kindoms, but it frequently happened that two kings would be on the same throne together, as in the instance of the joint reign in Egypt of Seti I. and his son, the famous Rameses II. Egyptologists such as Wilkinson and Poole put the number of contemporaneous dynasties in Egypt at twelve.

CORRECT CHRONOLOGY IMPOSSIBLE.

Regarding even the possibility of formulating a correct and authentic chronology for Egyptian history—and the same applies to Assyria, Babylonia, etc., where present archaeologists such as Professor Hilprecht are working—Mariette, the Egyptologist, says: "The greatest obstacle in the way of establishing a regular Egyptian chronology is the fact that the Egyptians themselves had no chronology (owing to the lack of a common event to count from). Whatever be the apparent precision of our computations, modern science will always fail in any attempt to restore that which the Egyptians never possessed."

The state in which "scientific" chronology for Egypt stands, is illustrated by the dates assigned by twelve Egyptologists to the beginning of the first dynasty—all different, and ranging from 2,691 B. C. to 5,702 B. C.

The reliability of such results by archaeologists is like what American history would be if historians located the date of the Declaration of Independence anywhere from 1776 A. D. back to 1235 B. C., a variation of only 3,011 years.

"CREDULITY OF SCIENCE."

And it is upon evidence of this sort that we are asked to repudiate the unmistakably plain consecutive chronology of the word of God! Somebody has originated the phrase "the credulity of science." The apostle Paul employed, concerning the "modern science" of his day, the phrase "science (knowledge) falsely so called." (I. Timothy 6:20).

Before I knew these simple facts as to the unreliability of archaeological estimates of the antiquity of the human race, I myself, naturally having confidence in the judgment of savants, was inclined to believe in the results of "science" and to distrust the Bible. A very little light, however, on the side of the question here presented fully re-established my confidence in Bible chronology.

CORRECT BIBLE CHRONOLOGY.

The correct Bible chronology is ascertained as follows:

From the creation to the Flood 1656 years—ascertained by adding the years from the birth of each man to the birth of his son, etc.

From the Flood to the giving of the covenant to Abraham—427 years, ascertained in the same way.

From the covenant to the giving of the law, 430 years—ascertained by the positive statement to that effect in Exodus 12:40-42.

From the exodus to the division of the land, 46 years—ascertained from Numbers 33:3, 10:11-12, 13:3 and Joshua 14:7-10.

The period of the judges, 450 years—ascertained from Paul's inspired statement in Acts 13:19-20.

The period of the kings, 513 years—ascertained from statements in Acts 13:21, and from I. Chronicles and II. Chronicles, respecting the length of the reigns of the kings of Judah, the sacred tribe from which sprang the Redeemer.

The period of the desolation to the return in the first year of King Cyrus, 70 years—ascertained from Jeremiah 25-11, 29:10 and II. Chronicles 36:22-23.

From thence to A. D. 1, 536 years—ascertained from authentic secular history.

ADAM CREATED 4,128 B. C.

These figures added make the date of the creation of Adam 4,128 B. C., being the end of 6,000 years of human history in the spring of A. D. 1873, and gives A. D. 1906 the date which may be expressed as "6,034 Anno Mundi." In other words, we are already living in the seventh 1,000 year day of God, whatever that may signify to humanity.

This chronology I consider correct because it is consecutive history, with the sole exception of the period of the judges, for which a divinely inspired New Testament statement furnishes the data.

The chronology of archaeologists, for the reasons given in the foregoing, I reject as utterly unreliable.

I hope later on to discuss other "scientific" evidences of human antiquity.

GEORGE H. FISHER,
643 Harrison Avenue, Scranton Pa.

Sunday Concerts Discontinued

by Alexander's 9th Regt. Band at Valley View Park, on the Laurel Line, for remainder of the season. 21-22

Billious? Feel heavy after dinner? Tongue coated? Bitter taste? Complexion sallow? Liver needs waking up. Doan's Regulets cure billious attacks. 25 cents at any drug store. •••

A Positive CURE CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE COLD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY BROS. NEW YORK

It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

HAY FEVER

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL PILLS** Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Prof. G. F. THEEL, M.D. 527 North Sixth St. Philadelphia, [illegible] Best, Most Experienced [illegible] years) for "SPECIFIC CONTRACTED BLOOD POISON," [illegible] Diseases, Excesses, Indiscretion, Losses, [illegible] etc. Gives a guarantee in every case. Hydrocele, Varicocele & Stricture (no cutting), Vigor & Health [illegible] Parts enlarged. The only Graduate German Specialist in America. Helleng guarantirt. Long-standing dangerous cases. Successful Mail Treatment. Send for sworn testimonials & book exposing frauds. Consult and be cured.

ADVERTISE IN THE REPUBLICAN

Notice to Contractors and Builders

We have purchased the store building of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company and have for sale a large quantity of brick, stone, lumber, window glass, window sashes, doors, blinds, pipes, valves, closets, boiler heater, radiators, and four combination lock vaults, also a lot of gas fixtures, gas pipe, etc. Must be sold at once.

A. L. Derry & Co., 342 GIRSON ST.

GIVE YOUR BUSINESS A TONIC.

SUBURBAN LIGHT CO.

NEEDS OF DISTRICT

District No. 1. Board Discussed Conditions Brought Out by Recent Convention.

MOLDERS REPORT GAIN

At the meeting of the executive board of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, yesterday afternoon, conditions that were brought to light in the district at the recent convention in Carbondale were thoroughly discussed. President T. D. Nicholls presided for the first time since his return from Europe a few days ago.

Ways of increasing the membership of the union, which was shown to have fallen off considerably by the report of Secretary Dempsey, and of collecting dues more expediently received the attention of the board, in addition to many other minor details connected with the running of the district. No action was taken on any of these matters was given out for publication.

All efforts to settle the strike at the Jermyn collieries appear to have failed at this time. Since the refusal of Joe Jermyn to sign an agreement, there was nothing for the board to do in the matter, for it is said not to favor the resumption of work at those mines without a written guarantee of faith.

There will be a meeting of the board of conciliation in Wilkes-Barre next Monday, when President Nicholls will resume his position with that body, which Secretary Dempsey has so ably filled during the former's absence.

MOLDERS GAINING.

Reports from Birdsboro, a few miles below Reading, show that the big iron foundry of that town adjusted the differences with its molders in the early part of this week. All the men have returned to work, after a strike of many weeks.

The molders of this shop secured practically all of their demands, namely, a minimum wage of $2.75 per day, a nine hour day and better shop conditions. These are the same demands of the local molders, who have been on strike for more than two months.

NEW BRICK COMPANY.

The Old Dominion Granite Brick company was organized in this city on Thursday with the following officers: Hon. H. A. Knapp, was elected president of the company; L. T. Stipp, of this city, and Edward M. Sturgis, of Cape Charles, vice president; Victor L. Peterson, of Dunmore, treasurer, and J. P. Butler, of Clark's Summit, secretary.

The following directors were elected: Hon. H. A. Knapp, L. T. Stipp, V. L. Peterson, E. A. Stevens, F. E. Brundage, W. T. Bolling, L. M. Sturgis, C. P. O'Malley and John P. Butler.

The new company has secured three thousand acres of sand in Northampton county, Virginia, and propose to start the erection of a plant within the next few weeks for the manufacture of sand-lime bricks and other kinds of concrete building material. It is expected that the company will be ready to start operations in November, with a daily output of 20,000 bricks.

HONESDALE-HAWLEY ROAD.

It is rumored that the Erie railroad is backing the new Honesdale-Hawley street railway, which has been in course of construction for about a week. The fact that the Erie has been trying for years to enter Honesdale on its own tracks strengthens the belief that it is now about to realize its plans to cut through Wayne county, instead of going around it.

All the material used in the construction of the road is of a heavy railroad quality. Another convincing proof of the Erie's ownership is the fact that all the tools are marked with the railroad company's name. The Erie's lease with the Delaware and Hudson for the privilege of entering Honesdale will expire within a year.

SUES FOR LIBEL.

Attorney Bertholf Brings $25,000 Action Against Richard Little.

Attorney Aaron W. Bertholf yesterday filed a libel suit against Richard Little of the Scrantonian, claiming damages in the sum of $25,000. Bail in the sum of $1,000 was demanded.

The article complained of describes a personal encounter between the attorney and Mrs. Colcher, and says that she struck him on the nose and imposed a kick that compelled him to eat his meals off the mantel.

INDEBTEDNESS OF CITY.

Shown in Statement Filed by the City Controller.

The city controller has filed a statement of the city's indebtedness, preliminary to the sale of bonds.

According to Mr. Eisele's figures the gross indebtedness of the city is as follows: Bonded indebtedness, $1,149,000.

Sundry claims and unpaid warrants, $33,512.63.

Total indebtedness, $1,182,562.63.

The resources of the city are as follows:

General city cash, 62,635.01.

Cash in sinking fund account, $84,295.84.

Delinquent taxes and other items, estimated $50,000.

Bonds purchased, $209,000.

Total resources, $405,930.99.

Net indebtedness, $776,581.73.

CHURCH GRAFTERS WERE ROASTED

H. J. Sanders Delivered Strong Address Before the Chautauqua Society in Binghamton.

H. J. Sanders, of Pittston, has caused considerable comment in church circles by his attack on church parasites, termed "grafters," during the layman's day exercises at the Chautauqua society in Binghamton last Tuesday.

Hon. W. L. Connell was scheduled as one of the speakers, but was unable to attend. Mr. Sanders' attack denounced the man who contributes nothing toward the support of the church, but who flourishes upon its benefits. The most contemptible of grafters he declared to be the man who affiliates with the church for "respectability," contributing nothing spiritually to the church but basking contentedly in the veneer afforded by association with godly people.

No one can dispute the application of the speaker's remarks to many cases in point, and the talk was highly complimented at its conclusion.

Thursday afternoon was New York State day and the address of the occasion was given by Lieut. Gov. Julius M. Maye, on the subject, "Obligations and Responsibilities of Government."

The camp is located at Carmel Grove, in the Binghamton suburbs, and several hundred campers and others are in attendance.

Bishop Berry, Rev. W. F. Anderson, Rev. George E. Eckman, Rev. H. H. Russell and other speakers of note will address the Chautauqua this week.

ROSABELE LESLIE.

Will Appear at the Academy of Music Monday.

In presenting the Rosabele Leslie Co. to the amusement lovers of this city, the management of the Academy takes pleasure in announcing that the organization retains the same high standard of excellence that has made it one of the most popular repertoire organiations to visit this city. The attraction is headed by that talented young actress, Rosabele Leslie, who has been identified with this company for the past four seasons, having established a following in that time that has made her a pronounced favorite in many of the cities which she visits.

She is petite, winsome, and at all times attractive, has a deep melodious voice, which penetrates without piercing, and possesses a magnetic influence over her audiences which holds them in breathless interest whenever she appears.

She will present Monday evening the popular English Melodrama, "When London Sleeps," in which she appears as "Queenie," th circus rider. At the matinee she will be seen at "Kate Merick in "A Gambler's Daughter."

FIRE REGULATIONS.

Box Card Index Supplanted by Books. Will Require Bookkeeper.

So many new regulations are going into effect since the installation of the new fire alarm signal boxes that each company will require a firstclass bookkeeper to locate the fire or to learn when it is out. Instead of a card index of the good old days, the department has printed books to be distributed at the stations and the box number may be found there.

When a fire is reported out the customary taps will be followed by a repetition of the number of the box. A second alarm will be three taps, followed by the number of the box.

DID YOU

Ever

Try

A food expert has prepared a crisp, dainty and delicious food for the express purpose of quickly and surely rebuilding the brain and nerve centres, and has given it the name of GRAPE-NUTS. It is toothsome and fully cooked at the factory.

Grape-Nuts

PROTECTED BY THE GUARANTEE.

No Dyspeptic Should Hesitate to Try Pepsikola Tablets on These Terms.

Thousands who were once the victims of indigestion and stomach trouble are now well and strong through the use of Pepsikola Tablets. People who have suffered the agonies of indigestion for years are brought back to perfect health, and the proprietors of this remarkable prescription have such entire confidence in its virtue and power that they have given a written Guarantee Contract to Matthews Bros., agreeing to refund the 25 cents, in case the remedy fails to benefit as claimed.

If you are nervous, despondent, careworn and without energy, or if you have dizzy spells, heartburn, coated tongue or sour stomach, just make up your mind to try Pepsikola Tablets and obtain relief. They will aid and strengthen your digestion, make the rich red blood course through your veins and put new life, new energy and new vigor into your stomach. Matthews Bros. tell all dissatisfied customers that they can have their money back, cheerfully and without argument. M&S

RAIN SPOILED IT ALL.

Large Crowd Was Waiting to Go to the Glen.

The rain last night spoiled one of the most delightful outings of the season down at Rocky Glen. It came up at a most perplexing time, just at 7:30 o'clock, when carloads of eager and expectant young ladies from the Globe Warehouse and from the stores of J. D. Williams & Bro. company were being unloaded at the park and when the Laurel Line station in this city was jammed with others waiting to get a chance to get on board other cars.

Some bold spirits there were who went out in the elements and who made their way to the dancing pavilion, where the orchestra furnished music throughout the evening and where there was much dancing and merry-making despite the persistent splash of the rain outside.

The management of the Glen kindly agreed to a postponment of the outing until some night the early part of next week. The exact date will be announced within a day or two.

Everything is in readiness for the handling of a mammoth crowd at the park today. The occasion will be the outing of the employes of the Erie railroad. This includes the employes of the shops as well as the active railroaders. The employes of the Allis-Chalmers company to the number of a thousand or more are also going to the Glen today, as are the Sunday school children of St. Paul's Methodist church of South Side.

There will be music for dancing both afternoon and night by the Lawrence augmented orchestra.

THE SUNDAY REPUBLICAN.

A Local Newspaper With Many Engaging Features.

The most interesting publication circulated locally on Sunday is the Sunday issue of the Scranton Republican. It has so many engaging features that it is difficult to see how any home is complete without it and how any resident of Scranton can refrain from having it delivered at his residence.

It is, in the first place, a clean home newspaper, presenting all the news that is fit to print. It contains a bright editorial page, the cream of the telegraphic news, all the local happenings that anyone would care to know about, and a large number of special features.

Prominent among these is the comic supplement, the Workers' Magazine, a well written sporting page, Mr. Fisher's weekly letter, secret society gossip, A Wayfarer's Chat, Saucy Bess' column and the specialty of the Cub Reporter. In addition there is a Washington letter and a carefully edited Women's Page.

LACKAWANNA BOARD.

Saturday, July 28, 1:45 a. m., Latimer; 1:30 a. m., Flaherty; 5:30 a. m., Bailey; 10 a. m., Swarts; 2 p. m., Costello, with Hallett's crew; 3:45 p. m., Golden, with Prosser's crew; 5 p. m., Tigue; 5:30 p. m., Devine.

Summits—6 a. m., Finerty, with Carrigg's crew, east; 8 a. m., Frounfelker, west; 9 a. m., Nichols, west.

Pushers—2:30 a. m., west, C. Barth; 6:30 a. m., west, S. Finerty; 7 a. m., west, Lamping; 8 a. m., east, Moran; 11:45 a. m., east, M. Murphy; 11:45 a. m., east, T. Murphy; 2:30 p. m., west, C. H. Snyder; 7 p. m., east, Ludlow; 9:15 p. m., east, W. H. Barth.

Pullers—1 a. m., Magovern; 8 a. m., Secor; 1:50 p. m., Gaffney; 4:30 p. m., Stanton.

Extras West—Saturday, July 28—4:30 a. m., Krofft.

Notice—W. H. Daniels will report for Ruegg. E. Horney will report for Carmody's crew. H. Coslar will report for S. Finerty.

PRINTERS DINED.

Tenth Annual Dinner of I. C. S. Men Last Evening.

Printers from the Correspondence Schools enjoyed a dinner at the Coyne house last night, the occasion being the tenth annual dinner of this department. About twenty-five attended.

The committee in charge of the dinner was composed of the following: George Crull, John Donnelly, James Ridway and Michael Swartz.

STORIES OF BIRD LIFE.

Dying Bird's Devotion to Young.

From the London Daily Mail.

A Danzig correspondent writes:

While swimming on a lake with her brood of five a diver bird was shot, and although mortally wounded, collected her young ones and dived for their safety.

When he dead body floated to the surface the five little birds were still clinging with their beaks to her wings, but all had been suffocated by remaining too long under the water.

AVOCA.

The tent meetings will commence on Sunday with two services—3 and 7:30 p. m. The tent will be located at the usual place near McMillan's store.

VICTIM KNEW THE TIME TO STOP.

(Continued from Page Four.)

had played considerably, but he asked several curious questions, explaining that he had run up against local rules in different parts of the country, and once or twice had suffered thereby.

Among other things, he asked what table stakes meant, and Jake Winterbottom said: "Well, you can't bet no more'n you have on the table afore the cards is dealt, an' you c'n al'ays have a show f'r what you've got in sight."

"Oh, very well," said Mr. Peters, and pulling out a tight roll of bills some two inches in diameter with a stout elastic around it, he laid it alongside his chips. As each player had bought a hundred to start, this seemed to indicate liberal play.

Winterbottom opened his mouth as if to explain that it was customary to state the amount at stake, but thinking better of it, he reached into his pocket and brought out an old leather wallet which he placed on the table in front of him. After a moment's hesitation the others followed his example and what was practically an unlimited game began.

It was evident from the beginning that Mr. Peters yearned for action, and his first step toward securing it was to make the pot as large as might be.

Bassett dealt first. White chips were one dollar, reds five and blues twenty-five. Winterbottom anted a white. Waters came in with two. Pearsall laid down and Peters threw in a red.

Bassett found enough to stay and the others made good ,so there was $20 in the pot before the draw. Winterbottom then took three cards to a pair of kings and caught two sevens. Waters drew one to a flush and failed. Peters took three and Bassett three.

Waters refused to bet, and Peters bet the size of the pot—$20. It seemed plain to the others that he had raised on aces, and his bet after the draw was good play, whether he had bettered or not. Bassett, however, had aces with a queen next, and he saw his way to a call, and Winterbottom woud not lay down kings up. Accordingly, it was a call, and Peters showed down a pair of tens only. It looked like a deliberate bluff, but an ill judged one. Later on they decided that it was not really a bluff, but that Peters was impatient at the smallness of the stake. After that he either threw down his cards or made it at least $5 to play, whenever his turn came.

High play had no terrors, however, for this party, and the ante soon became two calls five. After that Mr. Peters had no cause for complaint. The others—Bassett especially—developed a fondness for raising equal to his own, while a single bet was almost invariably either a white chip or the size of the pot. Within a few minutes $25 and $50 pots were the rule, while there were some of $100.

It was soon evident that Mr. Peters was no poor player, and that what he had already bet in a pot had no influence on his judgment when it came to a question of whether to bet more.

There was a jackpot of $40 on the table on Winterbottom's deal. Waters opened it for the size of it. Pearsall dropped and Peters raised it $40. Bassett stayed Winterbottom dropped and Waters made good.

On the draw Waters took one card, Peters stood pat and Bassett took two, having, as a matter of fact, three fours, which he decided was not a strong enough hand for a second raise before the draw.

Waters threw a white chip before looking at his draw, and Peters bet $200. Bassett laid down, not having bettered, and Waters looked at his fifth card. Peters naturally was watching him closely.

Without a quiver he laid a $500 bill in the pot, and Peters unhesitatingly threw down his pat, whereupon Waters showed his hand. It was queen full of kings.

Presently there came a struggle between the same two players that the others recognized as a decisive test of Peters' skill.

It was on Bassett's deal and the other Arkansas City players knew that Bassett whatever his other merits as a player always dealt square.

It was a jackpot twice swettened, so that $35 lay in the center of the table. Winterbottom passed and Waters opened for the size of the pot. Pearsall stayed and Peters raised it $50.

Bassett found nothing to stay on, and Waters made it $50 more to draw cards. Pearsall decided that the double raise was to strong for him and Peters studied a bit. Finally, however, he made good and Bassett picked up the deck to serve the draw.

Waters thereupon skinned his cards with a show of perplexity. It was well done. As a matter of fact he had two pairs only, but by pretending to consider whether to draw or stand pat he strove to make Peters think that he was trying to deceive him while really holding a complete hand. At length he said with just the right shade of ostentatious indifference, "I reckon I can't improve."

"Give me two," said Peters and looked carefully to see if he had bettered his three tens. Finding he had not, he looked at Waters.

"This here hand had ought to be worth a hundred," he said, and threw in his century.

Peters continued to look at him for a long time. Then he said: "Make it thikth," and raised it $500.

"Thousand more than you," said Waters, putting in the money.

It was the largest single bet that had been made, and the others looked confidently to see Peters lay down unless, indeed, he had bettered his threes.

He did not lay down. Instead, he looked intently at Waters again for a full minute. Then he said: "You may have a pat hand. I thuppothe I ought not to raithe again, but I'll call." And after the showdown there was no longer a doubt of Mr. Peters' standing as a player.

Then, most expectedly, he announced that he had had enough and would play no more.

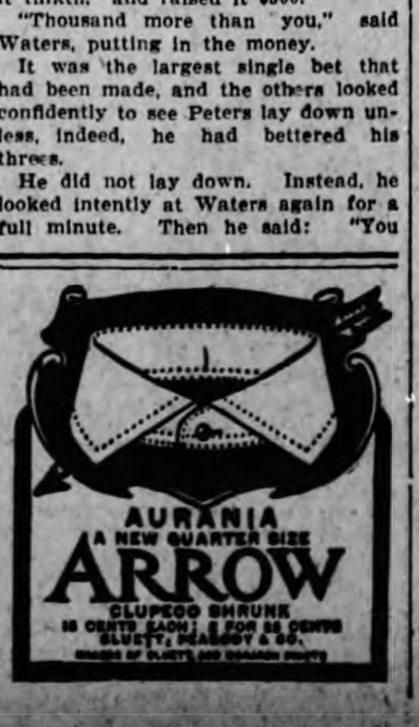
"I came here, gentlemen," he said, "to find out if you really played ath good a game ath people thay. I don't mind thaying that I wath looking, too, to thee if there wath anything crooked about it, but there wathn't. I don't play for money mythelf, but if you had tried any funny buthineth I could have showed you thome tricktn. Now, I've had a delightful hour or two, and nobody'th lotht much. If you'll all join me, I'd like to thet 'em up."

It was thrue that he had won nothing in the game, despite the last hand, for he had made considerable losses before. In any case, however, he could not easily have been forced to play longer, so they all adjourned to the bar.

After Mr. Peters had spent enough money to restore old man Greenhut's equanimity at least in some degree, he strolled out alone, aparently fearless and careless. More than one in the room, however, remembered that fat roll, and nothing was said when one man loosened the pistol in his belt and started out after him.

There was much silent smoking in the room for the next twenty minutes. Then the man who had followed Mr. Peters came back with two black eyes and a slight alteration in the contour of his nose. He offered no explanation, and none was asked for, but presently old man Greenhut said:

"'Pears like there might be the makin's of a good citizen in this here Peters. There's one comfort, though, there ain't no gre't p'centage comin' to the feller up to the hotel. Serves him right, too. If there's anything I hate, it's a graspin' disposition like hisn'll



GREEN RIDGE.

Monday evening in the Providence auditorium the Green Ridge lodge of Mystic Chain will give an excellent musical and literary entertainment. The large sale of tickets warrant the success of the affair. Judge Vosburg will act as chairman.

The programme to be rendered is as follows:

Selection—North End Glee club.
Piano selection—Miss Hockins.
Vocal solo—Rogers Owens.
Recitation—Miss Nesbitt.
Soprano solo—Mrs. W. J. Lanyon.
Duet—Miss Berryman and cousins.
Vocal solo—Mrs. D. D. Lewis.
Selection—North End Glee club.
Piano solo—Miss Myah Davis.
Vocal solo—William M. Davis.
Mandolin selection—Irvin Williams.
Vocal duet—Mrs. Price and Jones.
Vocal solo—Mrs. Joseph Meyers.
Bass solo—David Smith.
Tenor solo—David Kinsey.
Vocal solo—Mrs. Arthur Hobbs.
Piano selection—Miss Goodfellow.
Selection—North End Glee club.

TAKE VACATION.

Rev. Henry Sterling Potter, S. T. D., pastor of the Green Ridge Baptist church, accompanied by Mrs. Potter, leave Monday for his annual vacation, which will be spent in Syracuse, Chittenango, Carthage, Watertown and Albany, N. Y. Dr. Potter will act as vacation supply for the First and Memorial Baptist churches of Albany, and the First Baptist Church of Cohoes. During his absence, arrangements have been made to continue the Sunday morning service, the Sunday school and the mid-week prayer meeting.

The following are the supplies for the month: August 5, Mr. Homer D. Pease, of the Rochester Theojogical seminary; August 12, Rev. Sidney W. Rivenburg, M. D., who is in charge of the Baptist mission work at Kohima, Assam; August 19, Rev. H. H. Harris, Ph. D., pastor of the Calvary Baptist church of Taylor; August 26, Rev. R. R. Thompson, pastor at Dalton. Special music is arranged for the month as the choir also takes a vacation. The prayer meetings will be in charge of the deacons.

Rev. Mr. Potter will preach at both services of the Green Ridge Baptist church tomorrow. Morning subject, "Too Much Self-Assurance." The evening sermon will be the last of the series entitled "Sabbath Evening Rambles with Christ and the Prophets Among the Holy Hills," the subject being "To Bethlehem, Joppa and Home."

The ice cream social held by the Baraca class of the Baptist Sunday school last evening was largely attended and those in charge realized a nice addition to their treasury.

LEAVE FOR CAMP TODAY.

This morning the members of the Camp Comfort Camping club will leave for their annual encampment, which, this year will be held at Lake Poyntelle. The campers expect to spend several weeks at this beautiful sheet of water. The club is composed of a large number of prominent young people from this vicinity.

Those who will leave today are: Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dunn, Mr. William Dunn, Misses Hattie, Jennie and Edith Dunn, Masters Ralph, Harold and Nelson Dunn, Roy Keene, Harry Seward, Mabel Fisher, Ada Pittock, Mrs. G. Reinhardt, Miss Violet Burschell, Miss Bessie Devereux, Lloyd Johler and the Misses Parsons, of New York city.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

While distributing samples yesterday morning in Petersburg, William McAndrew, of 415 Oak street, was bitten by a large dog. The young man was in the act of entering the yard when the animal pounced upon him and sank several of its teeth into his left leg. Dr. Charles Thompson, of East Market street, cauterized the wound.

GREEN RIDGE GATHERINGS.

Miss Jennie Rinker, of Dickson avenue, is the guest of friends in Stroudsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Hara, of North Washington avenue, are entertaining Miss Catherine Clark, of Boston.

Miss Nora Desmond, of Capouse avenue, is in Atlantic City for the week.

Mr. Harry Knight and family, of Penn avenue, leave today to spend a week in Wayne county.

Rev. H. Tuckley and wife, of Monsey avenue, are enjoying a month at Ocean Grove.

Mrs. James Atkinson, of East Market street, has returned from visiting relatives in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Parks, of New York city, have returned after visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Pratt, of Green Ridge street.

Miss Elizabeth Greenfield, of Honesdale, is visiting Mrs. Thomas Hall, of Gardner avenue.

Mr. Arthur Dunn and children, of Delaware street, are home from Pocono Pines.

J. H. Hubner and family are among the Green Ridge people at Lake Ariel.

Mrs. L. A. Clark, of Penn avenue, has returned from Lake Winola.

Col. F. L. Hitchcock and family, of North Washington avenue, are at Starlight.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Pritchard, of Penn avenue, were at Harvey's Lake, yesterday.

Joseph Hobbs, of Penn avenue, has returned from Pittston.

Lawn Mowers

Reduced 25 Per Cent.

The line is too large to mention separately. So the entire lawn mower stock was grouped together, marked down one-fourth without regard to cost and ready for service for the next 5 years at ¾ regular prices. Every mower is perfect in condition. Reductions are made only to save us the trouble of a future season's storage.

Gunster Bros.

325-327 Penn Ave.

Notice to

Contractors and Builders

We have purchased the store building of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company and have for sale a large quantity of brick, stone, lumber, window glass, window sashes, doors, blinds, pipes, valves, closets, boiler heater, radiators, and four combination lock vaults, also a lot of gas fixtures, gas pipe, etc. Must be sold at once.

A. L. Derry & Co., 342 GIRSON ST.

E. I. DUPONT de NEMOURS & CO

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Manufacturers of MINING POWDER

DEALERS IN

SPORTING POWDER, HIGH EXPLOSIVES and ELECTRIC GOODS.

Old 'phone, 935-2
936-2
New 'phone, 258

401 CONNELL BUILDING,
Scranton, Pa.

The clock on our building tells the time to save.

THE MAN OF THE FUTURE

Is he who looks into the future with fearless eye and fortifies himself behind a savings account.

If you cannot come in to open an account during regular banking hours, you will find us open Saturday evenings from 7:30 to 8:30, ready for business.

Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank,

Four-Nineteen Spruce Street,
Scranton, Pa.

THE SUBURBAN GROCERY.

HENRY C. VAN BERGEN, Prop,

1403 N. WASH. AVENUE

A Full Line of

Fancy and Staple Groceries,

Green Goods, Fruits Etc.

Goods delivered any place.

New phone 883-M. Old phone 1294-B.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$10 LOANS

and Upwards.

on furniture without removal.

Lowest Rates
No Publicity
Quick Service

Repay the loan in EASY payments to suit your convenience.

Other companies paid off and more money advanced on easier terms and lower rates.

REMEMBER

If you pay off a loan before it is due you will be charged only for the time you have the use of the money. If not convenient to come to our office TELEPHONE or WRITE. We will send agent to your home to give you full information.

OLD PHONE 1668.

AMERICAN LOAN COMPANY

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Bankruptcy Blanks

Full Sets and Extra Sheets,

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Republican Office.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

"THE LANGUAGE OF MECHANICS.

Mechanical Drawings—Plans and Specifications. A Key to the Lock.

But if he found he had material left over which he could not find a place for, it would be evident that he had missed something. Or if he picked up some other old books containing lists of materials and endeavored to draw up his plans from a hodge podge of all the books together, what a mess he would see on his hands when the architect came around to supervise the building!

PRESENT SITUATION.

This illustrates the present situation. Jesus and the apostles were amply familiar with the plans, and knowing the plans they understood the specifications.

But through the addition of human traditions the plans were gradually lost sight of: and theologians in and since the Dark Ages have been trying to arrive at the conception which would adequately represent the grandeur of the character and purposes of the all-wise, all-loving, all-powerful, and unerringly just craator. How near these hoary ideas are to the reasonable truth thinking men are judging for themselves. At the present time under the auspices of the "higher criticism" movement the general tendency seems to be to discard the ancient book of specifications and to group it with any writing possessing any claim to morality, to make a composite book of specifications, and to draw a plan along the lines of a hypothesis which makes void the doctrine of the ransom of the blood-stained cross—evolution.

ARCHITECT RETURNED.

In the development of God's plans, the time lcng foretold has about come for the close of this age and the abolition of its evil auspices. The momentous epoch is at the door when, as it were, the Supervising Architect has returned to view the situation, clear away the rubbish of human building, and rear the mighty structure of the eternal Kingdom of the Lord. The plans are known once more, and while the actual building cannot proceed until the great Builder assumes direct control, we can see quite clearly the harmonious, beautiful outlines of the good and just Jehovah's marvelous, stupendous plan.

The great plan existed in the great architect's mind before the creation.—"The manifold wisdom of God, according to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord" (Ephesians 3:10-11), "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world" (Revelation 13:8), "the hidden wisdom, which God ordained before the world" (I Corinthians 2:7).

GIST OF THE GREAT PLAN.

The gist of the plan was that God intended to begin the creation of mankind, permit them, while multiplying and filling the earth, to learn valuable lessons about the precise nature of evil and disobedience, and finally to bestow on all the willing and obedient the blessing of everlasting perfect life, in the meantime providing the agency to do the direct blessing in the person of Jesus and certain individuals selected, "elected," on the basis of faithfulness and character development under trying, adverse conditions. The work up to the present time has been exclusively that of selecting and training those to whom the greater work will fall of blessing all the rest later on.

GOD'S FIRST SKETCH.

The first rough pencil sketch furnished by the great Architect was in Eden, when the assurance was given that the "seed" (the great Christ head and body) of the woman should bruise the serpent's head (Genesis 3:15).

Other sketches, more specific, were given to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the promise that in them and in their "seed" should all the nations, kindreds and families of earth be blessed. (Genesis 18:18, 28-14; Acts 3:25).

The Old Testament from Genesis to Malachi is packed full of sketches of details of the plan and the specifications, in the shape of types, symbols, and direct, straightforward prophecies, all with one accord agreeing with the general grand plan, throwing light upon it, and filling out its skeleton to a well-rounded whole.

"Drawing," it is said, " is the language of the industrial world."

It is a fact that there is almost nothing manufactured or constructed for which at some stage drawing is not made.

Drawing, consequently, is close to the foundation of all the arts and sciences.

Where the work of pencil, pen or brush is not an end in itself as in sketching or painting, it affords the means wherewith at minimum expense ideas which are to be elaborated finally in costly material, may be worked out in detail in pencil lines costing nothing but the time of the draftsman. Drawing is an immense money-saver in saving the wasteful extravagance of the old-fashioned cut-and-try methods with tangible wood, metal or stone.

ROUGH OUTLINE SKETCH.

When a house is to be built the first step is that taken by the architectural draftsman. He makes the roughest kind of an outline sketch of the plans of the various floors. Then he fills in the various outlines in exact proportion to scale. He draws out in detail, though not as a connected whole one little portion or another of the architectural details, displaying shape and section. Finally he furnishes complete perspective drawings in ink, water color or even oil, of the building as a whole from various points of view.

The steps taken in machinery manufacture are not unlike those in architecture. The inventor makes a rough pencil sketch of the idea which has existed in his brain. The professional machine designer produces a more elaborated sketch in accordance with economical and practical methods of design. The mechanical draftsmen finally turn out the finished drawings and blue prints in accordance with which the patternmakers and machinists are to make the finished product. Everything is conformed to the miniature pattern furnished on the draftsman's paper.

SURVEYOR'S FIELD NOTES.

The civil engineer's methods are similar. In the mind of the chief engineer is the general idea of where the railroad is to run. With the various corps of surveyors he "locates the line," rough sketches of the parts of the entire system being put in the various engineer's note books in connection with the data of the "field notes." The office draftsmen, or mappers, draw it all out to exact scale in detailed maps; and the contractors build the bridges, throw up the embankments and excavate the cuts and the tunnels of the finished railroad from the draftsman's maps.

SPECIFICATION BOOK.

Accompanying the house plans the architect furnishes a "specification book." This states the general conditions, conveys the architect's guarantee, tells how much and what kind of material are to go into the building—mortar, sand, cement, stone, brick, boards, timber, lath, moldings, iron pipe, lead pipe, tin and the thousand and one little things that go into a house; it also specifies how each part is to be finished; whether cut stone work, smooth finished walls, planed and polished heardwood floors, wainscoting, doors, or sashes; everything is to be of a specified finish.

Imagine, if you can, the position a contractor would be in who had in his hands the book of specifications but had lost the plans.

LOST WITHOUT THE PLAN.

How meaningless the specifications as a whole would be to him. He could tell, of course, that there were to be stairways with treads and wainscoting of oak quartered or plain. He would know there were to be trap pipes of lead or of cast iron. No one would need to tell him that polished plate glass and ordinary window panes were to be used in the building, because the specifications say so.

But to save his life he could not be certain, if he went ahead to build without the plans, that he was not putting cherry where pine ought to be, or hot air ducts where ventilating piping should be. He would be "going it blind," and it takes no prophet to foretell that what he would put up would bear little enough resemblance to the architect's idea, save only in such details as simply could not be mistaken in the specifications.

ALMIGHTY'S SPECIFICATION BOOK.

To my mind there is a great likeness between an architect's book of specifications and the oldest book in the world which has come down to us bearing unmistakable evidence of being the revelation of God to his human children, of the divine purposes and instructions for them. To the average would-be builder of structure in accordance with the Creator's will the Bible is about as useful as the specification book to the contractor without the plans.

A wise contractor, of course, who had lost the set of plans, might try to gather from the specifications some conception of the original plans and he might come pretty near them.

THREE GREAT AGES.

It is not feasible to introduce here a diagram which would make the general plan plain to the eye, but the various ages entering into it are:

I. Evil Age from Creation to Flood.

II. Evil Age from Flood to Christ's Second Presence.

III. Good Age of God's Eternal Kingdom.

Age "II" has been divided into three sub-ages, namely:

1. Patriarchal age, when God dealt only with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in relation to his plan.

2. Jewish age, when God dealt only with the Jewish nation. "You only have I known (recognized) of all the families of the earth" (Amos 3:2.)

3. Gospel age, from the death of Jesus to his second presence, during which God is making no effort to reach all the world, but is picking out and perfecting in character a small number whom he purposes to employ as his agents, with Jesus, to bless "all the families of the earth" after Jesus has returned in glory and power.

Age "III,"' after Jesus returns, is to be without end and to be composed of an indefinite number of lesser ages—"Unto him be glory in the church by Jesus Christ throughout all ages, world without end." (Ephesians 3:21.) The first of these lesser ages is to be a period of a thousand years, which will be a kind of "reconstruction period" like that which followed the Civil war, and during which Jesus and his previously perfected church will control affairs for the express purpose of assisting all the rest of men that ever lived up to perfection and to the enjoyment of the blessings of everlasting life, the incorrigible after full knowledge and opportunity being remanded back again to the eternal second death, everlasting extinction. This age will see the fulfilment of all the promises of every kind of general blessing and conversion of the world, the "desert blossoming as the rose," and other such expressions descriptive of the coming "times of restitution.".

BRIEF OUTLINE.

This programme is briefly but clearly outlined in the fifteenth chapter of acts, which we will quote from the "Emphatic Diaglot" translation of the New Testament—the best such thanslation in existence, putting explanations in parentheses:

"Simon (Peter) has related (in describing the conversion of Cornelius, the first Gentile Christian) how God first (began to) looked to take out of the Gentiles (not the conversion of the world but of the elect church) a people for his name (this election being the work of the Gospel Age.) After these things (the selection of the church) I (Jesus) will return (the second presence of Jesus); and I will rebuild that tabernacle of David (the Jewish government) which has fallen down; and I will rebuild its ruins, and will re-establish it (the rapidly culminating Zionist movement shows how near at hand this is); in order that the remainder of men may seek the Lord (those that have had little or no opportunity to do so), even all the Gentiles "(nobody left out—this is when the conversion of the world will come.)

AN OPEN BOOK.

This briefly is the architect's plan which makes the specifications—the Bible—an open book. It is described in detail in a phamphlet which I will be glad to mail any reader who wants to follow John Stuart Mill's counsel to give a thorough investigation to a proposition, new to us but promising to be the truth. The value of having a map in going through a country is obvious. To us it is of great practical utility to understand something of the plan of the creator, for we are enabled to save considerable "lost motion" and are able to keep our consecrated energies in channels in harmony with the divine purpose for the particular time we happen to be living in. We then come to possess the advantages of the patternmaker with a blue print to work from, or the railroad contractor with the maps by which to cut and fill. It is a veritable key to things otherwise locked and sealed.

GEO. H. FISHER,
643 Harrison Avenue,
Scranton, Pa.

THE CUB REPORTER GETS TO THE OFFICE

I was making my way to the office the other day when my course led me to meander in front of a book store. During the several occasions I had to notice, caused by the forgetfulness of the bothersome mosquitoes which inhabit this etherial atmosphere and cause blasphemy, I read a sign in the window painted in large letters, thusly:

"Charles Dickens' works all this week for $2.50."

In the sign itself I could see no particular sensation, but in front of the store were several men gesticulating wildly and were debating something very seriously.

One of these men I recognized as the national organizer of the hod carriers. Another who was endeavoring to influence the crowd assembled was none other than the president of the Amalgamated Association of Buttonhole Makers of America.

I drew as close as the mosquitoes would allow me, and I heard the speaker hotly exclaim:

"Do you wonder the country is going to the dogs? Do you want to know why the American laborer is the most underpaid man in existence? Do you want an example of living slavery? Cast your gleeful optics on this, this man working for $2.50 a week. It's an outrage, gentlemen, and the American Amalgamated Association of Hod Carriers should strive to ameliorate the conditions of such slavery. Pity the man who works a week, supports his family ,and pays the rent at $2.50 per."

Chuckling gleefully, I resumed my devious course to the office. To those unsophisticated who imagine that going to the office is an easy matter, worth no consideration, let me stay their haluccinations right here and now. No such thing. This city is being painfully and outrageously stung by swarms of mosquitoes. It is easier for a camel to shoot the chutes at Luna park than it is for the ordinary thin skinned resident to pass along the streets without creating an impression that he is in [illegible]

Perhaps the peek-a-boo shirtwaist is responsible in some degree to the invasion of the Jerseyites, and if this be the case, now is the gladful time for the Woman's Christian Temperance association to institute criminal proceedings against such clothing. No credence, however, is given to the theory by those who still remember that openwork stockings have long since been the fashion, and that the large variety of mosquitoes are just learning the charms of the sweet young things who regard Scranton as their domicile.

But be that as it may, I came to the office more out of necessity than desire. I found the office boy laboriously trying to admire the picture of a summer girl in the leaves of an uncut magazine. Evidently he had already seen the picture, but his brow knitted as sometimes the editor's do when the staff had been negligent. The more he tried to glance at the picture the more perplexed he became.

"Well, Bobby," I said, "did you see the picture.

"Yes," he answered, "but I don't understand."

"Can't understand what?" I asked, gleefully chuckling at the boy's curiosity.

"I can't see," said the office boy, who was very tractible at that moment, "how in the world they got that printing in there." He said this in a mystified manner, and repeated it as he peered again between the uncut pages.

The magazine came from England, I explained to Bobby, and they do impossible things over there. Here is a gem I found in that same magazine, and I will leave it to you if it isn't worth resetting:

"Owing to the effects of a gun accident in his youth the Archbishop of Cancan Carry has to be content with the very simplest of diets. He touches scarcely any meats and frequently subsides for months on nothing but milk foods. He has never taken kindly to gaiters, and being a man of inexpensive tastes, favors tramcars and omnibuses."

Personally, I do not blame the archbishop for not taking kindly to gaiters. They are not only tough and indigestible, but they are also less nutritious than a wad of chewing gum. I do think, however, that if he has any dietetic hankering for omnibuses and tramcars, he ought to be able easily to eat a little beef now and then, even if it came from Chicago.

Being an English magazine, there were other unconsciously funny things in it. I cannot help but recite one. It was to the effect that a London milkman fed a bucket of fine rich cream to his hogs, thinking he had picked up the swill pail.

To me, it seems that this sort of thing is all right for London, but I can't understand why he could not refer to his customers more elegantly. I decided to drop that sportful magazine, and hike me hence, lest I was seized with a convulsive fit of unrestrained laughter.

The editor assigned me to do police court. I found Magistrate Howe on the bench, and the first case up was John Malone, who was arrested near the Lackawanna station for begging. The magistrate seemed to know the prisoner.

"Why don't you brace up, and try to be somebody?" Judge Howe asked kindly.

And then, through the answer of the hobo, it was demonstrated again that clothes does not always make the man.

"It's no use, yer 'onner," Malone answered, surveying himself. "Here's me that has tried it, but it's no use. I am wearing the shoes of a bank president, the trousers of a merchant, the coat and vest of a stock broker, and the hat of a congressman, yet in spite of it all, I look like a hobo." Whereupon the tramp dejectedly sighed a sadful sigh.

He said he could get nothing from this world, and the magistrate, through the kindness of his heart—the magistrate who could not withstand the piteous appeals of a poor beggar, gave him thirty days.

All of which demonstrates that the milk of human kindness is not always submerged in the race for the mighty dollar.

BRILLIANT CLIMAXES.

Will Mark Miss Leslie's Play, "When London Sleeps."

The first of the local theaters to open is the Academy, which will throw open its doors tomorrow afternoon for a season of forty weeks. The opening company is the Rosabele Leslie Stock company, which has opened the Academy for the past three seasons. Those who love good melodrama, full of stirring incidents and brilliant climaxes, will be ready to give Rosabele Leslie and her company a welcome tomorrow when she opens at the Academy. The bill selected for Monday evening's performance will be the sensational drama, "When London Sleeps."

Rosabele Leslie.

As the title of the play suggests, it is a story of London life, depicting the crimes, sorrows and joys in that greatest and most wicked city of the world.

Effective scenic effects will be shown among which will be something new to the stage in the way of a novel and unique setting, representing the interior of a circus dressing tent, the great wire-walking scene in the third act, wherein the heroine makes her escape from a burning building, carrying a little child on her back while walking the telegraph wires, and the gorgeously decorated India temple in the fourth act.

Miss Leslie as Queenie, the circus rider, will be seen in a role which will require her fund of emotional strength as well as her known vein of comedy. "A Gambler's Daughter" will be given at the Monday matinee.

DIED FROM INJURIES.

Italian Laborer was Struck by Lackawanna Train.

An Italian laborer, whose name could not be learned, was struck by a Lackawanna train near Gouldsboro yesterday afternoon and fatally injured. His death occurred at 6 o'clock in the afternoon at the Moses Taylor hospital in this city, where he was immediately taken.

The laborer was a member of a section gang working on track repairs. The injuries sustained were internal, including a fractured pelvis.

In order that the man may be identified the body has been placed in Cusick's morgue on Washington avenue. The laborer who accompanied the injured man here left so quickly that the identity of his companion could not be learned.

There is living at Recife, near Perambuco, a child of five and one-half years of age, who is four feet two inches in height and who boasts a mustache and a deep bass voice.

COL. MAPES SKIDOOED, LEFT PARTY TO ITS FATE

Did Not Care to Tackle the Local Situation—Republicans Are Satisfied—Nicholls Accepts Democratic Nomination.

Col. George E. Mapes of Philadelphia, state chairman of the Lincoln party, made a "hurry up visit" to this city. He came at the earnest solicitation of the Democratic leaders, who were fearful that the Lincoln party would go over to the Republicans.

Mr. Mapes arrived about 11 o'clock Friday night, and was closeted for several hours with the Democratic leaders at Hotel Jermyn. They laid the situation before him and demanded that he take matters in hand and force his party to endorse their ticket.

Yesterday morning he met the Republican leaders and after carefully discussing the situation decided that the best thing for him to do was to make himself scarce, and let the party work out its own salvation, so he "skidooed" and was not seen in this city after 12 o'clock. This was too delicate a matter for him to handle so he washed his hands of the whole affair.

The Republican leaders are highly gratified by the action of yesterday's Lincoln party convention. While it was expected that a greater portion of their ticket would be endorsed, the most sanguine did not expect the entire ticket would be endorsed. Their greatest fear was over the legislature nominee as the state policy of the Lincolnites has been to combine with the Democrats on legislative nominees.

Attorney Wedeman made strenuous efforts yesterday to have the work of the convention done in a legal manner, so the nominations could not be successfully contested in court, and it is thought he was entirely successful. While he opposed certain actions that were taken, thinking the same work should be done in a different manner, he is generally satisfied with the business accomplished and thinks it means the continued existence of that party as a political factor in this county. After his strenuous day's work, Mr. Wedeman left last night for Coney Island where he will spend the next few days.

District President T. D. Nicholls yesterday sent to E. J. Lynett, chairman of the recent Democratic county convention, his letter of acceptance of the congressional nomination tendered him by the Democrats. Mr. Nicholls says: "It is my duty as well as my privilege to gratefully accept the nomination."

In the opening paragraphs of his letter he sets forth the surprise he felt when he heard that the nomination had been tendered him, and he adds: "I understand, however, that I, as well as several other candidates, have been selected in deference to the wishes of the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America, to the effect that laboring men should seek representation on the tickets of the various political parties for congress and state legislatures."

At a meeting of the Luzerne county Democratic committees, held yesterday afternoon, the time for holding the county convention was fixed for Aug. 28. There was an immense amount of wire pulling done by the various candidates. The great question was whether or not Lenahan would enter the congressional fight.

To all queries he has answered that he is in the hands of his friends. From a source close to John T. it was yesterday learned that Mr. Lenahan would much prefer being attorney general should Lewis Emery be elected, than a member of congress. Some of his Philadelphia friends in the confidence of the Donnelly-Ryan machine of that city are doing everything possible to make Lenehan the next attorney general should the Democrats carry the state.

There are about a dozen candidates now in sight for the nominations to be made by the Democrats, among them being the following:

Congress—John T. Lenahan.

Senator—Fuller R. Hendershot or Asa K. DeWitt.

District Attorney—Attorneys Martin, J. Mulhall, Thomas F. Fallerr and Frank T. McCormick.

Prothonotary—George T. Kirkendall, of Dallas; John J. Maloney, of this city.

Clerk of the Courts—Henry Walser, of Hazleton, or Frank Brockway, of Beach Haven.

Jury Commissioner—Thomas J. Farrell, of Plymouth; Patrick J. Kelly, of Exeter; Walter Hopkins, of Laurel Run; Michael Bowen, of this city, and about a score more of ambitious party men.

LUNA PARK WILL HAVE A BUSY WEEK

Vola's Royal Italian Band and Ella Zuilla, High-Wire Performer, Will Be the Star Attractions.

The week of July 29 looms up as a particularly busy one for Luna park, Scranton's spectacular amusement resort, which has become so popular [illegible] Vola's Royal Italian band [illegible] retained for a second week owing to the big hit which it made last week, and the free circus act will be Ella Zuilla, the daring, dashing high-wire performer, who is better known as the queen of the wire.

The week is launched today with two sacred Sunday concerts. The hours for the afternoon concerts are as follows: From 2:30 to 3:30 and 4 to 5, and in the evening from 8 to 9 and from 9:30 to 10:30. The gates will open at 1 o'clock.

Two special programmes have been arranged for the concerts today. While Lorenza Vola, the conductor of the Royal band, is a musician to his finger tips, he has shown his ability to give the people what they want in band concerts by playing the lighter popular airs. However, he has not eliminated entirely the heavier numbers, but distributes them so wisely in the programme with what is more expressively known as "ragtime" that they are thoroughly enjoyable and appeal to all classes of people. Throughout last week there were thousands of people attracted to Luna park simply to hear this admirable band organization. This week they have arranged a programme that is bound to catch the public approval.

Concerning the act of Ella Zuilla, there is nothing but the highest praise given in other cities where she has appeared. There are a number of men performers on the high wire in this country, but there is no woman who has reached the position in her profession as Zuilla. This daring performer is absolutely devoid of fear and does evolutions on the high wire which compell spectators to hold their breath in fright and which other high wire performers absolutely refuse to perform. The charming artiste will appear twice daily on the hippodrome stage at 3:15 and 9:15 p. m., beginning tomorrow afternoon. Her engagement here is of one week's duration only.

Great interest is centered in the amateur night contest, which will be held at Luna park tomorrow night. Never before in the history of Scranton has an attempt been made to conduct amateur night on such a huge scale as this one. The performers will appear in the order in which their act is registered at the office of the management. The greatest variety of acts have been booked and this amateur night promises to eclipse, from a standpoint of merit, anything ever conducted hereabouts.

Three large cash prizes are offered to the successful contestants. The first prize is $25, the second $15 and the third $10. Prospective candidates may register with Resident Manager James Atherton today and up to 6 o'clock tomorrow evening. This contest is open to everybody but professionals, as it is planned principally to aid the talented amateur anxious to follow the stage for a livelihood.

One of the biggest days of the week will be August 3, when the Shriners of Irem Temple, which includes all of the Shriners in this part of the state, will hold their annual outing at Luna park. The most elaborate preparations have been made for this day, which promises to be one of the biggest individual days in the park's season. Another big day this week will be Saturday, which will be known as Red Men's day. Twenty-four tribes in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties have united to make this day a great big success. Other excursions this week are as follows:

Wednesday, the Jackson Street Baptist church and the Christ Lutheran church of Scranton; Thursday, the Primitive Methodist church of Priceburg and the Providence Christian church of Scranton; Saturday, the Providence Silk company of North Scranton and the Maxwell Silk company, of Jermyn, Pa.

CHEWED KEEPERS LEG.

Pet bears, for years the attraction of animal lovers at the Packer house, Tunkhannock, went to the bad yesterday morning and one of them chewed the leg of its keeper so that his life is in danger in event of any complications.

After feeding them Friday night Hiram Roth, their keeper, chained the bears as usual to their post. They broke loose during the night and spread alarm throughout the community. Learning of their whereabouts, Roth went in pursuit yesterday morning. He captured the younger one easily and returned for the older bear unaided. The animal showed fight and Roth sailed in. Bruin seized him about the waist as a skilled wrestler would do and bore him to the ground. He fastened to Roth's leg and bit and clawed until the young man lost consciousness. Several railroad men were attracted to the spot by the wounded man's calls and succeeded in beating bruin off.

The sudden change in the disposition of the bears cannot be explained. Roth is twenty-four years of age and is of powerful build.

LACKAWANNA BOARD.

Extras East—Sunday, July 29: 1:45 a. m., Bisbing; 3:30 a. m., M. J. Henigan; 5:30 a. m., McCathrine; 10 a. m., McCann; 2 p. m., Wall; 3:45 p. m., Newman; 5 p. m., Astringer; 5:30 p. m., Bush.

Pushers—2:30 a. m., C. Barth, west; 7 a. m., Lamping, west; 8 a. m., Moran, east; 11:45 a. m., M. Murphy, east; 11:45 a. m., T. Murphy, east; 2:30 p. m., C. H. Snyder, west; 7 p. m., Ludlow, east; 9:15 p. m., W. H. Barth, east.

Pullers—1 a. m., Magovern; 1:50 p. m., Gaffney; 4:30 p. m., Stanton

Extras West—1 a. m., Battin; 4:30 a. m., Doherty, with E. McAllister's crew; 9 a. m., McCarty; 11 a. m., H. Gilligan.

Notice—Widner will take his run on second 56, Sunday, July 29. James Conners reports for McCarty.

A choice bit
for breakfast
Appetizing toothsome
and delicious
Grape-Nuts

Academy of Music
M. REIS, Owner and Manager.
A. J. DUFFY, Business Manager.
SEASON OPENS TOMORROW
One Solid Week Beginning Monday July 30
MATINEE DAILY.
ROSABELE
LESLIE CO.
5 BIG VAUDEVILLE FEATURES.
Mon. Mat., "A Gambler's Daughter."
Mon. Eve., "When London Sleeps."
Mat. Prices 10c and 20c
Night Prices 10c, 20c & 30c

Nasal
CATARRH
In all its stages.
Ely's Cream Balm
cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.
Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

The Last Week
YOUR eyes change from day to day; even though you have been wearing glasses you will need to change them.
The sort of glasses needed can only be ascertained by a careful and thorough test of the eyes. We have every facility for proper examination and fitting. Examinations are free and during this week we will fit you with our
$5 Solid Gold Shell Eyeglasses for
$1.00
Don't Let This Chance Slip By You. Act Today.
Dr. L. Prinstein,
EXPERT OPTICIAN
The PARISIAN SHOP
128 WYOMING AVENUE.
Coal Exchange Building.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$10 [illegible]
and Upwards.
on furniture without removal.
Lowest Rates
No Publicity
Quick Service
Repay the loan in EASY payments to suit your convenience.
Other companies paid off and more money advanced on easier terms and lower rates.
REMEMBER
If you pay off a loan before it is due you will be charged only for the time you have the use of the money. If not convenient to come to our office TELEPHONE or WRITE. We will send agent to your home to give you full information.
OLD PHONE 1668.
AMERICAN
LOAN COMPANY
908-909 MEARS BUILDING,
WASHINGTON AVE. & SPRUCE ST.

READ ALL THIS.
You Never Know the Moment When This Information May Prove of Infinite Value.
It is worth considerable to any citizen of Scranton to know how to be cured of painful, annoying and itching piles. Know then that Doan's Ointment is a positive remedy for all itchiness of the skin, for piles, eczema, etc. One application relieves and soothes. Read this testimony of its merit:
F. H. Green, employed in repair shops of the D., L. & W. railroad, and living at 425 Tenth avenue, says: "I suffered for ten years prior to 1896 with itching hemorrhoids. It was bad enough in cold weather or when I got overheated in any way the suffering was intense. At night I could not sleep and often would have given all my earthly possessions for anything that would relieve the terrible itching. I had tried ointments and salves until I thought there were no others that I had not used, and I utterly failed to find relief. Physicians also failed to help me, and I had lost all faith in medicines, when in the year 1896 I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and got a box at Matthews Bros.' drug store. The first application had such a soothing effect that I kept on using the ointment, and in a short time it checked the trouble completely. Since that time I believe I have sent hundreds of people to the drug store for Doan's Ointment. It is the only remedy which ever gave me any permanent relief, and I just as emphatically recommend it today as I did eight years ago."
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

FOR JOB WORK
CALL AT
THE REPUBLICAN.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

PEAT BOGS, FLINT FLAKES, GLACIERS, ETC.

Potpourri of Scientific "Proofs" of Remote Antiquity of Man—No Reason for Abandoning Bible.

In a recent letter we promised that we would examine briefly some of the other evidence, beside that along astronomical, historical and archeological lines, which science has presented to the world, from time to time, as proof of the hoary antiquity of humanity upon the earth and, incidentally, in disproof of the special inspiration and authenticity of the Hebrew writings known as the Bible.

Geological science through the painstaking accuracy of thousands of students of the book of nature has established the order in which the various kinds of living creatures made their appearance. This has been ascertained by millions of observations as to which layers of rock invariably were lower than others; as the different layers are characterized by containing the bones or shells of certain creatures, it is plain that the lower the rock strata in which a given animal's remains occur, the earlier was the advent of that animal.

WORMS FIRST.

The story in the rocks is, briefly speaking, that the earliest creatures were the worms, insects, shellfish, crabs, and other animals devoid of the internal backbone structure—the invertebrates; then followed the fishes, the reptiles, the birds, and the mammals, last of which was man—or as the present orthodox (more generally popular) school of savants, the evolutionists, would like to see it read, "among the last of whom."

Incidentally one of the strong proofs of the divine inspiration of the Hebrew writings, as contrasted with the literatures of other peoples, is the fact that the Genesis record of the order of the creation of the kinds of creatures agrees with the record of the strata. The man that held the pen which wrote the account surely did not see the animals appear one by one; he had no knowledge of what the rocks are proclaiming; he was informed supernaturally by the Creator himself.

TERTIARY AND QUARTERNARY.

Geologists have named the last geologic ages, "The Tertiary age, or age of mammals, when the mammalia or quadrupeds abounded, and were the dominant race; the Quarternary age, or age of man, or the modern era" (Webster). The latest layers of rock, generally speaking, were laid down during the Tertiary age; the layers or strata of the Quarternary age consist of the soil and subsoil, and the usually unsolidified masses of mud, sand, gravel, etc., deposited by the great glacier, and by rivers, lakes, or seas.

The endeavors of evolutionary scientists are to adduce evidence that the glacial and the pre-glacial periods, during which man obviously existed, were very ancient indeed, and that remains of man have been found as fossils in the rocky strata of the Tertiary age.

The tendency of men—even of scientists—to learn even to the point of bigotry in favor of opinions formed before evidence is examined is illustrated in the usual modern scientific treatment of supposed evidence of the great antiquity of man; knowing that the evolutionary hypothesis demands immense periods of time for the supposed gradual evolution of one species from another evolutionists are prone to adopt explanations involving the utmost possible length of time even in cases where there are simpler explanations not running into tens or hundreds of thousands of years.

FLOOD GLORIAL PERIOD.

The extent of time since the glacial period is a case in point. The Bible chronology puts the great glacier 4,378 years ago, or 2,472 B. C., contemporaneous with the flood, the vast precipitation of water then taking in arctic regions the form of snow and burying everything in a deep mantle of frigid whiteness, congealed by its own weight into ice which then displayed all the characteristics of glacial action.

Evolutionary scientists, not believing in this simple and reasonable explanation of the glacial period or in the Bible chronology—for both discount the hypothesis of evolution—cannot agree among themselves even as to the cause of the continental glacier. Different ones assume different causes, and there reigns on the subject the greatest uncertainty and confusion. As Prof. G. Frederick Wright says: "The sum of the whole matter, so far as theory is concerned, seems to be that, as yet, we do not know what was the ultimate cause of the glacial period."

One scientist says that what is called the precession of the equinoxes, that is the wobbling of the earth on its axis from side to side, like a top, every 21,000 years, has caused a great ice age every period of 21,000 years; and they put the date of their last glacial era about 10,000 years ago. There is, however, no certainty at all that the amount which the earth's axis leans over in this period is enough to produce such a phenomenon as the ice age. Moreover, the greatest geologists affirm that there is no convincing evidence of more than one ice age in the past.

GLACIER DISAPPEARED RECENTLY.

The evidence is, in fact, that the disappearance of the ice was comparatively recent. Herodotus, the Greek historian of 425 B. C., describes the climate of Southern Russia as like Alaska or Labrador today, and that of the Danube country as ice-bound two-thirds of the year. Caesar, Cicero, Strabo and Varro agree on a severity of climate in France and Germany unknown today. Virgil and Horace depict a winter in Italy then like that of Northern Europe now, and the early Christian writers agree with these Roman and Greek authorities. Likewise, just as would be the case were the glacial ice still in existence, the climate was wetter, characterized by torrential rains unknown today, and where are now small streams or dry water courses great rivers flowed. The change from extreme cold to the present warmth has taken place within historic times. All these facts agree with the Bible chronology of the flood and ice age 2,472 B. C., rather than tens or hundreds of thousands of years ago.

MAMMOTH AND CAVE BEAR.

Prehistoric man carved pictures of the mammoth upon ivory, and bones of the mammoth, the cave bear and cave lion are found with human remains; man lived with these creatures, and because they existed prior to the ice age, and evolutionary scientists believe this period came on very gradually, it is affirmed that man lived on earth ages before the scriptural date of Adams's creation 4,128 B. C.

This theory is nullified when it is known that Greek writers tell that lions roamed throughout what is now Turkey, and nothing is more probable than that they extended over the area farther north and west. The chroniclers of the middle ages refer to immense bears in Europe exactly like the cave bears of the geologists. Nothing is plainer than the Bible record of man's existence before the flood-glacial epoch, and the Bible chronology, with the recent disappearance of lions and great bears from Europe, make it unreasonable, because unnecessary, to predicate immense antiquity for man merely because he lived with these animals.

A great deal of theorizing has taken place about human bones and skulls discovered in caves, etc., notably the Canstatt and Neanderthal skulls, for which sensational scientists have assigned an antiquity of tens of thousands of years. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, the famous American ethnologist, says of these theories: "It should be recognized, once for all, that there is no sort of foundation for these dreams. In neither instance did the locality in which these skulls were found guarantee them any high antiquity."

SHELL MOUNDS.

Mounds of shells are in different places in Europe the remains of ancient kitchens. Evolutionists seized on these and "demonstrated" in a variety of ways that they were satisfying evidence of the existence of man for many more thousands of years than the Bible account warranted. More careful and extended excavation of these "proofs" of hoary antiquity disclosed objects of Roman handicraft—and the elaborate sytem of proof based on the shell mounds collapsed into nothing. When the dust cleared away the Bible stood there undisturbed!

We have all heard of the remote antiquity of humanity being proved by the remains of dwellings built on piles in Swiss lakes and uncovered some years ago by a drought which lowered the waters of the lakes. Prof. Louis Agassiz among others was loud in his statement that, "Humanity is now connected with geological phenomena!"

MODERN LAKE DWELLERS.

This stimulated research, and it was shown that Trajan, the Roman emperor of 117 A. D., was familiar with lake dwellers, that Herodotus (425 B. C.) and Hippocrates (377 B. C.) described them, and that such dwellings existed in the middle ages, in Switzerland in the sixth century, in France about 800 A. D., in northern Europe about 1,000 A. D., and in Ireland as late as 1,500 A. D. Thus vanished into thin air another apparently formidable enemy of the word of God.

It must not be understood that by no means all scientists rush to embrace wild theories the moment they are announced with a blare of self-advertising trumpets. There is a large body of sensible, conservative men, who wait for extended investigation, and are not obliged to humiliate themselves by continual hedging, but the radical minority make the most noise, and to the curbstone and country-grocery "scientist" the loudest shouter is all there is of science, for the later sober retraction and correction never reach his ear.

RIVERS SMALLER NOW.

Another trap which has ensnared many even able scientists is the disregard of the evidence of the immensely greater rainfall, hinted at, foregoing, of early historic and prehistoric days, with the inevitable effect of a vastly larger volume of water in rivers with consequently greater erosive power.

A favorite method of estimating the lapse of time since the glacial age is to ascertain the average yearly rate at which Niagara Falls, for example, wears its gorge back, and to compute the period of time by dividing the three to five feet per year into the total length of the Niagara gorge to Queenstown Heights. The mistake is in assuming that the river has always had the same amount of water as now, whereas nothing is more certain than that in the humid atmosphere of the neighborhood of the great ice cap there was many times the present volume of water. The United States geological survey, through Mr. C. K. Gilbert, estimate the age of the Falls at 7,000 years, making no allowance for change in volume. If the proper allowance is made, it should bring it down to the 4,378 years of the Bible. As it is there is no certainty among geologists that there was not something of a valley there before the falls began their work.

TERTIARY FLINT FLAKES

Prehistoric and modern savage man has made great use of flint for knives and weapons. M. de Mortillet on the discovery of a few flakes of flint in Tertiary strata, created a mild sensation by deducing from them the existence of Tertiary man. This conclusion would be reasonable, provided there was nothing besides human agencies to have produced flakes and chips of flint; but Evans, Virchone, and other most eminent authorities proceeded to prove these Tertiary flint flakes to have been the result of simple natural causes and to show that Mortillet's inference was groundless.

Eminent British scientists heralded far and wide that a bone found in strata laid down long before the Ice Age was human. Subsequently more careful examination showed the bone to be that of a bear.

Bones with notched edges were brought forward to prove the existence of man in the Miocene Period, about the middle of the Tertiary age, but it is now well known that exactly similar notches are made every day by the teeth of small animals such as porcupines.

PEAT BEDS AND MUD BANKS.

Occasional human relics are found buried in peat beds or beneath the alluvial deposits of rivers or lakes, and evolutionary scientists attempt to estimate the antiquity of man by ascertaining the average depth of peat or mud laid down per year now, and dividing that into the total depth of above the relics. In some instances they estimate a period as long as 20,000 years. The error lies in their assuming that, for example, peat has always been deposited at the same rate as in the modern dry climate, whereas even at the present time peat is often known to accumulate in damp climates twenty to a hundred times as fast as the French scientist, Boucher de Perthes, among others estimated. In the moist and rainy conditions described by Roman and Greek writers the rate of deposit would have been extremely rapid both of peat and of river or lake mud. Estimating past time by such measures is like conducting a survey with india rubber measuring tapes.

MEANDERTHAL SKULL.

Nothing ever created a greater stirring of dry bones on the subject of human antiquity than the discovery in 1857 in a cave near Dusseldorf of the famos Meanderthal skull with other human bones. Scientific estimates of its age placed it all the way from the Pre-Glacial period to the time assigned by Dr. Mayer of Bonn who declared it to be the skull of a Cossack killed in 1814 A. D.

No conclusion would be more erroneous than that these scientists are mere triflers. On the contrary they are in dead earnest in their belief in the evolutionary hypothesis of the origin of man. This causes them almost invariably to lean toward explanations involving extremely long periods rather than briefer lapses of time.

CANNOT SEE WHAT IS PLAIN

"Prejudice," says Aubrey de Vere, which sees what it pleases, cannot see what is plain." The eyes of a man in the jaundice make yellow observations on everything," says the good Dr. Watts, Diderot philosophizes, "Ignorance is less remote from the truth than prejudice."

The foregoing are samples of the reasons advanced by "modern science" by which from time to time it has been "proved" that Bible chronology gives only a fraction of the real life man has been on earth. At the same time they seem to be illustrations of scientific facility in the military art of the retreating. The difference in conclusions are so excessive and so extraordinary, and the alleged proofs are so repeatedly proved worthless as to discount all such chronological results of science, and to cause us to believe the Bible chronology all the more firmly.

GEO. H. FISHER,
642 Harrison Ave.,
Scranton, Pa.

THE MYRKLE-HARDER COMPANY IS COMING

It Will Present a Complete Line of New Plays and Also Some Fine Vaudeville Features.

This week at the Academy of Music the Myrkle-Harder company makes their usual visit to Scranton presenting a complete line of new plays and a strong vaudeville bill interspersed. The plays are all mounted with special scenery, and light effects. For this season no house scenery will be used at all as a double 60 foot car load is carried. Each play presented is a complete production.

Miss Myrkle

At the Academy All This Week, Beginning Tomorrow Matinee.

The company that Myrkle-Harder has as their support is the best that has been engaged for a repertoire company in recent years and includes such favorites as Norman Halyard, leading magnate of the Woodward Stock company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Benard Ball, Mr. Henry Crasby, heavy man, Harry Feldman, comedian; Cato S. Keith, Richard Marsden and some of the favorites of last season.

The vaudeville which is a special feature of the performances, embraces the leading talent of the best circuits in the country. Nat Gill & co., one of the most expensive ventriloquists in the United States, presenting "In Walkins Garden Party." Cato S. Keith who styles himself "The Jew from the West," Feldman & Ball singing and dancing act, Myrkle-Harder, comedian and soubrette, in an act entirely new in which Mr. Harder introduces his eccentric dances and Miss Myrkle wears some of the most stunning gowns. An added attraction is "The Four Flirtation Dancers and Singers," a recent French importation and said to be the most splendily dressed act on the vaudeville stage today. Myrkle-Harder have a vaudeville alone worth a visit to the Academy any night next week.

J. J. Corbett's play of "Pals" will be given tomorrow night. Tomorrow afternoon "The Tide of Fortune" will be the offering.

For Poached Eggs.

When preparing dropped or poached eggs, the skimmer should be well buttered. This will prevent the egg from sticking when taken from the water.

Belle—"Does your new waist button in the back?" Estelle—"It does if there is anybody around when I put it on."
—Brooklyn Citizen.

THE AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
That Never Disappoints

Presents more bargain opportunities this year than ever before Many who had put off their furniture purchases, anticipating the money-saving prices that this annual trade event would offer, were among the customers of the past week. That they were all most pleasantly surprised was plainly written on their countenances. A larger assortment, in fact, THE LARGEST assortment of Furniture ever shown in this city at prices lower than was ever known on Furniture of like quality, is a purchasing opportunity well calculated to bring smiles to the face of any prospective buyer. Will you be among those who will buy furniture at this store this week at a saving of from thirty to forty per cent? Here are a few examples—prices on our entire stock reduced in like proportions.

High Quality Bedroom Furniture

In solid quartered Golden Oak.
Full size Bed,
Large Roomy Dresser,
Washstand to match,
Regular price, $26.50.
AUGUST SALE PRICE
$19.75

Bird's Eye Maple Suits, handsomely carved, large oval mirror on dresser.
Full sized Bed,
Beautiful Dresser,
Washstand to match,
Regular price, $50.00.
AUGUST SALE PRICE
$35.00

Genuine Mahogany Suits, full swell front styles, French plate mirror or dresser.
Full sized Bed,
Handsome Dresser,
Washstand to match,
Regular price, $60.00.
AUGUST SALE PRICE
$40.00

New Style 5-Piece Parlor Suits

Regular	$ 50.00 Suits, sale price	$37.50
Regular	65.00 Suits, sale price	50.00
Regular	85.00 Suits, sale price	65.00
Regular	100.00 Suits, sale price	75.00

This department of the Furniture Store exhibits a very large line of lower and higher priced suits, which bear August Sale Prices proportionately low.

15 Dressers

One lot composed of Golden Oak, Mahogany, Curly Birch and Bird's Eye Maple Dressers, odds and ends from Spring purchases that must be sold out at once. They are displayed on the fifth floor. Their regular prices range from $30.00 to $50.00 Your choice at August Sale Price $25

BRASS BEDS
OF THE BETTER QUALITY.

Full sized Beds of very heavy, plain rich style with 2 inch continuous posts. Regular price $45.00, but through a large purchase at a great bargain, we are enabled to make the August Sale price
$37.50

All-Brass Beds with extra high head, low front and 2-inch posts. Four coats of English gold lacquer. Very attractive styles of this year's designing. Regular price, $35.00. Our August Sale Price
$24.50

Sideboards

Of solid quartered oak, new designs, hand carved and fitted with French plate mirrors.

$27.00 Boards, now..	$20.00
30.00 Boards, now..	22.50
38.00 Boards, now..	29.00
45.00 Boards, now..	34.00
50.00 Boards, now..	39.00
60.00 Boards, now..	48.00

"IF IT'S NEW, IT'S HERE."

The WILLIAMS & McANULTY STORES,
129 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

Ruby Mining in Burmah.

The system of obtaining rubies in the mining districts in Burmah is of the most primitive description. The mining shafts are simply holes about two feet square, sunk to a depth varying up to fifty or sixty feet. The shoring up of the walls of the shaft is most crude, the sides being supported by posts at the corners and branches of small trees secured against the sides by stout sticks.

The miner carries a tin pot similar to a blunt-ended cone on his head. He squats down in one corner and digs between his knees in the opposite corner. The earth or bijon, as the ruby-bearing earth is called, is conveyed to the top as fast as it is excavated in small buckets let down from above. The apparatus for lowering and raising the buckets and baskets is simple in the extreme. A stout bamboo post about twenty feet high called a maungdine is fixed upright in the ground at a convenient distance from the pit or dwin, and a long, thinner bamboo, pivoted horizontally into the upper end of it so as to project an eighth from the mine, and the long arm toward the mine. From the end of the long arm hangs a long cane fastened to a longer, thin bamboo, the latter ending in a double hook, and from the short end hangs a basket of stones. The buckets are raised by the inner arm with the hook, while the stones counterbalance the weight.

Usually three men work in a dwin, one down below, one hauling up the baskets and the third piles up the bijon as it is received. The bijon is excavated by means of a straight, strong tool about two feet, three inches long, with a broad blade. The baskets are shallow and circular, with loop cane handles.

When enough bijon has been piled up it is taken off and put into a stone paved circular inclosure resembling a bath, under a fall of water, and shoveled about with a mattock till the mud and clay are washed away and the stones are all collected in a deep hole at the end of a narrow channel. These are then strained, sieved and finally sorted and all rubies and sapphires placed in a little bamboo cup full of clean water, till the wash is over. They are then transferred to a little calico bag which every mine owner carries, and are finally transferred to the unclean hands of the money lending fraternity, who flock around in crowds on the bazaar days to buy any stones found during the week.

Any time is the proper time for saying what is just.—From the Greek.

Bavarian Cars Disinfected.

On the Bavarian state railways the passenger carriages are regularly disinfected with formaldehyde. The method adopted is to close the windows and doors tightly, and on the floor of the car is placed a pan which contains metal weights heated to a dull red color. A 20 per cent. solution of formaldehyde is then poured into the pan. After having been left for about seven hours, the carriage is then thoroughly ventilated.

Mr. Borley—"I would go to the end of the world for you." Miss Cayenne—"Good! When are you going to start?"
—Chicago Blade.

THE SCRANTON REPUBLICAN

BEST
EQUIPPED OFFICE
FOR
EXCURSION SHOW THEATRICAL
PRINTING
IN THE COAL
REGIONS

Material and Facilities for Promptly Handling Large and Small Work.
Size of Posters Limited Only by the Billboard.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

"THERE WAS NO MORE SEA."

Study the Shore Line—Will Old Ocean Ever Vanish?

"On the greater part of the earth's surface," says Nathaniel S. Shaler, the late eminent professor of geology in Harvard university, "men may dwell unconscious of the fact that the earth is a laboratory which is day by day accomplishing constructive work—work which in the process of the years and ages brings about revolutions in the forms of land and sea and thus alters all the conditions of life.

"It is otherwise, however, with those who dwell in the peculiar realm where the great reservoir of the waters comes in contact with the land; on the ocean's shore the processes of change are so marked, man's combat with them so continued, that all mariners, and even those who reside near the sea, acquire a far more vivid impression of the earth's activities. All those who would find an easy way to a conception of the most important facts of geologic science if they understand the processes which are there in operation, they will gain a clue to some of the most important truths of geology."

LIKE A DRIED PRUNE.

This earth of ours, in what is thought to be its gradual contraction from cooling, is constantly puckering and wrinkling its surface, just as the skin of a dried prune, originally round smooth, forms into wrinkles as the contents dry and decrease in volume.

In the case of the earth, the tops of the great surface folds form the continents and islands; and filling up the depths of the wrinkles, are the seas and oceans. As the puckering progresses some land bodies are rising and others sinking, and the rate and amount of emergence or subsidence is faithfully registered at the shore line.

CONTINENTS BENEATH OCEAN.

Continents and islands all have some time been beneath old ocean's bosom. Some continents basked long in the free air and sunshine, and now we are completely submerged or display only the mountain tops above the surface in the shape of chains of slowly sinking islands; other future continents have only such island to show, but are surely rising and some day will play their part in the drama of humanity's activities.

Jean Jacques Elise Reclus, the French geographer, draws a graphic pen picture of the great ocean: "The sea, every wave of which contains perhaps thousands of living organisms, seems itself to be animated by a vast and mighty life. Ever changing hues, dark as fog or brilliant as the sun, pass over its immense extent, its surface ripples in long undulations, or rises in bristling waves; its shores are touched with a border of foam, or disappear under the white mass of breaking surf. Sometimes it breathes a scarcely audible murmur and again it combines in very thunder the roarings, of all its waves dashed and broken by the tempest. By turns it is smiling or terrible, gracious or formidable. Ever moving, it symbolizes life, in distinction to the silent and passive earth which it assaults with its waves. And besides, is it not always untiringly at work to modify the contour of the continent?"

TREMENDOUS WAVE POWER.

It is no marvel that men stand in awe of the tremendous work going on along every shore. Navigators estimate the height of ocean storm waves at from fifteen to fifty feet, and some claim to have seen them double that height ,and their speed from fifteen to fifty miles an hour, in mid-ocean.

At the shore the height and power of waves is almost incredible. In violent tempests, relates Spallanzi, the waves will break over the top of Stromboluzzo, a lava peak near Stromboli over 300 feet high. The Bell Rock light house of Scotland, 112 feet high, is often completely covered by waves and foam.

Stones weighing tons will be tossed about by storm waves. Thomas Stephenson tells of a storm in the Hebrides when a stone weighing forty-three tons was moved about. Blocks of masonry twenty-six tons weight in the Gulf of Gascony are transported many yards, or even thrown over a seven-foot breakwater and rolled a long distance. At St. Jean de Luz masses of stone ninety cubic yards are unable to resist the fury of the sea. In the Isle of Reunion Zurcher and Margolle tell of a massive block of stone containing over 500 cubic yards which the waves have driven before them over the land.

WILL THE SEA DISAPPEAR

We occasionally read articles or hear addresses which raise the question whether these forces are always going to continue to act: whether the surf will always be crowding the shore by dashing against it rocks, pebbles, and sand; whether islands and continents will forever rise and subside; whether the ships of commerce will cease plying over the great watery highway; infact, whether earth's fountain of life, the sea, from which spring vapor, cloud, rain, and dew to sustain vegetation and the animal world, is not some time to disappear.

This conception is obtained from the literal understanding of a prophetic passage which reads, "And there was no more sea."

While the promise is made that the Bible will be understood by all, that "the books (of the word of God, hitherto sealed) were opened." (Revelation 20:12), and that, as often expressed in one form or another every person that ever lived shall have an accurate knowledge of God's truth, the fulfillment of these promises is located subsequent to the Lord's return.

FEW UNDERSTAND THE BIBLE.

Until then only a few can understand, and their instruction in advance of the rest is for the special purpose of employing them as teachers and helpers of all the rest later on. The method pursued by the All-wise One for keeping from the mass of humanity until the due time arrives, is by expressing certain things in methaphors or other figures of speech, many of which could not be understood until certain events in human or church his'tory had hapened which viewed from the proper viewpoint would render the metaphors intelligible. While written centuries ago, the Bible has in this sense as well as otherwise been a "progressive revelation."

The interpretation of these figures of speech is called, by some, "spiritualizing" the Bible; there are many different ways in which the same things are now "spiritualized;" it is obvious that they cannot all be correct; the correct way will appeal to us as the most simple and rational—truth is always simpler and more reasonable than error.

LITERAL SEA ALWAYS TO EXIST.

Literal statements show the eternal existence of the sea, as "The Lord which have placed the sand for the bound of the sea by a perpetual decree." (Jeremiah 5:22); and speaking of the eternal kingdom of Jesus, "In his days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth. He shall have dominion also from sea to sea." (Psalms 72:7-8).

On the other hand, metaphorical expressions should never be given a literal explanation, as was done by a wellknown divine, who after a stormy and inexpessibly miserable passage of the Atlantic gave his hearers a treat in a word picture of the desirable time when the sea would be gone, and people would travel to London in palace cars!

METAPHORS EXPLAINED.

No, the Scriptures in language designed to be measurably covered until about the time of Christ's return, in mentioning the new religious order of things during the Lord's reign designates it the "new heavens," the new system of institutions, representative of heaven; and the new secular order of institutions pertaining to natural earthly things it terms the new earth." It does not mean at all a new planet earth, but a new state of affairs on earth among men, institutions relating to heavenly things being called by a natural and suggestive phrase, "heaven," and those pertaining to terrestrial affairs, "earth." This is the way that Peter speaks, "the 'heaven' and 'earth' which are none," (2 Peter 3.7) and, "We look for a new 'heavens' and a new 'earth,' wherein dwelleth righteousness." (2 Peter 3; 13.)

"MOUNTAIN SIGNIFIES GOVERNMENT."

Just as a literal mountains are, so to speak, the backbone of the literal earth, so the backbone of the secular institutions is the government; and God repeatedly employs the word "mountain as a figure of speech for a government whether human or divine. In Daniel the "stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth" (Daniel 2:35), and the "mountains" is immediately explained to be the government of Christ." "In the days of these kings (the governments of A. D. 1906) shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: but it (the approaching kingdom) shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms; and it shall stand forever." (Daniel 2:44); also in the following, one of scores, "And it shall come to pass in the last days (of the present evil age) that the mountain (government) of the Lord's house (the 'house of sons,' the church) shall be established in (over) the tops of the mountains (the present governments), and shall be exalted above the hills (subordinate, lesser governments); and all nations shall flow into it. And many people shall go and say, 'Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord (acknowledged allegiance to it), to the house (the church, or 'temple') of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths; for out of Zion (the church reigning as spirit beings in power) shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem" (from the Jewish nation then gathered to Jerusalem, and in fulfillment of many promises governing the whole earth(. (Isaiah 2:2-3).

The literal earth, for all practical purposes, is partly the solid, unyielding rigid land or earth, and partly the fluid, restless, constantly woving and changing sea. Likewise the term "earth" often applies to the solid, conservative self-satisfied, law-abiding part of the present secular state of affairs. The discontented, lawless, anarchistic, restless elements of society, always eager to change, quickly stirred by any breath of discontent of evil, are in the figurative language of God's word designated the "sea," this being the significance of the word when it does not refer to the literal ocean.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

The continents have all risen out of the seat ;the governments, in their ultimate analysis, have all risen up from the people. Russia today, an absolute rigid autocracy, is gradually sinking like a great mountain beneath the angry sea of anarchy. The sea is forever beating and encroaching upon the land; the restless elements of society are perpetually making inroads upon conservatism, the law-abiding. The best place to study the workshop of nature is the shore line; the things to pay heed to, in order to understand what is the trend of events, is the shore line of society, the place where conservatism is endeavoring to resist the onslaughts of radicalism. The dwellers upon inland territory upon the mountain tops, knows nothing of the progress of continental changes; the man that lives in the stronghold of government, or that spends his time tilling the fields of commerce, manufacture, art, etc., paying no atention to socialistic or other radical tendencies, is in ignorance of the epochal movements of his time.

PEACE FOREVERMORE.

Under the reign of Christ, "The whole earth is at rest, and is quiet" (Isaiah 14:7); "In this mountain (kingdom) shall the Lord of hoists make unto all people a feast of fat things" (Isaiah 25:6); "The Lord God will wipe away all tears from all faces" (Isaiah 25:8); "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and asurance forever" (Isaiah 32:17); "And the desirable things of all nations shall come" (Haggai 2:7 Revised Version).

Truly, when all of man's proper desires are satisfied there will be no more dissatisfied, restless, lawless, anarchistic people—there will be no more "sea."

The near approach of the most momentous event in human history—the establishment of the long awaited kingdom of God, with its blessings for all—is expressed in this same metaphorical language—"Upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity (the present perplexing situation); the sea and the waves roaring (the justly discontented masses in various countries fairly roaring forth their discontent, as now in Russia); men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth (society); for the powers of heaven (ecclesiastical authority over men) shall be shaken. And then shall they see the Son of Man coming in a cloud (the present threatening cloud of impending worldwide trouble) with power and great glory. And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up and lift up your heads; for your redemption (deliverance) dawneth nigh" (deliverance of both church and world from "this present evil age" into the happier conditions of God's eternal kindom) (Luke 21:25-28).

"CAST INTO THE SEA."

The same figure is used again of the passing of Christendom with its mixture of good and evil. Christendom is represented in prophetic language as "Babylon,' as in Revelation 1821—"And a mighty angel took up a stone like a great millstone, and cast it into the set, saying, 'Thus with a violence shall that great city (government dominated by religion) Babylon (mixture, confusion) be thrown down, and shall be found no more at all." (Submerged in a sea of anarchy.)

A great miracle was performed by Jesus in the storm on the Sea of Gallilee—"There arose a great tempest in the sea. Then he (Jesus) arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm (Matthew 8:24, 26). This may be regarded as a prophetic picture of the stilling the angry sea of the anarchy by Jesus, when he shall assume the reign of government, with "all power in heaven and in earth."

The metaphor of the "sea" is one that is definitely explained: "The (many) waters which, thou sawest, are peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and tongues" (Revelation 17:15).

This, the proper understanding of certain Scriptural figures of speech, is of the utmost help in understanding Bible prophecies and in connecting history, present and past, with the statements of the word of God.

GEO. H. FISHER,
Woods Hole, Mass.

◆

Friday and Its "Luck."

Upon what event is the superstition based in regard to Friday being unlucky? Primarily it rests upon the fact that Christ was crucified on Friday and there has long been a superstition that Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit on Friday. For some reason or other, not clearly defined, the Buddhists and Brahmins look upon the day as a black sheep sort of a day. It has long been known as hangman's day, but this came from the fact that hangings were fixed for that day on account of the old superstition. On the other hand, it is not looked upon as unlucky in Scotland, where Friday is the favorite day for weddings. Here are a few Friday events and you can determine for yourself whether the day has been unlucky as a rule:

The battle of New Orleans was fought Friday.

Washington was born Friday.

Shakespeare was born Friday.

America was discovered Friday.

Richmond was evacuated Friday.

The Bastile was destroyed Friday.

The Mayflower pilgrims were landed Friday.

Queen Victoria was married Friday.

King Charles I. was assassinated Friday.

The battle of Marengo was fought Friday.

Moscow was burned Friday.

The battle of Bunker Hill was fought Friday.

◆

If it wasn't for the cycle a fellow would never know how hapy he isn't.

Children Thrive on Grape-Nuts

A Mass. physician has found a cure for constitpation in children—citing fifteen cases—by feeding them Grape-Nuts.

"Some time ago," he writes, "I became interested in your food, Grape-Nuts, as a cure for constipation in children. Having tried it in my own family, I have advised it in fifteen cases in which all suffered with constipation more or less severe. The result has been absolute relief in all.

"I write this that other children may be benefited."

How much better it is thus to bring about a healthy action in the bowels of growing children by natural means, than to feed them with improper food, requiring some kind of cathartic at intervals to overcome constipation.

Grape-Nuts gives energy to the entire nervous system, including the nerves that cause the natural contraction and relaxation of the bowel muscles that propel the food mass along.

It is predigested also, and the blood easily absorbs the food as it goes through the body, storing up vitality and force for the functions of all the organs.

Children especially should get the right start as to habits of living. They should grow into bright, strong, cheerful men and women. Grape-Nuts solves the question of the start; a wholesome appetite will do the rest.

Children's teeth are benefited by chewing Grape-Nuts, also. Your dentist will tell you that a certain amount of exercise in chewing firm food is necessary to grow strong beautiful teeth.

Teeth need exercise just the same as muscles, if they are to grow strong and firm as nature intended. Grape-Nuts gives the exercise and also gives material from which good teeth are made.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

WEST SIDE NEWS

Office, Musgrave's Drug Store, Main and Jackson. New Phone, No. 2682-B; Old Phone, No. 642-R3.

SALOON WAS NOISY AFTER MIDNIGHT

Anthony Stantinus, Proprietor of Saloon on West Lackawanna Avenue, Fined Fifty Dollars.

On the complaint of several neighbors, Anthony Stantinus, proprietor of a saloon at 1030 West Lackawanna avenue, was arrested shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon charged with keeping a disorderly house. He was arraigned in police court immediately after his arrest and fined fifty dollars.

For many weeks the police have been endeavoring to secure evidence against this saloon keeper. Dozens of complaints had been lodged against him by residents of the 1000 block of West Lackawanna avenue, but when the police demanded that they be made under oath, the neighbors were reluctant about appearing in court.

Three persons who live near this saloon finally became so exasperated by the almost nightly disturbances at Stantinus' saloon that they notified Lieutenant Davis of the West Side precinct that they were ready to give evidence against the proprietor. They promised to appear in police court yesterday afternoon and Patrolmen William Morgan and Harry Davis were were sent to make the arrest. The officers returned with their prisoner and the case was speedily disposed of.

The evidence of the neighbors was to the effect that as late as 2 o'clock in the morning loud noises and vile language proceeded from the saloon in question, disturbing the slumbers of residents for several hundreds of feet around. The police had often notified the proprietor that his house was becoming a big nuisance, but it proved of no avail.

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NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Walter H. Jones of the Keystone bank left yesterday for a week's vacation at Atlantic City and New York.

Mrs. Alfred F. Becker and son, Albert, are spending several days in Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. D. R. Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. James Phillips are spending the day at Lake Sheridan.

Charles Glover of Stroudsburg is visiting relatives on this side.

Mrs. Miles High of Watsontown, Pa., is visiting Mrs. Anna Antrim of South Main avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Daniels of South Hyde Park avenue are spending a few weeks at Lake Idlewild.

Newton Roberts, son of Dr. J. J. Roberts, is playing baseball in the Adirondacks this summer. He is captain of the Freshman baseball team at Exeter.

Mrs. Amazie Williams of Elmira formerely of this place is improving from a recent operation at the Moses Taylor hospital.

J. Archie Jones and family have returned from a two weeks' vacation in Susquehanna.

Mrs. L. W. Samson, of 213 Lincoln avenue, has returned home from a visit to her sister in New York.

Miss Lulu Ruddy, of Sunbury, Pa., has returned home, after visiting Miss Hannah Millard, of North Garfield avenue.

Margaret Golden, or Parsons, is visiting Miss Lorena Eckenrode, of Chestnut avenue.

Mrs. Lawrence Sheridan has returned for Delaware Water Gap.

Miss Flossie Watres, of Oxfords street, has returned from a three weeks' visit in Noxen, Pa.

Harry B. Phillips, of Jackson street, is visiting in New York and Atlantic City.

Leona Winters, of Bald Mount, is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Softley, of Sumner avenue leave today for New York.

Misses Anna and Elizabeth Hoffmeier have returned from Freeland.

Miss Mary O'Brien, of North Rebecca avenue is at Lake Winola.

J. B. Jones, of Stark's court and David Davis, of Parker street are at Lake Winola.

Mr. Morgan J. Thomas, of Fourteenth avenue has returned from Harvey's Lake, where he spent his vacation.

Mr. Anthony Schield has left for Kentucky, after spending a pleasant visit with his son., L. M. Shield, a business man of this section.

Miss Helen Bass, of North Bromley avenue, is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

The funeral of the late Henry Smith of 316 Tenth street, will take place from the family home this after noon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Cluster of Clarks Summit, will officiate and interment will be made in Washburn street cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith Williams, of Archbald street are spending a few weeks at Ocean Grove.

Miss Bessie Beddoe, of South Main avenue, are spending her vacation at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Davis of North Hyde park avenue are at Atlantic City for ten days.

Mrs. John L. Davies, of Archbald street has returned from a visit with New England friends.

The Rev. Peter Gray Evans will preach next Sunday at the Bellevue Welsh C. M. church in the morning and in Welsh in the evening, English subject, "The Old and New Heart.

Monday evening at the Bellevue Welsh C. M. church at 7:30. Miss Harriet Davis, B. A. M. D. of Wisconsin will speak on missions. She goes to the Welsh mission field in India this fall.

Rev. and Mrs. Peter Gray Evans with their aunt Miss Annie Hughes will spend three weeks at Ocean Grove.

◆

Lawyer—My wife bought this rug in my office at an auction sale.

Client—She paid a big price for it, too.

Lawyer—How do you know?

Client—I sold it to her.

◆

The man who gives himself away must expect the world to take him at his own valuation.

RETURNED FROM CONVENTION.

Alex. S. Whitman Represented Hyde Park Lodge, S. of St. G. at Erie.

Alexander Sando Whitman of North Bromley avenue returned last night from Erie, where he represented Hyde Park lodge, Sons of St. George, at the stae convention of that order. The gathering opened last Tuesday and the sessions closed yesterday.

The order was founded in this city. One of the founders, William Maylin, is still living in the central city. The Hyde Park lodge is one of the oldest and most prosperous in the order.

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MANY LOCAL BOYS AT LAKE WINOLA

West Side Well Represented at This Resort—Camps Have-a-Rest, Wahoo and Episanda Club.

Six local boys are going to have a rest at Lake Winola for the next two weeks. They expect to leave for the lake tomorrow evening, bag and baggage, and will call their canvass habitation "Camp Have-a-Rest."

The members of the party are the following: Robert Phillips, Robert Daniels, Albert Becker, Boston Thomas, Joe Gibbs and Sydney Evans.

"CAMP WAHOO."

Another half dozen of West Side boys are now camping at Lake Winola. They have named their residence "Camp Wahoo." In the party are Joe Collins, Sam Voris, Dean Warner, Hal Davis, Frank Powell and Fred Hanna. They left last Wednesday and will remain at the lake for the rest of the month.

EPISANDA CLUB.

The Episanda Social club left Friday for Lake Winola, where they will spend two weeks camping. The members of the club are: Francis Moffat, John Howley, William Frantz, Sterling Ricket, Michael McCann, George Silkman, Claude Ralph, William Hutton, James O'Malley and Samuel Gordon.

◆

HERE FROM WALES

W. C. Jones is the Guest of His Son, Thomas Jones.

W. C. Jones, of South Wales, is visiting at his son, Thomas Jones, of North Summer Avenue, for the second time since the latter moved to this country thirty-seven years ago. The elder Jones is 70 years of age and is a farmer in that part of Wales which is called "The Garden of the World."

Mr. Jones has been in this country since May, and last month he visited his mother, Mrs. Dan Jones, of Nebraska., who is ninety-six years of age. He attended a family reunion of the Jones family, at which there were over fifty direct descendants of his mother presented and among these there were represented five generations. His mother despite her advanced age is still very hearty.

He will leave today for New York and sail for home the following day on the Corona.

◆

INJURED AT MT. PLEASANT.

John Taylor of West Lackawanna Avenue Sustained Contusions of Back.

John Taylor of 1016 West Lackawanan avenue sustained several contusions and lacerations of the back at the Mt. Pleasant mine yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the State hospital where his injuries received treatment. Taylor is twenty-five years of age and a miner. He was injured by a fall of rock.

◆

WILL ENTER U. OF P.

Howard Eynon, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Eynon, of North Hyde Park avenue, will enter the University of Pennsylvania in September. He will pursue a course in industrial chemistry and expects to finish in three years.

Mr. Eynon had just completed his second year at Colgate University, where he was a student in the academic department. He is a graduate of the Scranton high school in the class of 1903, and stood very well in his class. Judging by his past records his work at the University will be commendable.

◆

REFORMS IN PERSIA.

The Shah Grants First Assembly in Country's History.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Figaro says that the Persian minister to France has received an official dispatch from the grand vizier that the shah has decided to convoke a national assembly to participate in the carrying out of the reforms in accordance with the recommendations of the Hague Peace Tribunal.

The assembly is composed of princes of the blood royal, the high Mohammedan clergy, the aristocracy, commerce and society generally, elected by the people. The deputies will consider all questions concerning the government of the country and will enjoy the freedom of speech.

The decisions reached by the assembly will be promulgated as laws after receiving the shah's sanction. There is great rejoicing throughout the country as a result of the action. The refugees have left the British embassy and the priests who had fled are returning to Teheran.

The Persian government, like that of Turkey, is an absolute monarchy in the hands of the shah. He has heretofore not been bound in any way except by the "divine law" of the Mohammedan religion, and this is the first assembly in Persia's history. The grand vizier is the chief minister of state and there are twenty other ministers or viziers who have charge of the departments of the government. The present shah is Muzaffar-ed-din Murza. He is fifty-three years old and succeeded his father to the throne in 1896.

◆

The more money a man has the less he knows how to spend. This is on the authority of a man who has never had any, so he ought to know.

RUSSIAN CEMETERY WILL BE DEDICATED

Appropriate Services Will be Conducted This Morning at New Burial Ground by Archbishop Tikhon.

Archbishop Tikhon of New York, head of the Russian Orthodox Catholic church in this country, will dedicate this morning the new cemetery in Keyser Valley, adjoining the Cathedral cemetery. A number of Russian church priests will partticipate in the dedicatory services. A procession of the members of that denomination will also be held.

At 9:30 o'clock in the morning, previous to the dedication, a high mass will be celebrated at the Russian Orthodox church, at the corner of Filmore avenue and Division street, by the archbishop. The procession to the cemetery will follow the mass and will consist of delegations from Old Forge, Mayfield, Olyphant and Archbald, where Russian churches are located. The archbishop and the priests will be conveyed in carriages. It is expected that the ceremony at the cemetery will take place about 12:30 o'clock.

The Russian Orthodox church has about 60,000 members in this country, of which 5,000 are in Lackawanna county. There are 500 or more in Scranton. The church has some fifty priests and sixty churches in the country. Archbishop Tikhon is the highest authority of the church in the United States. The church proper is governed by a synod made up of archbishops. Many people are under the impression that the czar of Russia is the head of the church, but this is not so. The ceremonials of the church differ but little from the regular Roman Catholic ceremonials.

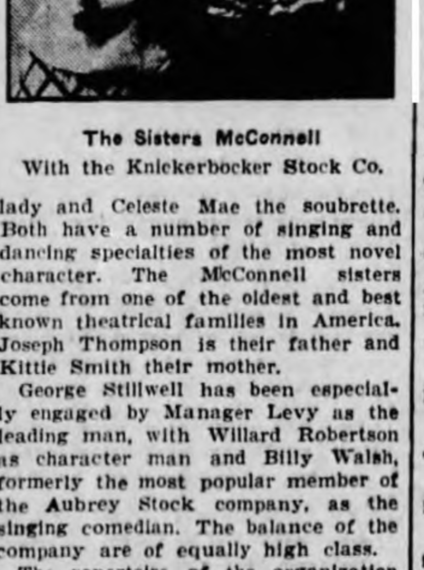
◆

A GOOD SHOW.

Knickerbocker Stock Company at Academy This Week.

The Knickerbocker Stock company under the management of Hoyt & Levy will be the attraction for the week at the Academy of Music, commencing with a matinee tomorrow afternoon.

The personnel of the company this season is exceptionally strong, with these exceptionally clever actresses, the McConnell sisters at the head of it. Kathryn McConnell is the leading lady and Celeste Mae the soubrette. Both have a number of singing and dancing specialties of the most novel character. The McConnell sisters come from one of the oldest and best known theatrical families in America. Joseph Thompson is their father and Kittie Smith their mother.



The Sisters McConnell

With the Knickerbocker Stock Co.

George Stillwell has been especially engaged by Manager Levy as the leading man, with Willard Robertson as character man and Billy Walsh, formerly the most popular member of the Aubrey Stock company, as the singing comedian. The balance of the company are of equally high class.

The repertoire of the organization is made up of a number of the best emotional dramas and successful comdies that have ever been written. Among the plays that will be presented with the most elaborate scenic and costume environments as yet attempted by a stock company are: Brete Harte's great western play, "M'liss," in which Celeste Mae McConnell will play the name part; "From Rags to Riches," a strong melodrama, full of heart interest and comedy of extraordinary quality; "The Little Mother," a drama of remarkable power that appeals to all those sacred emotions that make the home life of a good man a monument greater than any worldly honors; "The Copper King," a story of western mining life, the best play Phil Maher has ever written; "Little Red Riding Hood"; "Red Rube's Revenge"; "Hand of Man' and the "Fatal Scar,' an English melodrama of absorbing interest.

The opening attraction tomorrow Tomorrow night "M'liss" will be the offering.

BUILDING INCREASE FOR MONTH OF JULY

Scranton Shows a Gain of Forty-seven Per Cent. Over Same Month Last Year.

Building operations in the large cities throughout the country have increased handsomely during the month of July, 1906, as compared with the same month of the past year with a few exceptions, notably that of Greater New York, which has scored such tremendous results in the past few years that a breathing spell was to be expected almost at any time. According to official reports to the American Contractor, New York, and presented herewith, the gain in the majority of building centers is most gratifying and there are no indications that the maximum has been reached. With a few exceptions the cities which failed to discount their last year's record are of the minor class and were not expected to exceed the totals of the prosperous month of July, 1905. The percentage of gain as compared with the same month of the past year are: Atlanta, 65; Baltimore, 50; Birmingham, 156; Bridgeport, 92; Buffalo, 87; Chicago, 28; Denver, 21; Duluth, 61; Grand Rapids, 88; Jersey City, 120; Little Rock, 100; Louisville, 129; Los Angeles, 37; Minneapolis, 81; Memphis, 36; Mobile, 76; Newark, 38; New Orleans, 18; Philadelphia, 45; Pittsburg, 16; Portland, Ore., 166; Rochester, 88; St. Louis, 41; St. Paul, 11; San Antonio, 80; Scranton, 47; Seattle, 27; Spokane, 32; Salt Lake City, 138; Topeka, 161; Tacoma, 47; Worchester, 77. The reaction in Greater New York amounts to thirty per cent., although the Borough of Brooklyn made a gain of sixteen per cent, during this time, and the aggregate gain of fifty-seven cities is thirty-one per cent. The losses are mostly confined to smaller cities as shown in the table of statistics.

City—	July, 1906, Cost.	July, 1905, Cost.
Atlanta	472,686	284,798
Baltimore	1,060,000	705,000
Birmingham	432,500	169,000
Bridgeport	201,157	104,880
Buffalo	1,038,500	553,584
Chicago	4,849,960	3,778,390
Chattanooga	100,575	120,693
Cincinnati	545,340	777,225
Dallas	234,886	217,674
Denver	432,310	356,438
Detroit	1,062,000	974,200
Duluth	183,715	113,855
Evansville	61,633	149,633
Grand Rapids	308,857	163,862
Harrisburg	192,950	232,185
Hartford	379,615	611,557
Jersey City	441,068	199,772
Kansas City	880,555	874,570
Knoxville	41,390	207,600
Little Rock	218,123	108,042
Louisville	937,575	408,805
Los Angeles	1,783,628	1,304,108
Manchester	67,000	81,120
Milwaukee	709,154	714,961
Minneapolis	1,600,820	881,975
Memphis	411,995	302,773
Mobile	75,682	42,921
Nashville	156,818	274,939
New Haven	220,847	163,663
Newark	1,231,228	892,663
New Orleans	405,617	343,835
Manhattan	8,349,600	16,436,500
Alteration	1,274,715	1,367,407
Brooklyn	8,006,723	6,872,822
Bronx	3,089,950	5,022,960
Alteration	34,455	47,870
New York	20,755,443	29,741,559
Omaha	352,850	1,045,650
Philadelphia	4,065,410	2,790,155
Paterson	99,857	102,608
Pittsburg	1,586,283	1,366,794
Pueblo	19,820	24,144
Portland	741,476	277,735
Rochester	591,205	314,410
St. Louis	3,358,779	2,374,395
St. Paul	510,370	456,910
San Antonio	102,325	56,721
Scranton	298,705	203,040
Seattle	1,502,663	1,177,114
Spokane	391,557	295,800
South Bend	593,655	678,152
Syracuse	388,295	516,360
Salt Lake City	142,500	59,795
Topeka	171,950	65,700
Toledo	248,591	376,562
Terre Haute	83,795	97,075
Tacoma	283,090	162,352
Washington	988,451	1,271,279
Worcester	324,768	182,845
Wilkes-Barre	175,808	205,565
Totals	78,515,830	59,954,941

◆

Foolish Question.

"Tom said he'd kiss me or die."

"Did he kiss you?"

"Say, you haven't read any accounts of his death, have you?"—Cleveland Leader.

FOR the convenience of our friends and customers copies of this newspaper may be found regularly every morning at the following named places:

COLES' PHARMACY,
Capouse avenue and Marion street.

HOTEL TERRACE,
Wyoming avenue and Vine street.

JONES' DRUG STORE,
Prescott avenue and Pine street.

LORENZ PHARMACY,
Washington ave. and Marion st.

SCRANTON HOUSE,
Lackawanna avenue.

SOUTH SIDE NEWS COMPANY,
Cedar avenue.

THOMAS H. MILES,
101½ Wyoming avenue.

HALPIN BROS.,
311 Adams avenue.

HARRIS FRANK,
311 Spruce street.

REISMAN BROS.,
405 Spruce street.

HOTEL JERMYN,
Spruce street and Wyoming avenue

T. E. PRICE,
108 South Main avenue.

ROBERT MERRICK,
134 West Market street.

SMITH'S PHARMACY,
Landis street and South Main ave.

OLIVER BREMER,
Franklin avenue.

THE SUBWAY,
Mattes street.

—Sunday, the Twelfth.

—would you buy an auto of the year 1900 make today? Well then, why buy another generation's light?

Suburban Light

"—the light that NEVER fails—"

—in buying an auto you would not think of experimenting with an unknown quality; neither should you in buying light. In both cases the PROVEN one is the SAFEST and BEST.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

"DAYS" OF VARIOUS SORTS.

Twenty-Four Hour Days—Creational Days. One Thousand Year Days.

"I've wandered East, I've wandered West,
Through many a weary way;
But never, never can forget
The love of life's young day,"

sings William Motherwell, a poet of the early nineteenth century. Again, thousands of years before, echoed that wonderful voice of the dead past of Greece, in the "Iliad" of Homer:

"The day shall come, that great avenging day,
Which Troy's proud glories in the dust shall lay,
When Priam's powers and Priam's self shall fall,
And one prodigious ruin swallow all."

In a still more recent day the great laureate of England, in that outpouring of sorrow and of hope, gives utterance to a like thought in the prologue of "In Memoriam":

"Our little systems have their day;
They have their day and cease to be:
They are but broken lights of thee,
And thou, O Lord, art more than they."

In the seventh scene of the third act of Shakespeare's "King Richard III." these words are in the mouth of Buckingham:

"A poor petitioner,
A care-craz'd mother to a many sons,
A beauty-waning and distressed widow
Even in the afternoon of her best days."

TWILIGHT OF THE HEART.

Once more, in the melodies of Halleck:

"There is an evening twilight of the heart,
When its wild passion waves are lulled to rest."

"O Life! how pleasant is thy morning,
Young Fancy's rays the hills adorning!"

is found welling from the heart of Scotland's beloved, wayward singer of the heaths.

In "L'Envoi" Tennyson speaks for us of the grey dawn of the ages to come:

"And all that else the years will show
The Poet-forms of stronger hours,
The vast Republics that may grow,
The Federations and the Powers;
Titanic forces taking birth
In divers seasons, divers climes;
For we are Ancients of the earth,
And in the morning of the times."

From such specimens of poetry and prose we may refresh our memory of the variety of uses to which expressions are employed which are also employed for periods of time of definite length. While the expression "day," for example, is defined as "the space of twenty-four hours," it has also the definitions "period of time," "allotted or actual term of life, usefulness, or glory," and "a time or period, as distinguished from other times or periods." (Century Dictionary.)

This helps us to appreciate the Bible usage of such expressions, so as to know by context parallel passages or historical or geologic facts what use of the word is intended.

PERIODS OF TIME.

How often does the Creator speak of a special period of time as a "day," as of the forty years' wandering of the Jews.—"Harden not your hearts, as in [illegible] when your fathers tempted me, proved me, and saw my works forty years." (Hebrews 3: 8-9).

"In the day of prosperity," says the author of Ecclesiastes (7-14) "be joyful, but in the day of adversity consider."

The epochs of the preparation of the earth as an abode for living creatures are spoken of as "days." "And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind. And the evening and the morning were the fifth day." (Genesis 1: 21-23); and he speaks of the entire long period of creation with the group of epochal "days" as "the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens." (Genesis 2:4).

DAY OF WRATH.

The same expression is employed to designate the time, some years in length, when in "a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation." (Daniel 12:1). Just as Christ is establishing his kingdom, the present government pass away in a bloody revolution—"The Lord (Jesus) at thy (God's) right hand shall strike through kings in the day of his wrath (destructive wrath against organized and entrenched evil) (Psalms 110:5); "Hold thy peace at the (second) presence of the Lord God; for the day of Jehovah is at hand; for Jehovah hath prepared a sacrifice. And it shall come to pass in the day of Jehovah's sacrifice that I will punish the princes and the king's children. The great day of Jehovah is near, it is near and hasteth greatly, even the voice of the day of Jehovah; the mighty man shall cry there bitterly. That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and desolation. And I will bring distress upon men, because they have sinned against Jehovah: and their blood shall be poured out as dust.

Neither their silver nor their gold shall be able to deliver them in the day of Jehovah's wrath." (Zephaniah 1:7-8, 14-18). Fortunately for the well-disposed of the race, this "day" will be brief, only long enough for the severe operation at the hands of the Good Physician, who then as a surgeon wounds to remove harmful growths and soon to heal under the kind auspices of the Kingdom of the loving though sometimes necessarily severe Jehovah.

RECONSTRUCTION DAY.

That introductory portion of the history of the eternal Kingdom in which Christ will reconstruct the long-lost government of God and will restore the whole earth to the perfection once enjoyed in Eden and lift up to pristine powers and purity all the willing and obedient, is also termed a "day"—"the day of our Lord Jesus Christ" (I Corinthians 1:8), "the day of Jesus Christ" (Philippians 1:6).

This is the period when Christ shall reign, as the representative of God reconciling all things into a state of harmony with God, over a world full of thanksgiving for the blessings then enjoyed—"we give the thanks, O Lord God Almighty: because thou hast taken to thee thy great power, and hast reigned "(Revelation 11:17). In this "reconstruction period," which is the first thousand years of the everlasting kingdom of God, the then glorified church will rule, with Christ,—"they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years" (Revelation 20:4), a hope which was the great inspiration of Christians for three centuries after Christ.

AN AGE OF BLESSING.

That "day" or age is characterized as one full of blessing and opportunity for all that ever lived. During its hundreds of years family ties, long broken, will be united; as the resurrection of the dead progresses, great will be the joy of the billions separated, as they have thought, eternally by the door of death, to be reunited to the dear ones they had never hoped to see—"The dead men shall live, together with my dead body shall they arise. Awake and sing, yet that dwell in dust: for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead." (Isaiah 26:19.)

It will be a "day" of cleansing from iniquity—"In that day there shall be a fountain opened to the house of David and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem for sin and for uncleanness. And I will cut off the names of the idols out of the land, and they shall be no more remembered" (Zechariah 13:12); "in that day shall the (spiritually) deaf hear the words of the book (the word of God), and the eyes of the blind (those that as yet cannot 'see' the Gospel proposition) shall see out of obscurity, and out of darkness. (Isaiah 29:18).

A DAY OF CONSECRATION.

It will be a time when Jehovah and his goodness will be constantly in people's minds—"In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses 'HOLINESS UNTO JEHOVAH;' and the pots in Jehovah's house shall be like the bowls before the altar. Yea, every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holiness unto Jehovah of hosts" (Zechariah 14:20-21).

Identical with the 1000-year "day of Christ" is a work designated in quite similar terms—"the day of judgment." Peter speaks of this period of time and states its length—"the day of judgment and destruction of impious (incorrigible) men. But let not this one thing escape you, beloved, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years" (2 Peter 3:7-8, Diaglot translation); those that demonstrate in this age their willful incorrigibility in spite of the reformative influences then in action will be "utterly destroyed," blotted out, annihilated—"The Lord knoweth how to reserve the unjust unto the day (period) of judgment to be punished" (2 Peter 2:9).

EDUCATIVE INFLUENCES.

But while the "day" of judgment will be a time of just yet merciful retribution, it must be remembered that it is identical with the "day of Christ," and will be filled with educative influences—"When thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness" (Isaiah 26:9). Conditions will be tolerable for all [illegible] had little knowledge—"Then began he (Jesus) to upbraid the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done, because they repented not. 'It shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom in the day of judgment than for thee'" (Matthew 11:20, 24).

To rightly understand the subject we must gain the Hebrew point of view. The Jews looked back in their history to the time when, for example, "Jephthah 'judged' Israel six years" (Judges 12:17) and "Samuel 'judged' Israel all the days of his life" (I Samuel 7:15), and their conception of "judging" was broader than ours in that it included the idea of ruling over. So the idea of Christ's kingship over the kingdom of God on earth is brought into the thought when it is written: "He (God) hath appointed a day (age) in the which he will 'judge' the world in righteousness" (Acts 17:31), and in which "the saints shall 'judge' the world" (I Corinthians 6:2). It will be an age in which the great judge will gather all nations before him, mostly from the tomb, instruct them in righteousness, and as outlined in the parable of the sheep and the goats (Matthew 25:31-46), shall separate between those that, according to the deeds then done in the flesh, are willing and obedient, and those that are not, permitting the former to enter upon eternal life on an earth made like Eden, and withdrawing from the others the not appreciated gift of existence.

UNPARALLELED HAPPINESS.

The day (age) of judgment will be one of unparalleled joy. When "he cometh to judge the earth," "O sing unto Jehovah a new song; sing unto Jehovah all the earth. Sing unto Jehovah, bless his name; show forth his salvation from day to day (to those then learning). Declare his glory among the heathen, his wonders among all people. Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad. Let the field be joyful, and all that is therein: then shall all the trees of the wood rejoice before Jehovah: for he cometh, for he cometh to judge (rule over) the earth: he shall judge the world with righteousness" (give it a much needed perfect government) (96th Psalm). This will be the ultimate happy answer to that part of the Lord's Prayer, "Thy kingdom come; they will be done ON EARTH as it is done in heaven."

Again, the expression "day," meaning an age, was used when God told Adam, "In the 'day' that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die" (Genesis 2:17), and true to the penalty neither Adam nor any of his children have outlived one of God's thousand-year days. Adam died at 930 and the longest-lived of humanity at 969 years of age.

The period during which fallen men may have the chance to come into harmony with their Creator is spoken of—"Behold now is the 'day' of salvation" (2 Corinthians 6:2): "In a day of salvation have I helped thee (the church); that (later on) thou mayest say to the prisoners (the world bound in sin and death), 'Go forth'; to them that are in darkness (of the tomb) 'Show yourselves'" (in the resurrection) (Isaiah 49:8-9). The "day of salvation" will not close until the end of the first thousand years of Jesus' blessed reign. It is the hope of the church now and of the world later on.

GEO. H. FISHER

MISS HELEN BASS DEAD.

She Succumbed to Typhoid and Heart Failure Last Night.

After a four weeks' illness of typhoid fever, Miss Helen Bass, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bass, of 305 North Bromley avenue, died early last evening at the family residence. Heart failure was the real cause of death.

Miss Bass was 20 years of age. She was a student at the Scranton high school and an accomplished young lady. Many friends will mourn her unexpected demise. The funeral announcement will be made later.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Isaac Case, of Tobyhanna, Passed Away from Heart Failure.

Isaac Case, aged 75 years, of Tobyhanna, died suddenly from heart failure yesterday afternoon. He was well known in this city and for forty years was superintendent of the Tobyhanna & Lehigh Lumber company.

Mr. Case has just returned from a fishing trip on the Delaware earlier in the afternoon on which he was stricken. He ate a hearty dinner and appeared in the best of health. He is survived by two children—Mrs. W. B. Easton and I. Seldon Case, both of Stroudsburg; also a brother, William Case, of Tobyhanna.

The funeral will be held at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Interment will be made in the Stroudsburg cemetery.

DEATH AND RUIN IN VALPARAISO, FIRE IS CHECKED

(Continued from Page One.)

paraiso, Ovalli, Copiapo and Tarapaca being a few miles inland, the others on the coast. Strena and Ovalli, the nearest to Valparaiso are distant about twenty miles.

Two More Shocks Felt.

St. Petersburg, August 18.—News agency telegrams received here say that there were several strong earthquak shocks at Dzarken and Kopal about midnight last night.

Five-Foot Tidal Wave.

Honolulu, August 18.—Reports by wireless from Hawaii and Maui give details of a five-foot tidal wave on those islands. In the enclosed bay of Maataea on the island of Maui, water rushing through the narrow entrance piled up waves twelve feet high, which carried away the wharf and all its supports. The surf that accompanied the wave was unprecedented for heaviness.

The tidal wave is regarded here as the result of the Valparaiso earthquake. Thirty years ago a great shock in South America was followed similar disturbances in Hawaiian waters. Mild tidal disturbances continued all day Thursday.

While the Inter Island steamer No One was anchored off the northeast coast of the Island of Hawaii the vessel was suddenly seized by an undertow and carried forward so that the anchor chain parted and she lost forty fathoms. The sea was calm at the time showing that the ocean was moved by some tremendous submarine shock.

CURE FOR SUMMER SHIVER.

When in the height of these piping August days one feels a little shiver start somewhere and swiftly mount over the spinal vertebrae until it dissipates itself in a well developed old fashioned December shiver all over the shoulders and nape of the neck—one has got it, this new fangled disease that has lately come to town to keep Londoners from the monotony of mere hay fever and influenza.

If that strangely untimely shiver be, further, accompanied by a parchedness of the throat and nasal passages, a crackly feeling of the lips, a dryness of the eyes almost amounting to pain, and hot flushes chasing one another sportively all around one's shoulders and chest, then there can be no doubt that one is "in" for the latest thing in uncatalogued misery—a summer cold.

"The summer cold may be due to a lowered vitality or carelessness in feeding," said a wellknown doctor yesterday. A West End physician, in reply to questions, said he believed the summer cold was a distinct disease; it strongly resembled its winter congener; came in much the same way, ran its course similarly, and wound up in like manner.

Probably the best of all cures in such conditions is what is called the "gold miner's cure." This is as follows: Before retiring for the night steep the feet and legs half way to the knees in a bucket of water as hot as can be born; the patient at the same drings, as hot as he can swallow, a pint of lemonade (or whiskey and water, sweetened.) Just before rolling in under extra blanketing, to induce perspiration, two or three grains of quinine.

In the morning a long, refrigerant drink, a good rub down with a wet towel, no breakfast; and by lunch time the patient could almost tackle a pair of grilled gate hinges. This cure has been proved successful so often among the miners as to be looked upon by them as infallible—London Daily Mail.

Jefferson's Chicken Broth.

While at his home on the cape and not long before he passed away, "Joe" Jefferson was ill enough to require the attention of his old friend, Dr. Kinney, whose summer home is at Buzzard's Bay, according to the Boston Herald.

The patient was put on a very restricted diet, but among other good things allowed him was chicken broth. On one of his visits the doctor found Mr. Jefferson sipping something from a bowl. The doctor inquired what he had there, Mr. Jefferson said it was hot water, but tasted as if some old rooster had stood in it for a while. Dr. Kinney remarked he hoped he stood there long enough to crow.

Uncle Sam's Athens.

Ex-Gov. Long's speech on the Pilgrim Fathers is giving much satisfaction to the Western papers and some of those nearer home. They had grown very tired of hearing Aristides called the Just.—Boston Transcript.

Bacon—A mosquito's buzzing apparatus is a delicate piece of machinery.

Egbert—But it is the kind of machinery I don't like to hear hum.—Yonkers Statesman.

LAST FULL WEEK OF OUR

August Furniture Sale

Have you taken advantage of this unusual August Sale? Have you come to see if there is anything here that you really need in your home or office and by buying now can save twenty to thirty per cent? It is not too late if you have not. A full week yet remains and the opportunity for careful selection is yet good for our immense reserve stock at the store house has kept the supply as full and complete as it was on the opening day of the sale. Thousands of dollars have been saved by the people of this valley, in purchases here, during the August days that have past. If there is any article of furniture that you have been thinking of buying, buy it now. A dollar saved is a dollar earned. A purchase now will earn for you from one day to a month's wages according to the size of your purchase.

SPECIAL--Four Carloads of Bedroom Furniture

We did not expect these goods 'till after the first of September. They were shipped earlier than was ordered and must be stored or placed in this sale. We have decided to do the latter, and tomorrow morning the choicest display of Grand Rapids Beds, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Princess Dressers, etc., ever shown in this city, becomes a part of our August Sale. They are Fall styles made from Tuna Mahogany, Circassian Walnut and Bird's-Eye Maple. Come and see them. They cover the following period designs: Louis XIV, XV and XVI Chippendale, Sheraton, Colonial, Modern English, Mission, etc. comparison of qualities and prices will prove to you that these goods cost no more than the ordinary makes.

Morris Chairs

There are 10 or 12 patterns left over and as is often the case some of them are the best chairs that we have shown the past season. The regular price range from $14 to $18.50. Your choice while they last

$10.50

Dining Chairs

Remnant sales of odd lots on the 3rd floor. A few complete sets, in most cases only 1, 2, 3 or 4 of a kind. Twenty-five designs, we will sell you as many or as few as you wish. Prices are below cost for we must sell them at once. Come and look them over.

Ladies' Dressing Tables

In Mahogany, Bird's-Eye Maple and Golden Oak, 15 patterns to select from ranging in price from $30.00 to $40.00 each. Your choice while they last at the August Sale Price

$25.00

Corner Parlor Chairs

Of genuine Mahogany frames handsomely shaped, highly polished, (some in dull finish). Upholstering of silk damasks, tapestries and Pauna plushes. A dozen or more styles, worth from $12.50 to $18.50 each. Your choice at the August Sale Price 10.50

Odd Rockers

Our assortment of Odd Rockers is very large, every imaginary style is here, altogether too many styles. They must be thinned out quickly and to accomplish this prices have been almost cut in half.

A good Solid Oak, quarter cut, Golden finish Rocker, worth $4.50, for this sale 2.95

Leather Couches

A special for the present week's selling will be a $40.00 Solid Leather Couch for 30.00

This is an exceptional value, the leather is guaranteed, the workmanship the best and the buttons won't come off. Other styles at the sale prices up to $75.00.

"IF IT'S NEW, IT'S HERE."

The Williams & McAnulty Stores,

129 Wyoming Avenue.

WEST SIDE NEWS.

ST. LUCIE'S ITALIAN CHURCH CELEBRATION

West Side Italians Are Celebrating an Annual Feast Today—Will Be a Big Event.

The congregation of St. Lucie's Italian Catholic church yesterday began the celebration of the feast of the Madonna del Corinne, and will continue the festivities until this evening.

Yesterday at noon the Italian band of McAdoo, Pa., paraded the principal streets, and at 7 o'clock last evening lead a children's parade which was made up of children of the church, very prettily attired, and which paraded the principal streets of the West Side. At the conclusion of the parade Rev. Dominic Tandro, the pastor of the church, pronounced the benediction and preached an appropriate sermon.

Last evening a concert was given in the yard of the church, which was very prettily decorated in the national colors and which was lighted with Japanese lanterns. A large number of people attended the concert given by the McAdoo band, and all were unstinted in their praise of the work of the band.

The program for today is: 8 a. m., celebration of low mass; 10:30 a. m., celebration of high mass, with sermon by Very Rev. Father Giovanni Parenti; 3 p. m. and 7 p. m., band concerts.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Deaths and Funerals on This Side Recently.

Frank Moran, aged 33 years, died at the home of his uncle, James Moran, of 1940 Jackson street, Friday evening. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

A large number of friends of George Jones, the 17-year-old young man who died at the West Side hospital as the result of an operation for appendicitis, attended the last sad rites over his remains at the family home, 316 Caroline avenue, beginning at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. W. R. Edwards, pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational church, conducted the services, and the remains were interred in Washburn street cemetery.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Owen, of 72 Archbald street, died Friday morning at about 3 o'clock. The funeral was privately conducted at the house yesterday afternoon. Interment was made in the Stratford avenue cemetery.

NO. 14 ANNEX IMPROVEMENTS.

School Controller John D. Davis Preparing for the Opening of School.

The overcrowded condition of school No. 14 during the past year has necessitated the adding of another room to that building, and the room will be located in the school annex at the Tabernacle Congregational church. Carpenters have been at work for the past two weeks and the entire basement of the building, in which the kindergarten room was formerly located, has been changed.

There are three commodious school rooms in the building, and all have been finished up in excellent style. The rooms are very well lighted and cool in summer and warm in winter.

There will be two primary grades in the annex in addition to the kindergarten taught by Miss Ruth Beddoe, these rooms being in charge of Miss Grace Thayer and one of the teachers transferred from the main building.

School Controller John Davis, who is ever on the lookout for the interests of his ward, is supervising the changes.

VERY SUCCESSFUL WEST SIDE COLLEGIANS

Ralph Bunnell, Ward M. Canaday and Thomas McHugh Have Done Well.

The success that is always attained by young men from West Side in attendance at the different colleges has been remarked upon often. Ralph Bunnell, at Colgate, Ward M. Canaday, who visited West Side friends this summer, at Harvard, and Thomas McHugh at Holy Cross, have been preeminently successful.

When the class of 1904 was graduated from the Scranton High school in June of that year, one of the most prominent members of the class socially and scholastically was Ralph Bunnell, a son of Attorney Bunnell, of Price street. He was one of the class day officers and was one of the most popular men in his class.

Mr. Bunnell entered Colgate university in the fall of 1904 and he therefore just completed his sophomore year at that institution. He has been elected assistant manager of the Colgate football team for the coming season, an evidence of his great popularity among his fellows.

He is a prominent fraternity man and a stand by of the literary societies, as he is a natural orator. His friends in West Side rejoice at his success in the past and the bright prospect for its continuance.

A JOURNALISTIC COLLEGIAN.

Ward M. Canaday, of Indianapolis, for years a newspaper man in that city, and who has been in this city on business for some months, left last evening for his home. Mr. Canaday came to this city in the latter part of June, in the interests of one of the large publishing houses, and since residing here he made a large number of friends who will much regret his departure.

Mr. Canaday will enter upon his senior year at Harvard university next month, and will graduate in June next with the degree of A. B., after two years' work at that institution. Previous to entering Harvard, however, he spent two years at the University of Colorado. For over five years he has been special correspondent of the Indianapolis News, and attended the camp of the N. G. P. at Gettysburg this summer for the two-fold purpose of getting the experience as a private in the regiment and writing news articles on Gettysburg.

The young man stands high in his university work, being thorough and ready in acquiring knowledge. It is his intention to study law in his native state of Indiana. A number of his friends who learned to know him during the few weeks he resided on this side saw him off last evening.

ATTENDS HOLY CROSS.

One of the scintillating lights of this side, when gray matter is considered, is Thomas McHugh, of Luzerne street, a student at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. Mr. McHugh has just completed his first year at that institution and his work during the year has been a credit to himself and a pride to his friends.

Mr. McHugh is a graduate of St. Thomas' college and while there he made friends rapidly and made his preparation for his collegiate training thoroughly. It is expected that upon graduating he will enter one of the learned professions, and his friends on this side wish him the best of success in whichever he chooses.

TRIPP PARK M. E. NOTES.

Pastor Rev. J. W. Dodson is Spending His Vacation at Ocean Grove.

Sunday services as follows: Class meeting, 9:45 a. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. Charles A. Clark will preach the morning sermon. This will be the last time he will be with us for some time, as he expects to leave the city in a short time. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Epworth league at 6:30 p. m.; topic, "Sunday School Union and Local Sunday School Interest;" leader, D. E. Hughes. Rev. G. C. Lyman will have charge of the evening service.

The shilling social given by the primary department Tuesday evening was a grand success, a nice sum being realized. The proceeds go toward the improvements on the church.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Cunningham Thursday afternoon.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

The family of the late Anthony Loftus desire to thank the Modern Protective association for the prompt payment of the death claim of their father to the amount of $1,200, which was paid within one week from the time the proofs were received at the home office. Mr. Loftus was a member of McKinley lodge No. 84 and met his death by an accident. One of the main features of the M. P. A. is the prompt payment of its claims.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Rhy Powell, of North Garfield avenue, is in Edwardsville.

Mrs. J. Wesley Laning, Mrs. Charles Laning and Miss Stella Laning have returned from Lake Ariel.

Miss Mary Williams, of South Main avenue, has returned from Lehighton, Pa.

James E. Davis will spend the coming week at Lake Winola.

William E. Phillips, of North Garfield avenue, is spending his vacation at Atlantic City and Philadelphia.

Thomas E. Eynon, of South Bromley avenue, was called into York state today on business.

George Edwards, of Mayfield, a student at Medico Chi college, Philadelphia, called on West Scranton friends yesterday.

George H. Paine, who is spending the summer at Lake Winola, called on friends on this side yesterday.

Messrs. Harry Apgar and Fuhrman Spencer are spending their vacation in New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Easterly, of West Scranton, have returned from an interesting trip through the West. While away they visited San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver and many other places.

The Misses Mary, Emma and Iliona Forgeng, Mrs. L. H. Stark and son, Charles, and Miss Anna Burgerhoff are at Brewerton. Before returning they will take a trip to Clayton, Kingston, and the Thousand Islands.

D. H. Williams will have charge of the services at the Jackson Street Baptist church this morning. In the evening Rev. J. M. Lord, of Wilkes-Barre, will officiate.

Rev. W. R. Edwards, pastor of the Tabernacle church, will preach at both services today.

Rev. D. L. MacDonald, of the Embury M. E. church, has returned from his vacation and will occupy his pulpit as usual.

Rev. Arthur Phillips, of Hartsville, Pa., will occupy the pulpit of the Washburn Street Presbyterian church this morning.

Miss Elizabeth Eaton, of South Sumner avenue, is at Lake Winola for a few days.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

For the past two weeks people have heard and read much about the Pittston avenue pave. None have been very cheerful about the outlook for this much needed improvement and some have gone so far as to say it has fallen through. To find out the real condition of affairs a Republican reporter called on one of the select councilmen whose ward will be greatly benefited by the pave. He said that the pave was a sure thing. It has passed through both branches of the council and at present the bids for the contract were out, so that work will be commenced in the spring. The assessors have been busy making out the assessments of property owners and it has been ascertained that the charges for a forty foot front lot will amount to two hundred and forty-four dollars. This is the statement of one who knows, and the citizens of this section may rest content with the thought that it is only a matter of a few months before work will be commenced.

PROSPEROUS YOUNG MEN.

This part of the city boasts of its industry and activity, but little is heard about its young men who are great factors in this forward march.

Among those who have risen in the last few years we find Mr. James P. Touhill, manager of the Touhill Iron works. For the past few years Mr. Touhill has been one of this side's foremost business men. He was formerly manager of Kornacher's pharmacy, but a few years ago he embarked in the iron workers establishment and now he is on the onward march towards success.

When Mr. Touhill gave up the pharmacy business he turned it over to Mr. Edward McCool, formerly of Mahanoy City. Mr. McCool came here a stranger, but the last few weeks has shown of what calibre he is and this section is fortunate in getting a young man of his ability.

Mr. William Vaughan is another young man who has risen up in the last two years. At present he is one of Scranton's representative real estate dealers, and his business is fast assuming gigantic proportions.

In the banking business, Mr. Alfred Gutheinz stands out as one of the most popular young men in Scranton. He has advanced rapidly and it is only a matter of a few years until he becomes one of Scranton's financiers.

Two others who have made rapid rises are Flor Heldrigel, cashier of the South Side bank, and his assistant, William C. Miller.

MRS. HELDRIGEL PASSES AWAY.

Mrs. Gustave Heldrigel of Pittston avenue passed away late Friday night after a short illness. The deceased was seventy-three years old and is survived by her husband.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services will be held at the house. Interment will be made in Pittston avenue cemetery.

KILLED BY THE THOUSANDS

That is the report from all the druggists in this valley. They recommend Dr. Trager's Dead Shot (liquid) for killing bed bugs, moths, ants, lice and fleas on animals. It disinfects your home. Dr. Trager's Fatal Roach Powder kills cockroaches and water bugs. Your druggist sells it on a guarantee. Price 25cents. H. F. Trager & Sons, manufacturers, corner Price and Main, Scranton, Pa. aug9-tf

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

MUTUAL AID IN NATURE.

"Survival of the Fittest" Through Corporation.

Golden Rule Among Animals.

"Life was a continuous free fight," says Mr. Huxley in thorizing about the struggle for existence and its bearing upon man, "and beyond the limited and temporary relation of the family the Hobbesian war of each against all was the normal state of existence."

In the same work among other speculations about the relations he believed to exist among the lower animals, Mr. Huxley laid down this general rule: "From the point of view of the moralist, the animal world is on about the same level as a gladiators' show. The creatures are fairly well treated, and set to fight; whereby the strongest, the swiftest, and the cunningest live to fight another day. The spectator has no need to turn his thumb down, as no quarter is given."

SUPPOSED MUTUAL DESTRUCTION.

Mr. Darwin also furnishes us with the same conception of the relations of animals, and states that the struggle becomes the more intense among creatures of the same kind: "We can dimly see why the competition should be most severe between allied forms which fill nearly the same place in nature."

That superiority in strength, size, speed, ferocity, ability and willingness to injure and destroy other creatures is the factor that determines that given creatures shall exist will be affirmed by ninety-nine out of a hundred believers in evolution as the great and only fundamental principle of nature. In other words, that all nature is in a state of fierce and destructive competition, every creature against every other in a carnival of mutual destructiveness, that this is and always has been the case, that for any creature to have reasonable hope of continual existence and prosperity it must individually be able to elude, or kill, other creatures, and that superior individual ability in destructive competition is the decisive qualification as to who is most fit, who is to survive. I think readers of books about the "survival of the fittest" will agree that this is a perfectly fair summary of the ordinary evolutionary view of nature.

"LAW OF NATURE."

Scientists that make a study of the relations of the members of the human race take this principle for granted, and applying it to sociology they affirm that, "the struggle of every animal against all its congeners, and of every man against all other men is a "law of nature."

To many students of science and to readers of today's vast literature based upon the writings of authors like Mr. Huxley, it may be a surprise to learn that the foregoing does not truly represent the views of Charles Darwin, nor of a large and influential body of other observers.

VERY NARROW VIEW.

"The numerous followers of Darwin," says Prince Kropotkin, "reduced the notion of struggle for existence to its NARROWEST limits. They came to conceive the animal world as a world of perpetual struggle among half-starved individuals, thirsting for one another's blood. They made modern literature resound with the war cry of 'Woe to the vanquished,' as if it were the last word of modern biology. They raised the 'pitiless' struggle for personal advantages to the height of a biological principle which man must submit to as well, under the menace of otherwise succumbing in a world upon mutual extermination. Even the most authorized exponents of Darwin's views did their best to maintain those false ideas."

"As soon as we study animals—not in laboratories and museums only, but in the forest and the prairie, in the steppe and the mountains," continues the eminent Russian authority, "we at once perceive that though there is an immense amount of warfare and extermination going on amidst various species, and especially amidst various classes of animals, there is, at the same time, as much, or perhaps even more, of mutual support, mutual aid, and mutual defense amidst animals belonging to the same species, or, at least, to the same society. Sociability is as much a law of nature as mutual struggle. Mutual aid has a far greater importance than mutual struggle, inasmuch as it favors the development of such habits and character as to insure the maintenance of the species, together with the greatest amount of welfare and enjoyment of life for the individual, with the least waste of energy."

When Prince Kropotkin brought to the attention of the English naturalist, Henry Walter Bates, a series or articles showing these to be the views of Mr. Darwin, Mr. Bates exclaimed: "Yes, certainly; THAT is true Darwinism. It is horrible what 'they' (Huxley, Spencer, etc.) have made of Darwin."

ANIMAL CO-OPERATION.

Darwin's conception of the "survival of the fittest" included far more than "the struggle between separate individuals for the sheer means of existence." In his great work, "Origin of Species," in which he happens to employ chiefly data descriptive of struggle, he declares that the expression possesses a "large sense, including, which is more important, not only the life of the individual, but success in leaving progeny." In "The Descent of Man" Mr. Darwin shows its proper comprehensive sense, in showing how, in innumerable animal societies, there is no struggle for the means of existence, but rather almost incredible sympathetic, intelligent CO-OPERATION, and how under these favorable auspices exist the mental and moral qualities which are the surest guarantee of survival. "He intimates," says Kropotkin, "that in such cases the fittest are not the physically strongest, nor the cunningest, but those who learn to combine so as mutually to support each other, strong and weak alike." In the words of Mr. Darwin himself, "Those communities, which include the greatest number of THE MOST SYMPATHETIC members, would flourish best, and rear the greatest number of offspring." Mr. Darwin specifically warned his readers against giving a too narrow interpretation to the principle of the survival of the most fit, but since in his own works he confined himself quite closely to the phase of mutual destructiveness, it is not to be wondered at that believers in his ideas, as a rule, have not much extended the scope of this great principle beyond the limits that appeared to be laid down in his works.

MUTUAL AID OF ANIMALS.

As a matter of fact the amount of mutual aid among animals far exceeds what would be suggested by a mere glance at the subject. In the life of most creatures the amount of time and energy devoted to deeds of mutual aid is surprising. It ranges from some species, like the ants, whose entire time is taken up with co-operative enterprises, to various creatures of prey whose co-operative work may be limited to the work needed for the proper care of their offspring, but more or less of co-operation exists among practically all animals. We would probably be perfectly safe in saying that mutual aid is the rule rather than the exception, at least when creatures of the same species are concerned, and that as a rule the destruction of one species by another does not exceed the limits imposed by the necessity for food.

As illustrations of the Golden Rule in practice among animals the members of the monkey tribes are sociable to a degree. Says an authority on their ways: "They live in great bands, and even join with other species than their own. The cries of distress of each one of the band immediately bring together the whole of the band, and they boldly repulse the attacks of most carnivores and birds of prey. Even eagles do not dare attack them. Several species display the greatest solicitude for their wounded, and do not abandon a wounded comrade during a retreat till they have ascertained that it is dead and that they are helpless to restore it to life."

All readers will remember the little pig-like peccaries of South America which travel in bands, the terror of all animals, not even the jaguar venturing to prey upon them. Beavers, prairie dogs, deer, buffalo, muskrats, jackals, wolves, polar bears, and the musk oxe are among the beasts that live together and possess a more or less highly developed society.

MUTUAL AID AMONG BIRDS.

The mutual aid of birds is described by Prince Kropotkin: "The shores of one of the numberless lakes of the Russian steppes are peopled with myriads of aquatic birds, belonging to at least a score of different species, all living in perfect peace—all PROTECTING ONE ANOTHER. The air is filled with gulls and terns; thousands of plovers and sand-coursers run over the beach, searching their food, whistling, and simply enjoying life: further on, on almost every wave, a duck is rocking. Exuberant life swarms everywhere. ..And here are the robbers—the 'strongest, most cunning ones, those ideally organized for robbery,' and you hear their hungry, angry, dismal cries as for hours in succession they watch the opportunity of snatching from this mass of living beings one single unprotected individual. But as soon as they approach, their presence is signalled by dozens of voluntary sentries, and hundreds of gulls and terns set to chase the robber. Maddened by hunger, the robbers soon abandons his usual precautions—he suddenly dashes into the living mass: but attacked from all sides, he again is compelled to retreat. From sheer despair he falls upon the wild ducks; but the intelligent, social birds rapidly gather and fly away, or plunge into the lake, or raise a cloud of water-dust and bewilder the assailant. The robber flies away with cries of anger, and looks out for carrion." In "Mutual Aid," by Kropotkin, is gathered an immense amount of information about the co-operative organization of mammals, birds, and insects in refutation of the theory of most evolutionists that mutual destructiveness is the greatest factor in the self-preservation of most kinds of animals. The evolutionary house is divided against itself as to principles long supposed to be fundamental by laboratory scientists, as opposed by those few that study nature amid the natural surroundings of forest, plain, lake and stream.

PROGRESS IN KNOWLEDGE.

Great progress is being made in the knowledge of the true home and social habits of the animals. It is dawning upon science that to an unsuspected extent the Golden Rule, the principle of "all for one, and one for all," is a law of nature as well as the law of revelation. In this as in many other matters, the identity is becoming apparent of the principles of true science and of the divine revelation, the word of God, the Bible.

THE ONLY TRUE CHRISTIAN.

No matter what a man believes, even though he possesses a really accurate knowledge of the deepest secrets of God's word, he is totally out of harmony with God—and with God's creation, nature—until he is filled with the spirit of love, the disposition to be of genuine service to others. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Leviticus 19:18), says the Old Testament, and clear and specific in the new ring the words of Jesus, "All things whatsoever ye would that man should do you, do ye even so to them" (Matthew 7:12).

No man has a right to call himself a Christion who does not make the Golden Rule the rule of daily work. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another" (John 13:14). "Let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. And hereby we know that we are of the truth" (1 John 3: 18-19). "He that loveth not (does not practice the Golden Rule) knoweth (comprehends) not God;" nor can he possibly comprehend nature, the creation of God.

GEORGE H. FISHER,
Scranton, Pa.

DAILY SHAMPOOS

With Warm Water and

Cuticura SOAP

And weekly dressings of Cuticura, purest and sweetest of emollients, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Two Soaps in one at one price—viz., a Medicinal and Toilet Soap for 25c. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. [illegible]

EDITORIALS BY THE OFFICE BOY

Ever sinz the vacasion seazon begun i ain't had tim to think of much xcept wurk, but I hes desided to rite the editorials fer sunday. The star reporter sed I didn't hev nuthin' to du. What du u think uf that? Between filing past pots, chasin' leters and carying copi to the kranky forman in the masheen room, i'l lik to no who doz mor.

The only wonz i care to rost are printers. i can rost them a lot. i sent in a stori the other da and sed a fello's hous was britened by the arival uf a babie boy. The printer set it "fritened" by a babie boy. the babie's father, to brothers and a unkle almost licked me fur it. 'twazent my fait. i can't watch al things at wunce.

Everi won but me is to the rases. hope it ranes. i got to rite brekfast bits to.

hed a leter frum lu. she sed her muther wuzn't mad when she got hom last nite. i stade out til haf past sevn. every tim I'm out now the editor sez i'm to se her. I ain't most uf of the tim. i hev another won that the editor dozn't no about. no uze luvin' only won. i find i luv lu mor after seing others. got in an awful scrape the way once. I'll tel u next sunday.

wish the bunch wud cum back. this is awful when u rite for a respectable livin'. I'll cloz now, yurs trulie,

Georgie McDermott.

* * *

Personally, I don't believe the story a central city doctor told me the other day. His family is away, wife, babies and baggage. Until Thursday night he retired as usual. That night he went out with an old friend.

About four o'clock the following morning I passed his house on the way home. There was a ladder against the piazza and I suspected a burglary. Concealing myself behind a telephone pole I watched operations, determined to become a hero within five minutes. At daybreak the ladder was still there and nothin' doin'. My Carnegie medal vanished with the dawn.

Next day the doctor explained to me that while lying awake thinking of his wife and babies away from home he thought he heard running water. He examined the bath tub, but it was in order. The hose was on the lawn and his fired imagination suggested that the water was flooding the cellar. In his pajamas and bare-footed he walked out on the lawn to examine matters. A gust of wind closed the door, upon which was a spring lock. The situation dawned upon him in an instant. It would soon be day. The cold chills ran down his spine. What would the neighbors think? Lord, what a rigging—pajamas. He tried all the windows, but his wife had locked and bolted every one. He hid while a passing milkman left two bottles on a neighbor's porch. A lumbering cop spent ten minutes passing the lot, and then rested fifteen from the exertion. A little dude tried to light a cigarette for five minutes. The day was fast breaking.

As the first grey streaks of rosy cheeked dawn came whizzing across the street a lucky thought rescued the embarrassed doctor. His boys had played firemen the last hour of their stay in the city. The ladder was in the chicken yard. He guiltily placed it on the top rail of the piazza and the rest was easy. Next day the neighbors met me and said it was too bad a man would drink so when he had such a lovely family.

Humors of Composition.

A literary paper fans us acceptably with some choice, if not wholly unfamiliar, achievements of the "wild compositor." William Black, it seems, had four times to beg his printers to let one of his heroines to die of opium. They had insisted on making her die of "opinion." By an error, the announcement, "A sailor, going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation," became "A sailor going to see his wife desires the prayers of the congregation."

Peculiarly dangerous is the compositor who puts in a little editing. "What is this? "Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks!" Impossible! He means of course, 'Sermons in books, and stones in the running brooks.'" Thus was Shakespeare amended. Very happy, however, was the literal correction of "Bring me my toga" into "Bring me my togs."—London Chronicle.

5 Days More And The August Furniture Sale Of 1906 Is Over!

At this great bargain feast the best of the wine is being served last. We did not intend that it should be so, but uncontrolable circumstances have so ordered it.

Hundreds of odds and ends, mostly one-piece articles, a few parlor, bed room and dining room sets have been again cut in price that they may be sold, without fail, before the close of the month. This means a greater saving to those who have found it impossible to attend the sale sooner,

Several carloads of new furniture have been placed upon our salesrooms for lack of storage room. These new goods have been reduced in price and made a part of the sale. This should be an especially attractive feature to late buyers and also to those who expected to buy as soon as the new goods arrived.

The closing days of this most successful sale, made so by the honest reducing of prices on goods of high quality, will be more important to the money saving buyer than were the opening days.

Come and ask for what you want, see the goods, get the sale price and be convinced that a Williams & McAnulty sale is an honest one.

"IF IT'S NEW, IT'S HERE."

The Williams and McAnulty Stores,

129 Wyoming Avenue.

WEST SIDE NEWS.

WILL BE BURIED IN UNIONDALE TODAY

Funeral of the Late Fred Carpenter, Who Died with Broken Back, Will Be Held There.

The remains of the late Fred Carpenter, of 230 North Hyde Park avenue, who died at the State hospital as the result of a broken back which he received at the Oxford mine six months ago, were taken to Uniondale yesterday.

The funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal church, Uniondale, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Burial will be made in the family plot in Uniondale cemetery.

Mr. Carpenter was well known and was very brave through all his terrible sufferings. It is said that as he regained consciousness after the accident he began singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

He is survived by his widow and several brothers.

RECENT SOCIAL EVENTS.

A gathering was held at the home of Miss Sinad Phillips, of Jackson street, in honor of her guests, Miss Ida Dusto and Mr. Roy Phillips, of Shenandoah. Solos were rendered by Misses Carrie Stumm, Annie Williams and Elizabeth Evans, of Shenandoah. Refreshments were served at a reasonable hour. Those present were: Misses Ida Dusto, Carrie Stumm, Irene and Pricilla Phillips, Annie Williams, Jennie Phillips, Olive Hammond, Elizabeth Evans, Dollie Gregory, Dorothy Lewis, Elizabeth, Thelma and Dollie Phillips; Messrs. Wendell Phillips Harry Phillipps, Claude Phillips, Edward Barth, Roy Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Phillips; William E. Phillips, Albert Phillips and Thomas Lewis.

A number of young people spent a very pleasant evening Thursday at the home of Stanley Schooley, of North Lincoln avenue. The time was spent in dancing and musical entertainment. Those present were: Misses Kempfere, Georgia Robbins, Helen Gilette, Lu Matthews, Pearl Jeffries, Jennette Fellows and Martha Hughes: Messrs. George Lull, Arthur Sweetser, Stanley Kresge, Eckley Schooley, Robert Evans, Clarance Coons and John Hughes.

Going Away to School.

Bruce McDermott, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. C. McDermott, of North Hyde Park avenue, will enter Wyoming seminary at the beginning of the school term in preparation for his entrance to the University of Pennsylvania. He has spent several successful years at the Scranton high school.

Elliott Acker, of Fairview avenue, son of Director and Mrs. C. R. Acker, will also take up a scientific course at Wyoming, preparatory to entering college. He has been a student of the Scranton high school for the past few years.

John Jones, of Rock street, formerly a student at Mercersburg, will enter the University of Pennsylvania this year.

Cures baby's croup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mama's sore throat, grandma's lameness—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—the great household remedy.

DIED FROM INJURIES.

Joseph Shippey, Slate Picker, Succumbed at Hospital.

Joseph Shippey, of S. Sherman avenue, aged 14 years, died Friday at the Moses Taylor Hospital from injuries he received a short time ago at the Archbald mine. The lad was a slate-picker and was terribly injured by being caught in the machinery.

Funeral Director J. J. Snyder yesterday afternoon took the remains to the home of the boy's parents where funeral services will be held today.

THROUGH N. E. STATES.

Bert Beavers Will Drive Auto on Extended Trip.

Bert Beavers, of South Hyde Park avenue, will drive a party of Scrantonians through the New England states by automobile, leaving this city tomorrow. In many ways he has shown his proficiency in handling automobiles. When they first came out a few years ago Bert Beavers surprised his friends by making the first automobile that was placed to the credit of this side of the river. From that day to this he has been inseparably and successfully connected with that business, and at present is one of the proprietors of the largest garages in the city.

Friends of Mr. Beavers will remember him as a boy tinkering with machines, and experimenting with electricity in the shop in the rear of his home on South Hyde Park avenue. He was always of a mechanical turn of mind and he is turning his ability to the best of advantage.

HAND-GREEN NUPTIALS.

Miss Lou Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Green, of Tenth avenue, was married recently at Binghamton to George Hand, formerly of this side. Rev. J. B. Sweet, D. D., formerly pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Hand have taken up their residence in this city. Both are wellknown and popular on this side, where they have many friends.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Messrs. O'Malley and Glynn, of the shoe firm of that name, have returned from Boston, where they purchased a large consignment of shoes.

John Hughes, of North Hyde Park avenue, left yesterday for Lake Winola to spend his vacation.

D. A. Hughes, of Pottsville, is the guest of relatives here.

Misses Libbie and Grace Barnum, of Mill City, are the guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Keith, of Price street.

Evan R. Davies, of 2926 Fink street, has returned from ten days' stay at Atlantic City.

William T. Davis, of Frink street, is confined to his home with an illness.

Miss Clara Smith has returned after a visit in the Adirondack mountains.

Miss Lizzie Harris, of Caroline avenue, and Miss Cora Watkins, of Lafayette street, will spend next week at Lake Sheridan.

Miss Rebecca Tentzer, of North Main avenue, has returned from a visit to New York.

Misses Celia Evans, of North Rebecca avenue, and Anna Jones, of North Filmore avenue, will leave today for a visit at Lake Sheridan.

Reese R. Reese is sojourning at Atlantic City.

William J. James and son, D. Edgar, of 534 North Hyde Park avenue, are at Atlantic City.

Miss H. Daisy Miller, of North Hyde Park avenue, and Miss Margaret Lewis, of Carbondale, are at Atlantic City.

Mrs. William Pencyl and children, of Portland, and Miss Grace Williams, of Bangor, are the guests of Mrs. J. L. Featherman, of North Ninth street.

Miss Margaret Durkin, of Luzerne street, is enjoying her vacation at New York and Newark, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Deihl and family, of Hampton street, have returned after a pleasant outing at Lake Keewannee.

Miss Helen Betterly, of South Bromley avenue, is visiting at Nescopeck.

Druggist and Mrs. George W. Jenkins and daughter Jennie have returned after an extended trip through Canada. They left the city nearly a month ago and have seen many interesting sights.

Auld Lang Syne.

Referring to the manuscript of "Auld Lang Syne," which J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased, the Morning Post expresses doubt as to its being the original. J. Dick writes that the original, according to his view, is that of Burns' holograph in the first of the four volumes of the "Interleaved Scots of the Musical Museum," which were bought by Quaritch for £685 in October, 1904. Burns there prefaced his verses by these words: "The original and by much the best set of the words of this song is as follows." The first publication of this set is in Dick's "Songs of Robert Burns," (London: Frowde, 1903), page 208, and the "Bibliographical Notes," pages 433-440. On page 25 is a description of the "Interleaved Museum."

If the "Old Lang Syne" of J. Pierpont Morgan is a new find, Mr. Dick points out, it will have to dispute the copy referred to, which was written by Burns about 1791. The fact that he sent another copy in 1793 to George Thompson in no way detracts from what he wrote in the "Interleaved Museum," because he often carved new words for that dilettante editor, who continually badgered him to write more English in his songs.—London Periodical.

The Moth and the Flame Wagon.

A new accusation has been brought against the automobile, writes our New York correspondent. The gypsy moth, which has done millions of dollars' worth of damage in Massachusetts, has escaped to New Hampshire and Connecticut, and is now invading New York state. The peripatetic motor seems to be an auxiliary for the transportation of this ravaging enemy of trees and vegetation. The state entomologist, in warning the inhabitants of the Empire State against the foe, makes it known that the gypsy moth likes to ride by automobile. "Experience," he says, "has shown that automobiles are very active agents in transporting this insect and, with their increased use in recent years, no one can foresee where the pest may appear next.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Philanthropic Sparrows.

An incident which, the writer declares, raised the pugnacious sparrow several degrees in his estimation is described in Outing. It shows that the sparrow has other good qualities besides his sturdiness and self-reliance. For several days four or five sparrows had visited a certain place on the roof near my window. They always brought food for another little fellow, who never tried a flight from the spot. The visiting sparrows never came empty billed. They would drop tiny morsels of food near the little sparrow. When it began to eat the crumbs the others set up a great chirping and then flew away. After watching this for a few days I went out on the roof and approached the lone bird. It did not flutter away from me and made no resistance when I picked it up. The sparrow was blind. Its eyes were covered with a milklike film.

Praise of the Common Fly.

Speak gently of the insanitary fly. The extermination of the fly is not desirable. Like many another minute organizm despised of men, it performs a vital function in nature, breeding in dead or decaying things which it prepares for future generations of vegetable and animal life. The purity and sweetness of the atmosphere in which it floats are largely due to its work. As a scavenger, consequently, the fly has a big claim on our gratitude. But, for the same reason, it should be exiled from the abodes of men, and foodstuffs intended for human consumption require to be protected from it.—London Sanitary Record.

Veterinary Vs. Chauffeur.

At the meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Royal Veterinary college, London, the Earl of Ancaster presiding, Sir Nigel Kingscote regretted that the annual report was not as satisfactory as might have been expected. There were fewer students at the college, but, on the other hand, a larger percentage of students had passed the examinations. One explanation for the falling off in the number of students was that some people feared that the motor would take the place of the horse, but he trusted that that would not be the case. They had also to regret a decrease in subscriptions.—London Globe.

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News of Secret Societies

JR. O. U. A. M.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Daughters of Liberty, an auxiliary of the order, was held at Philadelphia during the past week at the I. O. O. F. temple, Sister Kate Woodside presiding. There were nearly three hundred delegates present, representing a membership of about 70,000, scattered through every state in the Union. After the meeting was called to order and the call of the roll of officers and representavies and the adoption of the minutes, the state president, secretary and other committees read their reports, which were very encouraging and showed a large gain in membership and that the best harmony prevailed. National Councillor Kate Woodside conferred the degree upon a large number of applicants, after which the national council went into the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, when twenty-three officers were named for the thirteen offices. An effort was also made to have the name of the order changed so that as the membership is composed of both sexes, the name of Daughters of Liberty only was not appropriate.

Colonel Richel and the members of the First regiment residing in Luzerne county and the local council of Plymouth will attend the big flag raising over the central high school.

Great preparations are being made by the Wilkes-Barre councils for the session of the state council, Daughters of Liberty, there next October.

Miss Kate Woodside, of Cumberland Mills, Maine, was re-elected national councilor of the Daughters of Liberty, and the majority of the old officers were re-elected. In summing up the reports the national secretary stated that the membership was, ladies, 73,338; men, 13,060.

Joseph Toomey, of Richmond, made a strong fight for national councilor, but was defeated.

The banquet and reunion of Lackawanna Valley council No. 81, Taylor, at Ott's auditorium, to celebrate the anniversary, was fittingly observed. Several timely toasts were responded to in a pleasant manner. The history of the council's doings was an interest affair.

This month the state council of the state of Pennsylvania will hold its annual session at the city of Williamsport, State Councilor Lafean presiding. No doubt it will be an interesting session, and the scramble for the different state offices promises to be very lively.

Pioneer council No. 200 Carbondale, is holding its own, although not making much noise.

The Williamsport executive committee has almost completed all arrangements for the state council this month. A monster parade will be one of the attractions.

P. O. S. OF A.

Tomorrow the two camps of Plymouth, No. 136 and No. 326, will take part in the flag raising at our public schools.

During the past week the state camp held its annual sessions at Allentown. There were nearly 1,000 delegates present representing 720 camps, State President William I. Swope presiding. The address of welcome was delivered by C. D. Shaeffer, acting mayor, and Lawrence H. Rupp on behalf of the order in Lehigh, President Swope responding. A large number of past presidents received the degree of the state council and the minutes of last year as prepared by State Secretary William Weand were approved.

One of the most interesting reports presented at the afternoon session was that of State Trustee S. M. Beidler, who reported on the Veterans' Orphans' home of the order, stating that the home association had been granted a charter in Philadelphia on June 19, 1906. The plan for maintaining the institution is the payment of one cent per week for each member of the various camps belonging to the home association. The report was received with great enthusiasm and a large percentage of camps have already paid their assessments.

Secretary Weand's report was as follows: Members June 30, 1906, 80,913; members, June 3, 195, 77,647; increase during year, 3,266. Camps August 25, 1905, 699; camps instituted during year, 93; camps defunct during year, 8; camps merged during year 1; camps on roll August 30, 1906, 729; receipts during year, $709,548.61; expenses, $661,784.07; benefits paid, $261,585.18; cash in subordinate treasuries, $260,416.76; invested in bonds, real estate, etc., $1,189,716.75; value of paraphernalia, $227,572.96; total valuation December 31, 1905, $1,677,706.47; total valuation December 31, 1904, $1,545,045.78; increase, $132,660.69.

The camps, said State President Swope, in his annual address, would be represented in the naturalization courts by competent attorneys to cross-question and examine all applicants for citizenship, in order that the privileges of the ballot may not be so readily otained by the unfit. He also recommended an educational test for voters and stricter compulsory education laws, favoring compulsory attendance in the public schools up to the age of 16 years. Immigration laws he also hopes to see made more stringent.

He said that the camps which have the largest increases were: Camp 438, Wrightsville, York county, gaining 14; Camp 154, Williamsport, gaining 72; Camp 328, Hanover, gaining 67; Camp 82, Hyndman, gaining 57; Camp 26, Shickshinny, gaining 55, and Camp 557, Lancaster, gaining 55 members.

Besides those named, twenty-five other camps gained more than twenty-five members each. The county showing the largest gain was York, where there are now 504 more members than a year ago. Forty new camps were instituted during the year. The expenses of the state camp for the fiscal year, he said, were about $1,500 less than the appropriation and $500 less than the receipts of the preceding year.

Mr. Swope recommended the adoption of a rule allowing soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the federal service to be made honorary members of the order without the payment of any fees.

By Wednesday evening you could not find any room in the city ready for Thursday's parade, which was gorgeous. A large number had to lie all night on the soft side of a chair. The Lackawanna contingent was there bright and early Thursday morning, and took their place, and showed that they were there in the welfare of the order. They were welcomed everywhere they went. There was nothing to be heard only the blast of the horn and the rumble of drums all night.

The second day's session was mostly taken up by the presentation of minor amendments and acting on the recommendations presented by State President Swope in his address. Educational qualifications and a head tax for immigrants were among the matters recommended as well as the Thaddeus Stevens memorial. The year 1907, being the sixtieth anniversary of the order it was resolved to meet at Philadelphia. Dr. Buffington, of Johnstown, was awarded the prize for having proposed the largest number of members he having proposed sixty-eight. The following officers were elected: State president, H. C. Gallagher, Lebanon; state vice-president, James W. Thompson, Shamokin; state conductor, W. J. Meier; state master of forms, J. Calvin Streaher, York; state inspector, Joseph W. Price; state guard, B. G. Hess; state building trustees, D. E. Shutson, J. W. Reese and S. M. Beidler.

Thursday morning's session wound up the work of the convention, when the elected officers were installed. State President Gallagher appointed the Rev. Edward Sheimbach, of Wolemesdorf, state chaplain, and B. F. McCoy, of Reading, state assistant secretary. The parade took place at two o'clock, when fully 14,000 men were in line. The prizes were awarded as follows: Camp having the largest number in line, No. 50, Philadelphia, prize $75; best uniformed camp, No. 254, Lebanon, prize $50; best drilled camp, No. 270, Philadelphia, prize $50; camps coming the greatest distance, Nos. 8 and 116, Harrisburg, prize $50, divided. The prize of $50 to the best commandery was awarded to Mt. Penn No. 8, Wernersville.

National President Doane, of New York, and President Valiant, of Maryland, installed the officers.

The project of erecting a memorial tablet to F. E. Stees was disposed of by instructing the incoming executive officers to issue circulars asking for voluntary subscriptions.

This was one of the most harmonious sessions ever held by the order.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Temple commandery No. 288, Carbondale will install the following officers on September 16, 1906: Sir knight commander, L. D. Harrington; generissimo, John McWynn; captain general, H. T. Fenwick; prelate, Fred. Snedeker; senior warden, David P. Davies; assistant recorder, M. L. Oliver.

Deputy Grand Commander John Fysch will be busy installing the officers this month.

General Grant commandery No. 230, Scranton, will install its officers next Friday evening.

Next Tuesday evening Anthracite commandery No. 211, Scranton, will install its officers.

The Dames of Malta recently organized in Lackawanna county is fast coming to the front among the fraternal organizations.

MODERN PROTECTIVE ASS'N.

The lodge at Wilkes-Barre is making large increases in membership. Last month the ladge made an increase of forty new members.

Four new members were received last evening to Garfield lodge No. 111, Taylor. Not one relapse has taken place in this lodge since its organization.

Lodge No. 89 has resolved to make an effort to reach the 1,000 mark in membership.

A new lodge was organized at Milton in July with twenty members. Today it has thirty-eight.

The new lodge organized at Parsons on July 13 has all the work it can attend to every Wednesday evening.

KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.

Scranton castle No. 137 will meet next Friday evening at Malta hall, Guernsey building, Scranton.

The officers at all the castles have been installed for the present term. The question now is how much can we increase our membership during the term.

Fame castle No. 89 starts out the term in fine form. It will work the initiatory degree upon ten new members tomorrow evening.

Maine assembly No. 16, Degree of Noami, has several candidates awaiting initiation.

Oxford castle No. 104 will work the rank of knight in long form tomorrow evening on five applicants.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Camp Thomas G. Sample was dedicated at Du Bois during the grand lodge session.

The Philadelphia contingent to the grand lodge wanted $5,000 for next year's expense at Philadelphna. They had to be satisfied with $1,500.

When men of ability and who have been honored by the order in filling the most important offices come to the sessions of the grand lodge to act and make fools of themselves, it is full time for the master at arms to be notified to put them out.

Seventeen new applicants received the rank of page at Taylorville lodge No. 462 last Wednesday evening. Eleven were balloted for and four proposed.

The Hon. James E. Watkins, of Taylorville lodge No. 462, is now the grand prelate of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania.

The reunion and outing of the eighteen lodges of the county of Lackawanna last Thursday at Nay Aug and Luna parks was a grand affair. Hundreds of members from up and down the valley attended and all enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

Julius Mountrey, of Philadelphia, has filled the office of grand treasurer of the grand lodge for thirty years. He was the right member who placed his name for the organization of Philadelphia lodge No. 1.

The chancellor commander of every lodge should be respected each time, and every member should have that dignity when he wants to speak he should stand up and first of all address the chancellor commander. We visited a lodge lately that hardly one member addressed him, nor ever got on their feet even to make a motion. I felt my blood boil to see their action, and if I was the presiding officer I never would have recognized any of them.

RATHBONE SISTERS.

The degree team of the lodge at Greenville exemplified the unwritten work of the sisters degree at Du Bois in an excellent manner.

The report of the grand keeper of records and seal at the grand lodge last week showed a large increase in membership for the year. Nine new temples had been organized during the year.

There were one hundred representatives present at the annual session last week, and before the grand temple adjourned each one went home with a determination that during the coming year they would do their best to extend the order.

At the next session of Scranton lodge the representative will give her report of the session at Du Bois. All members are requested to be present.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Covenant castle No. 17 has voted unanimously in favor of joining the Funeral Benefit association.

The past chief degree was conferred in full ceremonial form at the hall of Kenilworth castle No. 12 last month, when a large number were admitted.

Grand Vice Chief Harvey J. Lutz and staff is making a personal visit to the different castles, infusing new life to the memmbership.

Reading castle No. 46, one of the strongest castles in Pennsylvania, has made an application for admission to the Funeral Benefit association.

The following officers have been selected by the representatives of the different castles around Harrisburg to prepare for the session of the grand castle in 1907. President, Frank C. Hoffman; secretary, Minnie Roller; treasurer, William W. Bryem.

Landsdale castle No. 244 up to the year 1902 had only twenty-four members, when a plan was suggested to increase the membership. The plan was approved and it has been working ever since. Today the castle has a membership of 238 and increasing every month.

Neptune castle No. 207 worked the crusaders degree upon seven knights at their last session.

William McCreery castle No. 303 worked the three degrees at a boom session held last month upon twelve new applicants.

Two new applicants were received to membership at the last session of Pittston castle No. 77, Pittston.

LADIES OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Grand Vice Templar Elizabeth Lower attended the anniversary celebration of Florence R. Patterson temple recently.

Mrs. Cora V. Beatty, district grand templar, was presented by Florence R. Patterson temple No. 82 with a beautiful gold bracelet and costly finger rings set with rubies and pearls as a mark of their esteem for her.

Allegheny temple No. 34 admitted a large class to membership last evening. A social followed.

Olive temple will celebrate Labor day by holding a boom session at its hall tomorrow evening, when the degree team will initiate a class of eight new candidates.

Great Guardian of Records Mrs. Josie Y. Walters reports two applications for new temples during the month of August.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT LADIES ASSOCIATION.

Pride of Lackawanna lodge No. 18, Taylor, will meet next Tuesday evening, when it will nominate its officers for the ensuing term. It will also confer the third degree upon a candidate.

Lady Crozier lodge No. 25, Scranton, will hold an important session tomorrow evening. Among other things will be the nomination of officers.

Sister Ellen M. Stewart, the national grand secretary, writes that the order seems to become a great factor soon among the fraternal organizations of ladies at Pittsburg.

Lady McKinley lodge No. 8 Dunmore, will have one new applicant for memmbership at its next meeting.

District Deputy Grand Mistress Mary J. Evans is organizing her installation team. The installation ceremony should be perfectly memorized by every member of the staff.

I. O. O. F.

The supreme session of the sovereign grand lodge will open its sessions at Toronto, Canada, on the 15th of this month and will continue in session for the week. Several matters of great importance to the order will be transacted and several contests as to the efficiency in degree work and contests in drilling between companies of the Patriarchs Militant will take place. The following are the list of prizes to be competed for during the session:

Class A—Minimum canton, 24 chevaliers and 4 officers. First cash prize for best drilled canton, $750; second cash prize for next best drilled canton, $350.

Class B—Minimum canton, 18 chevaliers and 3 officers. First cash prize for best driller canton, $300; second cash prize for next best drilled canton, $150.

For Stokes gold medal—Ontario cantons only are to compete for the medal.

Militant Degree—For exemplification of the degree. First cash prize, $200; second cash prize, $100.

Special parade prizes—For class A cantons having the largest number of chevaliers in line and presenting the finest general appearance and military bearing in the parade, first prize, cash, $100; second prize, cash, $50. For class B cantons having the largest number of chevaliers in line and presenting the finest general appearance and military bearing in the parade, first prize, cash, $75; second prize, cash, $25.

For subordinate lodges, encampments and Rebekah lodges — Subordinate lodge, initiatory, first prize, cash, $150; second prize, cash, $100; third prize, cash, $50. First degree—First prize, cash, $150; second prize, cash, $100; third prize, cash, $50. Second degree—First prize, cash, $150; second prize, cash, $100; third prize, cash, $50. Third degree—First prize, cash, $150; second prize, cash, $100; third prize, cash, $50. Encampment, Patriarchal degree—First prize, cash, $150; second prize, cash, $50. Golden Rule degree—First prize, cash, $150; second prize, cash, $50. Royal Purple degree—First prize, cash, $150; second prize, cash, $50. Rebekah lodge, Rebekah degree—First prize, cash, $100; second prize, cash, $50; third prize, cash, $25.

Staffs competing on the different degrees of subordinate, encampment and Rebekah, degrees must consist of not less than twelve persons. The different railroads have all made a reduction in the fare and no doubt but a large number from Scranton will enjoy the trip to the lakes and witness the exercises.

Zumenia lodge No. 296, Oneida, N. Y., instituted by Hon. Schuyler Colfax in 1873, and for years stood only at twelve members, today is one of the big lodges, having three hundred and fifty members.

Nothing adds more dignity to the office of district deputy grand master on his tour of installation than to have every member of the staff with their parts all committed to memory.

Three new lodges were instituted in the state of New York during July, No. 895, at Syracuse; No. 899, at Gainesville, and No. 879, at Seward.

Nomination and election of officers for the ensuing term in all the lodges of Pennsylvania during this month.

Dunmore lodge No. 816 boasts of having 186 members and that 78 of them were admitted to membership last term.

Even at faraway North Dakota a new lodge of the I. O. O. F. was recently organized with thirty-four charter members.

The subordinate lodges of New Hampshire number from No. 1 to No. 106 in an unbroken chain.

Teutonia lodge No. 14, of New York city, has a member by the name of J. H. Temm, who has held office continuously in his lodge for fifty years. He served two terms as noble grand, several terms as recording secretary, one term as treasurer, thirty-three years as financial secretary. He has represented his lodge at the grand lodge for twenty-four years.

Washington lodge No. 2, of Philadelphia, one of the oldest lodges in Pennsylvania, has taken a new lease of life since it celebrated the eighty-second anniversary and is receiving new members.

Swissvale encampment No. 286, the youngest in the state, conferred the three degrees recently upon a class of twenty-two candidates.

The grand lodge of the state of New York has almost reached nine hundred subordinate lodges.

Taylorville lodge No. 668, Taylor, worked the initiatory degree upon two members last Thursday evening. The first degree will be worked upon a class of three at next Thursday's session.

The new home for the state of Louisiana will be built at Crowley. The ground has been purchased and the building is under construction.

This month closes up another term in the history of the order. See to it that you are clear on the books of the financial secretary.

Much is being said these days about the wonderful increase in Odd Fellowship. To insure its perpetuation is the problem for the future and can be secured only by eternal vigilance nourished by deeds as well as by words by every local member.

Taylorville lodge No. 668 has made an increase in membership during this term of eleven.

Seven candidates received the second degree at last Wednesday evening's meeting of Lilly lodge No. 939, Old Forge. The degree staff of Uri lodge No. 433, Parsons, was present and performed the work.

The funeral of P. P. Smith, a member of Green Ridge lodge No. 63, took place last Tuesday. The members of the lodge attended in a body.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Two new lodges, Blanco No. 112, and Rainbow No. 113, were instituted at the state of Colorado during the month of July.

Malvern lodge, Kansas, recently initiated a class of fourteen new candidates.

Grand Secretary Mary M. Joslyn reports two applications for new lodges during August, while three more are almost ready.

Several Rebekah lodges have been holding memorial service for their departed sisters during the month of August.

Four new lodges have been instituted since July 1, 1906, in New York state, No. 220 at Norfolk, No. 222 at Summit, No. 224 at Middleport, and No. 227 at Red Creek.

The question will be submitted to the sovereign grand lodge at Toronto again this year to allow Rebekah lodges to pay weekly and funeral benefits. It would be an impetus for their success.

There are over seven thousand Rebekah lodges under the jurisdiction of the sovereign grand lodge.

Wanetta lodge No. 23, Scranton, will meet next Thursday evening at Odd Fellows hall.

Ida lodge No. 191 Moscow, will meet tomorrow afternoon, and will have one new applicant for initiation.

Pennsylvania will report to the sovereign grand lodge a net increase of nineteen Rebekah lodges in the jurisdiction last year.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Horicon tribe No. 427, Scranton, will have a class of candidates for adoption next Friday sleep. This tribe has adoption and degree work every session.

Twakoluka tribe No. 173, Hudson, is preparing to hold a big fair during the month of October. It has built a large wigwam and has $500 standing debt, which it wants wiped out.

Niagara tribe No. 434, Scranton, sent its degree team to Clarks Green last week and while there worked the adoption degree upon a class of candidates at Aspatock tribe No. 43.

The great council of the United States will hold its annual session during the present moon.

Warrior Eagle tribe No. 340 will adopt several new candidates at next Wednesday's sleep.

Minooka tribe No. 247, Taylor, will nominate its officers at its next sleep for the next term.

A grand time was held at the wigwam of Nanatuk tribe No. 194, of Ohio, on the 23d of last moon, when it adopted a class of fifty-two.

Panooka tribe No. 141, Scranton, is still increasing its membership with good material.

Pennsylvania reservation has made the largest gain in membership in the great council of the United States for the last great sun.

Pequest tribe No. 337, Dunmore, is on the hunt for some more scalps. Look out for the warwhoop of the big chief.

DEGREE OF POCAHONTAS.

Lackawanna council No. 54, Taylor, will meet next Wednesday sleep, when it will nominate its chiefs for the ensuing term.

Buffalo council No. 14, Buffalo, N. Y., will adopt a class of thirty-two new members on next Wednesday sleep. The great council officers have been invited to be present.

Arietta council No. 18, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will adopt a large class of palefaces tomorrow evening and will celebrate its sixteenth anniversary.

Nomination, election and raising up of chiefs will be the order at every council for the next six weeks.

MASONIC.

Acacia lodge No. 579, Taylor, will memet at Masonic hall tomorrow evening.

Martha Washington chapter No. 3, Order of Eastern Star, Scranton, met last Monday evening, when it initiated several new applicants.

Indiana has made a large gain in membership during the present year.

The hot weather being over all the lodges for the remainder of the year will be hard pressed for work, as several applicants are waiting to be initiated while others are waiting for degrees.

Meridian Sun lodge No. 158 will work the entered apprentice degree upon five new applicants Tuesday evening.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASS'N.

At the session of the right worthy grand lodge, held at Atlantic City, N. J., last month, after the call of the representatives from the different states and the adoption of the minutes of 1905, a committee from the two grand lodges, Pennsylvania and Ohio, asked for the privilege of the floor, which was granted, when both states stated that they had come to the conclusion that they had resolved to abandon their grand lodges and henceforth to be governed by one body, namely, the R. W. G. lodge of the United States; that they thought the interest and welfare of the order could be better promulgated by the plan. After considerable discussion it was unanimously agreed to accept their charters and henceforth to have only one executive body. The following officers were then elected and installed to take charge of the affairs of the order: Right worthy grand master, Hon. Robert Smith, of Philadelphia; right worthy grand secretary, William Crozier; right worthy grand treasurer, William McDowell, of Philadelphia; right worthy grand chaplain, Herman Redman, of Trenton, N. J.; right worthy grand conductor, James Logan, Camden, N. J.; right worthy grand assistant conductor, Albert C. Smith, of Boston, Mass; right worthy grand tyler, E. S. G. Porter, Pittsburg; right worthy grand guard, Henry W. Button, Reading, Pa., and right worthy grand trustees, George O'Brien, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. F. Kohring, St. Louis, Mo., and Samuel Bunting, Philadelphia. The membership was reported to be 58,333 through the United States, 26,000 of them in Pennsylvania alone. After the transaction of the regular routine of business one of the most harmonious meetings in the history of the order was closed.

Past Right Worthy Grand Master James Cairns is a little improved from his late illness.

Lackawanna lodge No. 113, Taylor, will hold an important session on September 11.

Next Thursday evening Good Samaritan lodge No. 27, will initiate a class of candidates.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE.

Life, Great Mystery—What will People Do in the Future Life?

What is it all about?

What are we here for?

Who has not put this question to himself, and finally given up the idea of ever knowing the answer?

Holmes utters it in this query:

"Is this the whole sad story of creation,
Told by its breathing myriads o'er and o'er,—
One glimpse of day, then black annihilation,
A sunlit passage to a sunless shore?"

Voice after voice has given earnest utterance to this inquiry, in prose and in verse. An anonymous contributor to a well-known Philadelphia paper asks it thus:

LIFE, GREAT MYSTERY.

"Life! Great mystery! Who shall say
What need hath God of this poor clay?
Formed by his hand with potent skill—
Mind, matter, brain and stubborn will;
Born but to die: sure destiny—death.
Then where, oh! where this fleeting breath?
We plead, O God! for some new ray
Of light, for guidance on our way.
We seek to know thee as thou art—
Our place with thee—and then the part
We play in this stupendous plan,
Creator infinite, and man.
Lift up this veil obscuring sight;
Command again: "Let there be light!"
Reveal this secret of thy throne;
We search in darkness the unknown."

An immense variety of answers has been given to satisfy human cravings.

Atheism answers: "The deceased are eternally dead: There is no hereafter: they will never live again. Let us make the most of the good things of this life: let us eat, drink, and be merry; for tomorrow we die!"

REINCARNATION THEORY.

The Brahmins and Buddhists affirm: "Time and again during the ages past you have lived on earth; perhaps you were a king, perhaps a beggar crippled and diseased; you may have been an elephant, a monkey, a serpent, an insect. If you live so as to attain real wisdom you can finally escape this horrible necessity of eternally being born again; you may finally reach Nirvana—eternal calm, a repose, a heavenly tranquility never to be broken by earth's turmoil!"

The Egyptians tell us: "Somehow or other, your future life will be connected with the movements of the sun: if you are good, you will accompany our sun-god in the majesty of his daily sweep through the heavens; if bad, you will dwell in the darkness of a night unhallowed by the sun-god's rays divine."

The ancestors of the people of Norway, the Norsemen, say: "Live a life pleasing to Thor and Woden, and you will dwell in the Hall of Valhalla, there to drink the celestial mead, and fight over and over without pain, the battles you have delighted in; or in the Hall of Friends, the home of peace for quiet and gentle souls."

THE UNDERWORLD.

The Greeks and the Romans inform us: "You will descend to the 'underworld,' the place of shadowy life! you will be a being without substance, a wraith, a specter; you will talk, weep, and rejoice; you will have the association of other spectral beings as unsubstantial as yourself; but there will be nothing real about yourself or your life."

This is the idea which has survived among us, coming down from our ancestors' relations with Greece and Rome. Coming into the Christian religion in the second and third centuries, with other Greek and Persian influences, it has been so long mixed with Christianity that most people believe it to be Christianity; and to a large extent even present-day theologians explain the Bible in accordance with this Graeco-Roman superstition.

The real ideas of Christianity were new and strange ones to the epicurean and stoic philosophers of Athens; the intellectual center of the Greek and Roman world had never heard of the things that Paul preached on Mar's Hill: Greece and Rome knew about the "underworld" with its river Styx, and Charon the mystic ferryman, but nothing about the resurrection of the dead. "Then certain philosophers of the epicurean and of the stoics encountered him (Paul). And some said, 'What will this babbler say?' Other some, 'He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods (a strange religion): because he preached unto them Jesus, and the resurrection" (Acts 17:18).

PRESENT AND FUTURE LIVES.

Practically every heathen religion has taught that the future life is away off somewhere, and in strange surroundings, and as to what the future occupation was to be there was only the vaguest notion. Real Christianity connects the future with the present; and the connecting link is the resurrection of the dead, the living again of those that are dead, extinct. It also shows what people will do after the resurrection in the new order of things soon to be established.

The word of God informs us that some will in the resurrection be "changed" from human to spirit beings, and that the bulk of mankind will not be changed but be raised human beings as they were before they died.

The church, a "little flock," for the special purpose of serving the others will be made like their Lord, spirit beings of the same nature as God—"We shall be changed" (from human to spirit beings) (I. Corinthians 15:52); "We shall be like him" (I. John 3:2), "partakers of the divine nature" (II. Peter 1:4). The transformed church will live as spirit beings, in the air, or wherever spirit beings exist—"We shall meet the Lord IN THE AIR, and SO shall we ever be with the Lord" (I. Thessalonians 4:17).

THE DEAD TO LIVE.

Non-Christians will be resurrected as human beings to live on the earth again. To the Jews, for example, God says: "Behold, O my people, I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves, and bring you into the LAND of Israel; and I shall place you in your own land" (Ezekiel 37:12, 14); "Thy dead men shall live; the earth shall cast out the dead" (Isaiah 26:19). In that new state of affairs on earth people will pursue the same vocations and avocations as in this first life—"They shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit (different from the present when a man builds a house, only to die and leave it for others to inhabit); they shall not plant, and another eat; for as the days of a tree are (then) the days of my people (trees live on indefinitely. Some trees today are 5,000 years old, and mine elect there referring to the resurrected Jews, the elect nation) shall long enjoy the work of their hands" (Isaiah 65:21-22); "The righteous shall inherit the LAND, and dwell therein forever" (Psalm 37:29).

We are showing this difference between the resurrection hope of the church and that of the world, because it is necessary to know it in order to understand what follows:

WHAT OBJECT OF LIFE?

"Even if there is to be this twofold resurrection of the dead," some might say, "how does that affect the present? The enigma of the universe is still unsolved. What is the OBJECT of life now, and what will it be in the future life?"

"Ich Dien" is the motto blazoned, in gems of priceless worth, upon the jeweled coat of arms of the German ruling House of Hohenzollern.

On the heart of every man or woman who has found the one only true, soul-satisfying portion in this life, is graven those words of consecration—"I serve." The mountain tops of happiness are the constant dwelling-place of everyone who has set himself apart to the service of his fellow creatures, be it in reform work, philanthropy, charity, or what labor of love it may be.

He who serves has caught the true spirit of the universe. It is the spirit that actuates the hosts of spirit beings of heaven—"Are they (the angels) not all ministering (serving) spirits, sent forth to minister (do service) for them (the church) who shall be heirs of salvation?" (Hebrews 1:14).

GREATEST SERVANT, GOD.

The greatest servant of all was and is Jehovan himself. God ministers to the needs of man and of every other created being—"Both riches and honor come of thee, and thou reignest over all; all things come of thee" (I. Chronicles 29:12, 14); "O Lord, thou preservest man and beast" (Psalms 36:6); "Behold the fowls of the air: your heavenly father feedeth them" (Matthew 6:26); "The eyes of all wait upon thee; and thou givest them their meat in due season. Thou openest thine hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing." (Psalms 145:15-16).

When Jesus came the first time he fully exemplified the universal law of service—"The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto (not to be served served), but to minister" (to do service) (Matthew 20:28); "I am among you as one that serveth" (Luke 22:27).

The natural tendency of all of us is to demand service of others and practically to enforce it wherever possible. Jesus, who came from heaven and knew whereof he spoke, taught us that the very opposite is the true law of the universe, that the greatest in all the universe is the one that serves the most and the best—"whosoever will be great among you (in the life to come), let him be your minister (servant, waiting man—Greek); and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant" (slave—Greek) (Matthew 20:26:27), "for he that is least among you all, the same shall (in the future life) be great" (Luke 9:48).

TRUE GREATNESS.

True greatness, then, is not self-assertion, but submergence of self in the welfare of others.

The same sublime principle finds expression as a direct command to Christians—"a new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another" (John 13:34). It must not end with fellow-Christians but be as wide as the world—"The Lord make you to increase and ABOUND in love one (Christian) toward another, AND TOWARD ALL MEN" (I Thessalonians 3:12). Love in action is described in this plain language—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you (under any given circumstances), do ye even so to them" (Matthew 7:12).

Mutual service is the law of our being, and it is in proportion as we fulfill the laws of our nature that we attain the greatest happiness. The wise man, Solomon, tried every conceivable thing, and then declared this principle the truth—"I know that there is no good in THEM (enterprises and pleasures), but for a man to rejoice, and to do good in his life" (Ecclesiastes 3:12).

In the Presbyterian creed we learn that all things were made for the pleasure of the Creator. This is true "Thou (God) hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created" (Revelation 4:11). God is the very embodiment of the Golden Rule, the spirit of service, of love—"God IS love" (I John 4:16). If we desire to give pleasure to our Creator, WE must become embodiments of love, living, active personifications of the service of others.

SERVE GOD BY SERVING MEN.

We are told that we must serve God. We serve God most tangibly by serving our fellow creatures, by practicing toward all men the Golden Rule.

This is the fulfillment of the highest law of our being. This is the object of life NOW—to serve God in our service of others. In the shop, the store, the office, on the farm, in the home, in every relation of life, we attain the supremest happiness by rendering the best and highest service we know how to give our fellows.

It will be no different in the future life. We have seen even the lower animals engaged for the most part in works of mutual aid. We see the spirit world doing the same—God, Jesus, the angels ministering to the wants of not only man but of the lowliest creatures.

The whole tone of the preparation of the church is that of training to render loving service. What unequaled kings and what sympathetic judges will Christ and his church make—beings trained to become the very embodiments of love! How those whose hearts are right long for the time when they can engage in that grand labor of love, opening blind eyes, unstopping deaf ears, raising the sick up to health, lifting the whole world of the willing and obedient up, up, up to absolutely perfect manhood and womanhood, in the glorious "times of restitution of all things" (Acts 3:21) which were lost ages ago in man's first Eden home, but will soon begin to be restored.

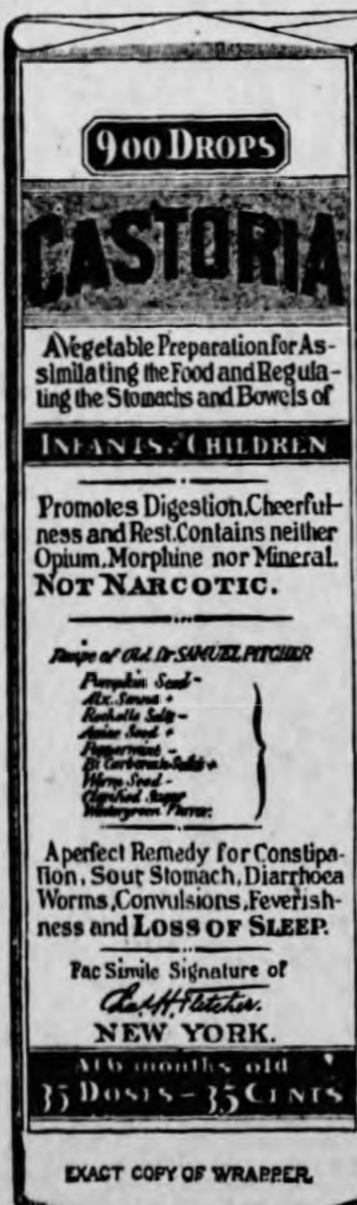
FUTURE MUTUAL SERVICE.

This is a part, at least, of the work of the church beyond the resurrection. The work of the resurrected world living forever on the perfect earth will likewise be soul-satisfying service of one another.

Let all of us who are well disposed toward God and humanity fall into the spirit of the thing as completely as possible. Let us bury self in unselfish service. Wherever we may be, in religion, or in business, let us be great servants, great helpers of others. Before we die let us get as far along as we possibly can in the spirit of the Golden Rule toward God and toward men and women. Let us practice daily, hourly, to become experts and specialists in the only thing that will count, the other side—a character the embodiment of Christian love.

The riddle of the universe is a riddle to those alone that fail to perceive the law of service in the here and in the hereafter.

Geo. H. Fisher,
643 Harrison ave. Scranton, Pa.



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MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Zionist Conference at Cologne—Modest Ambitions. Unexpectedly Satisfactory Realizations.

The recent world-conference of the Zionists at Cologne, Germany, renews general interest in a question older than Christianity.

Zionism proper is a movement among the Jews having for its object the furnishing of a home for those of the Hebrews that may prefer the sacred soil of Palestine to their present locations.

As reported in the telegraphic news of August 29th, President Wolfssohn of the conference states the present modest hopes of his fellow Zionists:

ZIONIST EXPECTATIONS.

"Our ambitions are not over-reaching. We have no desire to form a monarchy or even a republic in Palestine. We simply want to reclaim for colonization the land which is sacred in the history of the Jews, and to win for it the world's recognition as Jewish national territory.

"The restoration of the throne of David is not an active issue in the Zionist movement. It is an article of the Hebrew faith on which no modern spirited Jew attempts to put a literal construction. When we succeed in establishing modified autonomy in Palestine, and can regard it as our own territory wherein to develop our ideals, and work out our own salvation, we will consider the restoration of the throne of David at Hand."

This is hopeful, because it is businesslike. It is always good business, even when a certain distant ideal is in mind, to work to take whatever immediate step in the right direction is practicable.

I suppose every school child is familiar with a little book of Edward Everett Hale's written to instill patriotism by picturing the career of a man who cut himself off from his nation, "The Man Without a Country," the sufferings of a man whose heart yearned until it almost broke, to experience once more the dear old love for "the mother country."

WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Did you ever read this book? Get it from the local library, and you will know something of the sentiment lying close to the heart of our Jewish brother who looks across the stormy Atlantic and down the blue Mediterranean to the green hill country of Joshua, and David, and the prophets, every inch of it hallowed by the associations that make the old homestead home.

Poor Lieutenant Nolan, sick of the monotony of navy life, deceived by Aaron Burr, was court martialed and when asked if he had anything to say to show that he had always been faithful to the United States, cried out with an oath, in a fit of frenzy, "I wish I may never hear of the United States again!"

The unique and terrible sentence pronounced by Colonel Morgan and confirmed by the secretary of the navy, read: "This person on his trial by court martial expressed with an oath the wish that he might 'never hear of the United States again.' The court sentences him to have his wish fulfilled. Under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it. It is the intention of the government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned." And Dr. Hale then depicts the pathetic story of the lonely life of "The Man Without a Country."

"WAIT TILL I RETURN."

Another man without a country has found a place in the traditions of centuries. "When the Jews were dragging Jesus forth," says the legend, "Cartaphilus, a porter of the hall in Pilate's service, as Jesus was going out of the door, impiously struck him on the back with his hand, and said in mockery, 'Go quicker, Jesus; why do you linger?' And Jesus, looking back on him said, 'I am going; but you will wait till I return.' And according as our Lord had said, this Cartaphilus is still awaiting his return."

Such is the earliest written form of the legend of the wandering Jew. Where the myth started no one knows, but for upward of five centuries the Wandering Jew was regarded by many throughout Christendom as a being of flesh and blood, and his thrilling tale as veritable history—a belief kept alive until so recently as the last century by periodic reappearances of various individuals claiming to be the hoary personage of the deathless wanderings.

NATION WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

But the tradition is not without its illustrative value if we transfer the figure from an individual Jew to the Jew as a race. Then, truly, we have in the wandering Jew the man without a country, and in the people as a whole the divine miracle of a nation without a country.

"Breathes there a man," exclaimed Sir Walter Scott, "with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land!" Yes, today there live and breathe eleven million human beings who, not from choice, are debarred from the satisfying privilege of claiming as their native land the soil made holy as the home and the burial place of ancestors and even of their hopes.

The "Jewish Year Book" for 1905-6 gives the following statistics of the Jews:

United States	1,418,813
British Empire	299,388
Austria-Hungary	2,076,378
Germany	586,948
Roumania	276,493
Russia	5,215,805
Turkey	463,686
Entire world	11,136,805

In the countries north of Palestine then there are over 8,000,000 Jews, nearly three-quarters of the whole number. Upon the action of the countries about the Black Sea, and especially that of Russia, hangs the destiny of the race as a whole.

IN DARKEST RUSSIA.

For centuries it had been the boast of righteously orthodox "Christian" Russia—evidently Christian in little but name, for like the other so-called "Christian" governments of Europe, the loving spirit of Christ and of genuine Christianity has been conspicuous by its absence—that "no circumcised dog could find rest for his foot on its sanctified territory;" and in spite of the repeated recommendations of Russian statesmen that there be admitted the only race in Europe capable of developing the resources and trade of their barbarous land, any descendant of Abraham who crossed the frontier risked insult, robbery, murder, or prompt expulsion. But after the big pagan thief that Russia was had stolen a great part of Poland and Turkey, with a Jewish population then numbering two millions, it was impossible to kill or expel them all; and in 1786, by the ukase of Catherine II., the policy was adopted of restricting the Russian Jews to certain, mostly frontier, provinces, and this Russo-Jewish territory is known as the "Pale."

ABILITY OF JEWS.

That the ability and character of the Jews is and has been inimitably superior to that of his "moujik" (Russian peasant) neighbors was recently confessed frankly by a prominent Russian statesman. In Poland the fact that the keeping of grog shops has long been in the hands of Jews, subjects the Hebrews to frequent condemnation. "But no one explains," says Harold Frederic, "that they were put into this business first by the great aristocratic proprietors and then by the government, for the admitted reason that they alone among the population could be trusted to themselves to keep sober while they sold drink to others. The special imperial commission of 1812 reported that if the Jew was sent away the business would fall into the hands of the native moujik, to the destruction of business and moujik alike.

PREMIER WITTE'S TRIBUTE.

It was ex-Premier Witte who, in explaining that the feeling against the Jews was today due largely to economic reasons, gave them this tribute: They are better business men; they are more sober, more provident than the Russians, and in consequence are more successful than their competitors, who are jealous of them. Most Russian Jews are small shopkeepers, with small capital, who succeed where others fail. They make small profits, and keep their capital working and increasing. They save and reinvest where the Russian spends in dissipation. Therefore, when you consider how far they have beaten Russians, notwithstanding the restriotions, it will be understood why the masses of the Russian people do not want the restrictions removed."

The question is often raised, "where is the Pale?" It is a strip of land along the Russian frontier extending from within a few miles of the Baltic sea on the north to the Black sea and then east toward the Caspian. Here the Jews are allowed to live; thither they are being chased from all parts of Russia; and even in the Pale they are confined as far as posible to the cities.

DESPERATE POVERTY OF JEWS.

Mr. Goldwin Smith gives an entirely wrong idea of the condition of the 3,000,000 Jews in the Pale when he describes them as prosperous money lenders. Harold Frederic who has made an exhaustive first-hand study of the situation, says: "I have never seen anywhere else in Europe, not even in the poorer part of Ireland, which I know well, a more terrible poverty than is the rule of their lives. In truth, not a third of the Jews, even outside the Pale, have had money enough to buy railway tickets to the frontier. Inside the Pale the most grinding poverty has always reigned. In addition to the ordinary taxes borne by all Russian subjects—and these the heaviest to be found anywhere in Europe—a whole series of special taxes was invented and enforced against the Jews."

Every conceivable article and custom is heavily taxed, and worse yet, recent laws have practically added to the original burdens despair and choice between flight and death. "There is no need," continued Mr. Frederic, "for laws in order to enable the placemen of the autocracy to harass, persecute, despoil, and expel the unhappy Russian Jew. The Leash Has Been Slipped. The whole official pack, from Governors-General down to the poorest Cossack, is in full cry at his heels."

It is impossible in a brief pace adequately to paint the horrid picture. Suffice it to say that the present effective colonization schemes for Palestine, with their record of 5,000 Jews just settled there, and their future provision for all that may come, is just in time—and just on time.

SECOND GREAT EXODUS.

Every sign points toward the early accomplishment of the second great exodus of the Jews. The first was that memorable one from the cruelties of Egypt across the Red sea to the promised land. Of the second one of Russia, a country due north of Palestine, across a sea of blood, the word of God foretold hundreds of years before Christ, (B. C. 608,) "Behold, the days come, saith Jehovah, that it shall no more be said, 'Jehovah liveth, that brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt;' but, 'Jehovah liveth, that brought up the children of Israel from the land of the north (Russia, Roumania, etc.) and from all the lands wither he had driven them:' and I will bring them again into their land that I gave unto their fathers. Behold I will send for many fishers (Zionists with attractive inducements, bait,) said Jehovah, and they shall fish (some of) them: and after will I send for many hunters (Antisemites, mobs, etc.,) and they shall hunt them from every mountain (great government,) and from every hill (lesser government,) and out of the holes of the rocks." (places of security in the social order,) (Jeremiah 6: 15-16.)

RETURNED IN GREAT TROUBLE.

The pitiful condition of the return to their own land of the nation so long without a country will be such as to touch the heart strings of any right-minded person: "Behold I will bring them from the north country, and gather them from the coasts of the earth, and with them the blind and the lame, the woman with child and her that travalleth with child together: a great company (millions of Russian Jews) shall return thither. They shall come with weeping, and with supplications will I lead them." (Jeremiah 31: 8-9.)

In connection with a Jewish friend I once spoke of the grand hope, the glorious kingdom future of the Hebrew race. My friend, overborne with the too recent memories of great troubles and constant petty persecutions, exclaimed, "we wouldn't care for the grand future you spoke of, if only they would let us alone now!"

HAPPIER DAYS ONCE MORE.

"O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?" (Matthew 14: 31) How great a comfort it would be to all Jews that are in heaviness of heart to "believe all that is written in the law and in the prophets," for almost in the same breath with the prediction of the second great Hebrew exodus of trouble, are glad promises of unparalleled happiness in the ancient home country: "For there shall be a day, that the watchmen upon the mount Ephraim shall cry, 'Arise ye, and let us go up to Zion, (to Jerusalem) unto Jehovah our God.' For thus saith Jehovah: 'Sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout among the chief of the nations. He that scattered Israel will gather him, and keep him, as a shepherd doth his flock. For Jehovah hath redeemed Jacob, and ransomed him from the hand of him that was stronger than he.' (The various Gentile powers.) Therefore shall they come and sing in the heigt of Zion, and shall flow together to the goodness of Jehovah, for wheat, and for wine, and for oil, and for the young of the flock and of the herd: and their soul shall be as a watered garden; and they shall not sorrow any more at all. Then shall the virgin rejoice in the dance, both young men and old together: for I will turn their mourning into joy, and will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow. And I will satiate the soul of the priest with fatness, and my people (the Jews) shall be satisfied with my goodness, saith Jehovah." (Jeremiah 31: 6-7, 10-14.)

The clouds are gathering, but beyond them the sun will surely shine with noonday brightness. The zenith of the glory of the sons of Abraham lies just beyond, in the long promised but fast approaching kingdom of God. Every Jew living, and through the resurrection every one that ever lived, will see the consummation of hopes that surpass their highest expectations.

GEO. H. FISHER,
643 Harrison Ave., Scranton, Pa.

THREATEN ASSESSORS

County Commissioners Say They Will Prosecute Them.

The county commissioners are after the assessors with a big stick. For the purpose of scaring them into the performance of their oaths, the commissioners will call a meeting of the county assessors some day this week and read the riot act.

Part of the act is said to be written in red ink and is to the effect that undervaluation must stop or the assessors will be prosecuted for violation of their oaths. The assessed valuation for the county is but $43,000,000, and the intention of the commissioners is to double that amount. The further assurance is given that the agitation is no reform scare, but business. The date of the meeting is not determined upon.

SUES GARAGE CO.

Sequel to Washington Avenue Accident is $15,000 Suit.

As a sequel to the distressing automobile accident on Washington avenue two months ago, a suit was filed yesterday by the mother of the injured Charles Spathelf for the recovery of $15,000, which sum she alleges to be her damage because of the loss of the son's services. Attorney Clarence Balentine represents the plaintiff. The defendant is the Scranton Garage and Motor Car company, of which Mr. Charles Fisher, driver of the automobile is manager.

The company is made the defendant on the ground that Mr. Fisher was about the company's business and in the scope of his employment, because of the fact that the accident occurred while he was demonstrating a machine to several possible purchasers. The plaintiff claims that her son is maimed for life.

Mr. Fisher was arrested for manslaughter after the accident and is under bail. The plaintiff contends that the car was traveling at the rate of thirty miles an hour and was on the wrong side of the street.

COAL DEALERS GONE.

Left For Albany on a Special Train of Pullman Sleepers.

Yesterday the Delaware and Hudson company entertained the Eastern and Central New York Coal Merchants' association. The programme was changed a little and they did not visit the Pine Brook breaker, but went direct to the Marvine where they were conducted through the breaker and into the mines.

Then they came back to luncheon and spent the afternoon in seeing the sights in the city. There were several automobile rides, while others took in Luna Park and Rocky Glen. Later they were the guests at the Scranton Base Ball association and witnessed the game at Athletic Park.

At 11 o'clock they left on a special train for Albany where they will arrive at 7 o'clock this morning and will breakfast at the Len Eyck hotel.

They will finish their outing by a trip to Lake George as the guests of the D. & H. company.

"That man is so wise he can talk by the hour." "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "but he isn't wise enough to keep still five minutes."—Washington Star.

No matter how red the sun burns a man at the seashore, he always looks blue when he gets his hotel bill.

Well Fed
Well Bred
You can pick a steady user of
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason."

OUR FALL OPENING
—IS A—
HARVEST FESTIVAL!
Of New Creations in Home Furnishings.

THIS is Fall Opening Week at Growing Scranton's Growing Furniture Store and we want every man, woman and child to be a visitor here before the store closes on Saturday night.

While Summer's sun and showers have multiplied the seed sewed in early Spring, making possible the glorious harvest time, thousands of toiling hands, together with costly machinery, have been producing the new and select articles for home beautifying and comfort that have been gathered by us from the North, East South and West into a mommoth Harvest Festival.

We have had the pleasure at the opening of previous seasons, of inviting you to view rare collections of choice and exclusive merchandise. None, however, have equalled the present showing.

It's not here and there a little something new to brighten up an old stock—there are no left-overs. Every yard of Carpet, every Rug, every piece of Tapestry, every pair of Curtains, every roll of Wall Paper, every article of Furniture is as new and fresh as the newly harvested crop of nature's making.

Come and see the best and biggest display of better merchandise ever shown in bigger Scranton. . .

"IF IT'S NEW, IT'S HERE."
The Williams & McAnulty Stores,
129 WYOMING AVENUE.

WEST SIDE NEWS.

DIED AT HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL FRIDAY

Mrs. Gertrude Hallstead, Daughter of Mrs. John C. Leyshon, Succumbed After Operation.

Mrs. Gertrude Hallstead, aged twenty-three years, daughter of Mrs. John C. Leyshon, of North Hyde Park avenue, died last Friday night at the Hahnemann hospital after a short illness. She was married last spring to Mr. Hallstead, of 118 Green Ridge street, and until that time lived with her mother on this side.

She was operated upon at the hospital Friday afternoon and died in the evening of the same day. Among her many friends in this part of the city, where she was well known and popular, her sudden demise is keenly felt.

The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Interment will probably be made in Pittston.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

Howard Protheroe, of the class of 1907, of State college, entertained a number of freinds at his home last Thursday evening. An enjoyable time was spent and refreshments were served. The following were present:

Sarah Kann, Olwen Jones, Blanche Thomas, May Davis, Harriet Thomas, Elsie Becker, Howard Protheroe, Lew Williams, Paul Williams, Carl Buensley, Fred Nelson, Fred Hamilton, Howard Griffiths, of Philadelphia, and Harry Smith, of Factoryville.

Miss Ruth Acker entertained a party of young ladies at her home on South Main avenue Wednesday afternoon. An enjoyable time was spent in various amusements. Those present were: Ruth Acker, May Harley, of New York, Sarah Williams, of Factoryville, Sarah Kann, Helen Connolly, Sallie Tripp and Laura Russell.

Miss Bessie Buckingham entertained her Sunday school class at her home 121 South Lincoln avenue, on Saturday afternoon. She was assisted in entertaining by the Misses Ethel Watkins and Nettie Arnold, of this city, and Miss Cordelia Owen, of Taylor. Those present were: Emma Stiles, Bartha Logan, Sarah Manton, Katharyn Warman, Florence Doyle, Zilphia Good, Agnes Logan, Gertrude Conklin, Edith May, Hazel Houck, Alice O'Conner, Mildred Fletcher, Jennie Owens, Doris O'Conner, Ina Allen, Margery Allen and May Saunders.

The following West Side people, who are staying at Lake Sheridan, enjoyed themselves at a straw ride to Nicholson Friday evening, where they danced until sunset: Mae Campbell, Mamie Lotz, Anna Richardson, Mariam Hawkins, Anna Lotz, Daisy Clark, Cora Watkins, Ella Worden, Hazel Tietze, Anna Jones, Martha Bowen, James Connors, Tony J. Cassesse, Harry Reese, John Arnold, James S, Reap, John Norton, Harry Watkins, Eddie Jones, DeForrest Meade, Will MacAndrew, Tim McDermott, Dan Williams, James MacAndrew, Will Rice, Sidney Rumboldt, Frank C. Lotz, Mr. and Mrs. O. I. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Tietze.

The tonage of Japanese vessels at the Chinese port of Hongkong has doubled since 1898.

MISS WILLIAMS FUNERAL.

Will Be Held Tomorrow Afternoon—Other Deaths Yesterday.

The funeral of Miss Harriet M. Williams, aged thirty-three years, who died last Friday evening after a brief illness, will be held at the family residence, 116 North Everett avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Hemans, of the Jackson street Baptist church, will officiate and interment will be made in the Washburn street cemetery. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Williams, and the following brothers and sisters: John, Ebenezer, Roy, Mrs. Neil Suttle, Mrs. Thomas Watkins, Mrs. George Threlfall, Mrs. Otto Snikert and Mrs. Burton Griffin.

Rachel, the eighteen-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Keller, of 1162 Hampton street, died yesterday morning. This was the twin of the child that died on August 28. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon. Interment in the Washburn street cemetery.

The funeral of Caroline, the nine-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. David Evans, of Smith street and Snyder avenue, was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment was made in the Stratford avenue cemetery. Rev. MacDonald, of the Embury M. E. church, officiated.

TO GO TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Roy Morgan Will Enter Business in That City Shortly.

Roy Morgan, of the firm of William Penn Morgan & Son, has been in Atlantic City for the past five months. He expects to enter the real estate and insurance business in that place, at the same time continuing as a partner with his father on this side.

Mr. Morgan is well known on this side, where he has been in business for a number of years. His brother, Arja Morgan, has become a member of the local firm.

COMMITTED FOR VAGRANCY.

Patrick J. Hurdy and James Jones Find Lodgings in Jail.

Patrick J. Hurdy, of Eynon street, and James Jones, of Merrifield street, were sentenced to sixty and thirty days, respectively, in the county jail yesterday afternoon.

Hurdy was arrested on Ninth avenue Friday night by Patrolmen Davis and Shaw. He was helplessly drunk. Jones was found drunk and sleeping on another's property on Merrifield street by Patrolman Morgan.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Miss Ray Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Griffith T. Davis, will enter Wilson college this month.

William O'Malley, of Jackson street, brother of John O'Malley, the shoe merchant, has returned to Toronto to resume his studies in St. Michael's college.

Arthur Mullen, of Washburn street, is slowly recovering from a two months' illness.

Miss Mollie Boshinski, of Price street, is visiting in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Schuman, of Tenth street, are home from a visit with Wilkes-Barre friends.

Miss Anna Shields, of Price street, has returned from Montrose, where she was the guest of Miss Jennie Houghton.

Mrs. Edward Transue, of Factoryville, is visiting his mother, Mrs. M. C. Birtley, of Rock street.

Mrs. George Easterle and Master Carlton Pryor spent yesterday at Moscow.

Rev. Peter Gray Evans has returned from Ocean Grove and will occupy his pulpit as usual tomorrow. He will talk in Welsh in the morning and English in the evening, and will administer the Lord's supper.

Herbert Wynes, of New York city, spent several days during the week as a guest of Miss Donzella Lumley, of North Bromley avenue.

Mrs. F. G. Fabel and children, of Stroudsburg, are visiting Mrs. Lumley.

L. H. Jones and family, of North Bromley avenue, have returned after spending the summer at Factoryville.

Alderman D. A. O'Connor was in New York yesterday.

RESISTED AN OFFICER.

John Sweeney Was Drunk, Wanted to Fight and Was Committed.

John Sweeney was arrested early yesterday morning by Patrolmen Davis and Shaw for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He objected to his arrest and put up a big fight.

Unable to pay his fine in police court in the afternoon, he was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail, thirty being for resisting arrest and the remainder for disorderly conduct.

KILLED BY THE THOUSANDS.

That is the report from all the druggists in this valley. They recommend Dr. Trager's Dead Shot (liquid) for killing bed bugs, moths, ants, lice and fleas on animals. It disinfects your home. Dr. Trager's Fatal Roach Powder kills cockroaches and water bugs. Your druggist sells it on a guarantee. Price 25 cents. H. F. Trager & Sons, manufacturers, corner Price and Main, Scranton, Pa. aug9-tf

HELD UP PRIEST.

Insane Woman Shoved Revolver in Rev. Goekel's Face.

Rev. Goekel, pastor of the St. Boniface Catholic church in Wilkes-Barre, opened the door early yesterday morning in response to a knock, to be confronted by a woman with a revolver in her hand. The priest wisely retreated and telephoned the police, who arrested the woman without difficulty.

It developed that Irene Colligan while intoxicated, visited the priest with an empty revolver for a card. She is thought to be insane and will be committed.

New York city consumes nearly seven times as much electricity as London, in proportion to the population. Although London has nearly twice as many inhabitants the American city uses about four times as many units of electricity.

Pianoforte Tuition.

The Allen Korn Studio, Guernsey Hall, is now open. Former pupils and new ones please call early. 8-3

Regular meeting of Scranton Aerie, 314, will be held Sunday, August 9, at the rooms on Spruce street at 2:30 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

Itching, torturing skin eruptions, disfigure, annoy, drive one wild. Doan's Ointment brings quick relief and lasting cures. Fifty cents at any drug store.

LACKAWANNA BOARD.

Extras West—Sunday, Sept. 9: 1:45 a. m., McCathrine; 3:30 a. m., Bush; 5:30 a. m., Latimer; 9 a. m., McCann; 11 a. m., John Gahagan; 2 p. m., W. A. Barth; 3:45 p. m., Wallace; 5 p. m., Hatcher; 5:30 p. m., J. H. Masters, with Devine's crew.

Summits—9 a. m., Nichols, west.

Pushers—2:30 a. m., C. Barth, west; 7 a. m., Lamping, west; 8 a. m., Moran, east; 11:45 a. m., M. Murphy, east; 11:45 a. m., T. Murphy, east; 2:30 p. m., C. H. Snyder, west; 7 p. m., Ludlow, east; 9:15 p. m., W. H. Barth, east.

Helpers—1 a. m., Magovern; 1:50 p. m., Gaffney; 4:30 p. m., Stanton.

Extras West—1 a. m., E. Duffy; 4:30 a. m., Rachford; 6 a. m., Mapes; 9 a. m., Lard; 11 a. m., ——; 4 p. m., ——.

Notice—Thomas will run Mann's crew on No. 62, Sunday, Sept. 9, one round trip. J. J. Kearney will take his run on No. 52, Sunday, Sept. 9.

MAN
AND
SUPERMAN
BY BERNARD SHAW.

Read the book and enjoy the play better.

Other Books by the Same Author:
Three Plays for Puritans.
The Irrational Knot.
Cashel Byron's Profession.
An Unsocial Socialist.
Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant.
The Quintessence of Ibsenism.

The Fighting Chance, by Chambers.
The Lion and the Mouse, by Klein.
Paris Decides, by Von Hutten.
Coniston, by Churchill.
Lady Baltimore, by Wister.
And Many Other New Books.

Reisman Bros.
Booksellers and Stationers,
405-407 SPRUCE STREET.

EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & CO.
DUNLAP
HATS
ON SALE TODAY
Meyers & Mansfield
408 SPRUCE STREET.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

SALESMANSHIP, MENTAL SUGGESTION, ETC.

Science of Selling—Principles of Hypnotism—Inspiring Confidence.

"You have secured a great BARGAIN. Good day."

"Good afternoon," you answer.

And the canvasser disappears down the street and round the corner.

You continue to gaze at the thin air of the place whence your momentary counsellor and benefactor has vanished. The recent vivid vision of such "great value obtained at bargain price" gradually fades away; the stern reality of work in hand succeeds it; and you begin to come to yourself.

You look at the "multiple-utility" gimcrack in your hand, and think of the money gone.

SLAM! ! !

You have rotated the door on its hinges with more energy than grace.

"I'll never let another agent over the doorstep!"

You mean, you THINK you wont; for just as sure as you are human, you are going to continue to let them in, and to buy from them their "bargains," some of which will be of real worth, and some of unquestioned worthlessness.

You cant help yourself, not as long as everybody's minds are like music boxes with the cranks out in plain view for anybody to step up and give them a few turns.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Would you like to know how it is done?

If you should write a letter of application for an agency to some up-to-date concern selling goods through canvassers, you would receive among other things some lessons in the "science of salesmanship."

You would be informed that, in making a sale, there are four separate and distinct steps.

First, you must secure the favorable undivided attention of the prospective customer on yourself. This is done by means of correct manner, appearance, approach, and so on, everything being done to create a favorable impression. The agent that sticks his foot inside the door is a clout, unworthy of the name of salesman, for a true salesman does nothing to antagonize; he compels you to buy, willingly, eagerly.

Second, you must transfer the attention from yourself to what you are selling—rouse an interest in it. This is accomplished by showing it, telling its good points, and so on.

Third, you are to make your hoped-for customer earnestly desire your article; you must make its good points appeal to him personally, so that he wants it, feels that he needs it, simply can't get along without it.

Finally, you compel him to purchase at once by advancing some reason why NOW is THE time to buy—price goes up tomorrow, you won't be this way again, or there is a special discount today.

If you know your business you can absolutely COMPEL people to trade, if to start with they are able to give you their undivided attention.

NOTHING MYSTERIOUS.

There is nothing mysterious about it. Giving their undivided attention is nothing but holding the mind open for the thoughts you have to give them; you give thought after thought in such a reasonable way that they assent to your ideas; the final thing you want them to assent to is to "Sign your name on THAT line—THERE; five dollars, please. Thank you!"

A good salesman with a good article will create a permanent appreciation of and desire for his article, and his customers will remember with thanks his successful efforts to create a new want, to enlarge their horizon a little.

There are other valuable uses to which the suggestion of ideas is put.

Physicians employ it in large measure. They convey a cheerful, hopeful atmosphere into the sick room; the thought is unconsciously absorbed by the patient that "things aren't so bad, after all; any way, here is a sure way out of the trouble."

SUGGESTIVE THERAPEUTICS.

"Medicology" states as a principle that, "If we firmly believe that a certain remedy will cure us of a diseased condition, though it has no chemical adaptation to the removal of the disorder, we shall be benefitted by it.'

Sir Humphrey Davy relates that Dr. Thomas Beddoe was about to administer a certain chemical to a paralytic, but first took his temperature by placing a small thermometer under the patient's tongue. The paralytic, wholly ignorant of the process to which he was to be subjected, but deeply impressed by Dr. Beddoe with the certainty of its success, no sooner felt the thermometer between his teeth than he concluded that the talismanic influence was at work, and in a burst of enthusiasm declared he felt its healing power through his whole body.

"Here," continues Sir Humphrey, "was an opportunity to test the influence of the mind in the cure of palsy, that was not to be lost. The remedy was not used, but on the following day the thermometer was again employed with equally marked effects, and at the end of two weeks the patient was discharged cured, no remedy of any kind having ever been used except the thermometer."

HOW THOUGHTS CURE DISEASE.

The cure was the result of the action of a law of our being. Thought in the brain causes corresponding action in a muscle, an organ, a gland; the thought of curative processes caused the processes to be set in action; and the cure was effected. Every doctor who understands his business suggests thoughts of confidence and healing; in fact, it is an open question which has the greater healing power, the thought or the drug; medical annals tell of one famous and wealthy English physician of pronounced sympathetic make-up, who is said to have disclosed the secret that for years practically all the doses he had prescribed were bread pills.

Another phase of thought suggestion is termed hypnotism.

In hypnotizing a person he is often first asked to look at a small bright spot, such as a crytal sphere. This has the effect, described in salesmanship, of fixing his undivided attention to an extraordinary extent, because it becomes extremely difficult soon to keep the eyes from wandering, and the entire energy of the mind is employed in keeping the attention on the task in hand. When the undivided attention is secured, the mind is open to thoughts to be suggested by the hypnotizer; the subject acts on the ideas suggested; and the interesting and amusing scenes of a hypnotic exhibitions are in full blast.

HYPNOTISM INJURIOUS.

There is seldom anything helpful or elevating about the ideas conveyed to a hypnotic subject when under the operator's influence, and the less a person subjects his mind to such debasing influences the better. It is best for anybody to retain the manhood of a free moral agent.

Spiritualistic mediums, when in their trances, are in the same condition as hypnotized persons, but the thoughts which they convey and on which they act are ideas suggested to them by evil spirits, demons, devils, never by persons that have died, for the word of God tells us plainly that the dead are extinct, not in existence anywhere, until the resurrection, and it warns us to have nothing to do with the evil spirits which act through mediums, astrologers, and "medicine men."

Many of the cures wrought by Christian Science are through the suggestion of thoughts the opposite of disease. Those classes of mental suggestion which suggest ideas that are evil in tendency are just as well to avoid. For all practical purposes people are pretty well agreed—and they have the support of the Scriptures—that pain and sickness are real and that stones, water, air and matter in general really exist. To believe in the non-existence of these things is to believe something that for practical purposes is not true; and this is the method pursued by the healers of this class. Rigid adherence to sound logic is the only safe course to follow; to believe one untruth after another leads to a position where the mind will be wholly incapacitated to discern between truth and error in the field of ideas concerning which untruths have been entertained.

"DIDN'T WANT IT HURT."

It is not safe ordinarily to entrust young children with valuable watches with the movements opened. Yet this was precisely what I saw a gentleman do the other evening, and he felt perfectly secure. He insured the watch's safety by suggesting the thought to the child that "she didn't want the watch to be hurt, did she? And to touch the wheels would hurt it." No, by the extreme care with which, in responding to the suggestion, she handled the timepiece, it was evident she "didn't want it hurt."

John D. Quackenbos in Harper's tells of the reformative power of suggestion: "The child was utterly incorrigible. Neither parents nor teachers could prevail in the least against the massive tendency to wrong-doing. Correction by precept and merciless castigation had utterly failed to check the vicious propensities. The suggestion was carefully formulated and impressed that he himself would no longer be untruthful, disobedient, neglectful of his lessons, but that he was going to be affectionate and attentive to his mother's requests; would win her love, with the regard of the family and his teacher, by a cheerful service and a career of wholesome activity. A sudden change of attitude was noticeable. The exhibition of kindliness and of habits of thought-concentration in school instead of habits of rambling, was most gratifying." Persevering application of this method cured the case.

POWER OF OPINION.

To tell a child it is bad will make it believe itself bad and rapidly force it down. How inspiring it is to be told, when given a trust, "We have perfect confidence in your ability to carry this out!" The educative influences of suggestion are of the most powerful that can be brought to bear upon children—or on grown-ups.

Dealing with the best in people is one of the greatest services one can render. Every person has much good in him, as well as more or less bad. To greet folks with a smile and a pleasant tone elicits their kindly regard; a frown draws forth suspicion and dislike. Do you want cheerful, happy co-operation, or enforced drudgery, with careless service and a twenty-per-cent. decrease in general efficiency? Good business demands the former, and the best business men are getting it, by cultivating the best in their associates, through methods of suggestion of ideas of thoroughness, efficiency, confidence, and so on.

INSPIRING CHRISTIAN CONFIDENCE.

I hardly ever—if ever—listened to a sermon which did not seem to assume that the hearers were all sinners. Evangelists in particular appear to have much to say to people yet in their sins, but scarcely anything to those that are walking in the Christian's pathway. How inspiring and strengthening it was to primitive Christians, faithful amidst appalling difficulties, to read fresh from Paul's pen: "We give thanks to God always for you; remembering without ceasing your work of faith, and labour of love, and patience of hope; KNOWING, brethren beloved, your election of God. Ye were ensamples to all that believe!" (I. Thessalonians 1:2-4, 7). How would YOU, after a strenuous struggle with the forces of evil, like to be encouraged and inspired by such words of appreciation! Yet how few Christians ever get anything of the sort.

Like begets like. Whispering uncertainty in the pulpit creates open doubt in the audience. How often do you listen to ringing expressions of absolute confidence such as once lifted men's hearts up, up from shadowy uncertainty into the bright light of sure faith? Listen to Job: "I KNOW that my Redeemer liveth" (Job 19:25). Hear words that kept Abraham steadfast: "Know OF A SURETY that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs" (Genesis 15:13). "Things which are MOST SURELY believed among us," writes the good physician, Luke. (Luke 1:1.) But Peter and John answered, "We cannot but speak the things which we have SEEN AND HEARD." (Acts 4:19-20.) Such declarations, breathing forth confidence based on sure knowledge, inspire faith that is immovable—and they are what the world demands today and does not get. It was what I longed for once, and what I am so fortunate as to get now. I shall be well repaid if anything I say becomes a source of strength and courage to even a single other person.

MIND TRANSFORMING.

The suggestion of saintly life will cause Christians to be saintly. Expressions of confidence that they are fighting a good fight will help them to fight down the evil in themselves. The exclusion of thoughts of this world and the substitution of thoughts of the life eternal will rapidly transform the mind into what a Christian's mind ought to be. I know numbers of people who carry portions of the Bible with them and while walking or traveling memorize and meditate upon portions of the word of God at every available opportunity.

Christians are a good way along the Narrow Way who are embued with the spirit of love and of service and who mind Paul's wise counsel. "Finally, brethern, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, THINK ON THESE THINGS." (Philippians 4:8.)

GEO. H. FISHER,

643 Harrison Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Does Coffee cause your Trouble? Try POSTUM

QUALITY FIRST!

The past few days we have been showing, in one window, the inside as well as the outside of our furniture. The drawers of a dresser were laid upon the floor of a window, so as to show every detail in their material and cabinet work, the frame of the dresser was arranged to show the perfect work that is done in the out-of-sight parts.

This can be done with every article in this store. Every yard of Carpet will stand the most rigid test; every Rug close examination; every curtain, either lace or tapestry ,the most exacting inspection; every roll of Wall Paper careful scrutiny, and every piece of Furniture interior as well as exterior inspection.

It's the careful attention to the quality of our goods that makes this the most rapidly-growing store in rapidly-growing Scranton.

"Low-priced goods, but not cheap goods," is our motto, and by religiously adhering to the same, we are enabled to offer merchandise that is twenty-five per cent. better, for the money, than you will find elsewhere.

"If It's New, It's Here."

THE WILLIAMS AND M'ANULTY STORES,

129 Wyoming Avenue.

TO ATTEND DEDICATION.

Two Companies from the Thirteenth To Be Selected.

Two companies of the Thirteenth regiment will attend the dedication ceremonies of the state capital building at Harrisburg, October 4.

As yet it has not been definitely decided which companies will go, but it is expected that Companies A and K will be the ones chosen.

The manner of selecting the companies will be by the seniority of their commanders. The present standing of the companies will be increased to sixty men from the ranks of the other companies.

LACKAWANNA BOARD.

Extras East, Sunday, Sept. 16.—1:45 a. m., Noon; 2:30 a. m., Kyte; 3:30 a. m., Buckhart; 4:30 a. m., McVay; 5:30 a. m., Flaherty; 9 a. m., Stevens; 11 a. m., Henigan; 2 p. m., Maring; 3:45 p. m., —; 5 p. m., —; 5:30 p. m., —.

Pushers—2:30 a. m., C. Borth, west; 7 a. m., Lamping, west; 8 a. m., Moran, east; 11:45 a. m., M. Murphy, east; 11:45 a. m., T. Murphy, east; 2:30 p. m., C. H. Snyder, west; 7 p. m., Ludlow, east; 9:15 p. m., W. H. Barth, east.

Helpers—1 a. m., Magovern; 1:50 p. m., Secor; 4:30 p. m., Stanton.

Extras West—Sunday, Sept 16.—4:30 a. m., G. W. Smith; 9 a. m., —; 11 a. m., —; 4 p. m.

Family Appreciation.

The Sister. Then you are really going to be married? Well, I tell you you'd remain a bachelor if all girls were like me.

The Brother. Yes; I'm sure I should. —New York Herald.

Supericrity Admitted.

"I suppose you are willing to admit the superiority of civilization?"

"Yes," answered the benighted being: "your implements of warfare are undoubtedly much superior to ours."—Washington Star.

London has 8,000 streets, which it costs nearly $11,000,000 a year to keep in order.

WEST SIDE NEWS.

MR. HAYDEN OLIVER PASSED EXAMINATIONS

Has Fulfilled the Requirements Necessary to Become a Lawyer.

Among those who received notification of having passed the state law examinations is Mr. Hayden Oliver, of Hampton street. Mr. Oliver is well known on this side as a young man of great perseverance and industry. He is a graduate of the Scranton High school and of Bloomsburg State Normal school. For the past five years he has most acceptedly served the borough of Moosic as principal of the public school.

Mr. Oliver is the son of Select Councilman Joseph Oliver. He registered as a law student in the office of Taylor and Lewis.

SOCIAL EVENTS OF RECENT OCCURRENCE

Choir of Washburn Street Presbyterian Church Had Pleasant Outing.

The choir of the Washburn street Presbyterian church had a most enjoyable outing at Luna Park last Thursday evening. Supper was served to the party. Those present were: Rev. and Mrs. John P. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Heckel, Prof. and Mrs. E. A. Cruttenden, Mr. and Hrs. Fred. Smith, Prof. Paul Maesus, Mrs. Albert Pilling, Mrs. Maria Peruzzi, Mrs. D. B. Thomas, Mrs. Richard Hall, Anna H. Jones, Lizzie Stern, Mattie Poole, Gertrude Jones, Emma Frank, Adeline Hall, Mattie Hughes, Cora Jones, John Moffatt, Charles Heckel, Phillip Cruttenden, Gertrude and Edwin Cruttenden, Reta Peruzzi, Marius Peruzzi and Helen Pilling.

—

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dacey, of Chestnut street, entertained recently at their home. A most enjoyable time was had until a seasonable hour when supper was served. The following were present: Marie Barrett, Gertrude Hawley, Julia Lamb, Jennie Conway, Margaret Gillespie, Mame Burns, Margaret Brown, Mamie Hennigan, Anna Gillespie, Mame and Catherine Moran, of Olyphat, Kathryn Kennedy, of Derby, Conn., Mrs. P. Walsh, Pittston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dacey, and John Hester, Edward Early, Charles Carroll, James Doyle, Edward Sullivan, James Clark, Edward Dacey, Will Loftus, John Gerrity, John Moran of Olyphant, Joseph Kennedy and James Tigne, Derby, Conn., and Edward Healey and Harry Furlong, of New York.

SCHAUMAN FUNERAL.

Will be Held This Afternoon From St. John's German Church.

The funeral of the late John Schauman, of 316 South Ninth avenue, will be held this afternoon with services in St. John's German church.

Mr. Schauman died at 6 o'clock Friday evening at his home. He was employed as a carpenter at the Hampton mine. He is survived by his widow and the following children: William, Rose, Lawrence, Frances and Mary, and by his father and the following brothers and sisters: Samuel and William, of this city; Leonard, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Reichert, Mrs. Risewick and Miss Emma Schauman.

Interment will be made in St. John's cemetery.

ENTERTAINED.

The West Park Unity club was delightfully entertained Friday evening at the home of Mrs. John Kuschke, of Oram boulevard. Progressive euchre and other games were enjoyed.

THREE FUNERALS OCCUR TOMORROW

Fred Riehl, Alexander Clark and Chas. Gaul Will be Laid at Rest.

The funeral of the late late Alexander Clark of 1218 Hampton street, aged 69 years, will be held at the house tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. J. P. Moffat D. D., pastor of the Washburn Street Presbyterian church will officiate.

Mr. Clark was highly respected on this side. He has been ill for about three years. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Mary and Isabella. Interment will be made in the Washburn street cemetery under the direction of Undertaker William Price.

The remains of the late Charles Gaul, of the Archbald mines, will be laid at rest tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Washburn street cemetery. The services will be held at the residence. The deceased is survived by one brother W. A. Gaul.

The members of the Bald Eagle Tribe No. 102 of Red Men will meet at their hall at one o'clock to attend the funeral in a body.

Services over the remains of the late Fred Riehl, of 1020 Jackson street, will be conducted tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock by Rev. Miller, of the German Episcopal church, of central city. A large delegation from the South Side Camp, P. O. S. of A., will be present. Interment will be made in the Forest Hill cemetery.

WILLIAMS BOYS WERE ARRESTED

Expected That They Will be Returned Home Today.

John and Richard Williams, the two boys aged 9 and 7 years respectively, an account of whose finding appeared in these columns yesterday, were arrested Friday night by the Hazleton authorities in that city.

The boys have been gone two days and two nights. They traveled about seventy-five miles. After leaving the glen they went to Hazleton by way of Wilkes-Barre. They spent the night in a hotel and departed early the next morning for Delano, Schuylkill county. Later they returned to Hazleton, where they were taken in charge.

MUCH REGRET

As the Result of the Transfer of Father Camillus.

A reception was tendered Rev. Father Camillus, pastor of St. Ann's parish, last evening by the members of the parish.

Much regret is evident in the congregation because of the fact that he must leave them. Father Camillus, who is the youngest pastor in the Scranton diocese, has been in charge at St. Ann's about one year. He has been transferred to St. Joseph's Passionist monastery, Baltimore, Md.

CHALLENGE ISSUED.

Desire to Meet Any Similar Club in Game of Quoits.

The Bellevue Heights Quoit club has issued a challenge to any similar club to engage in a quoit match.

The officers and membership of the club are as follows:

President, Richard J. Phillips; vice president, David T. Morgan; recording secretary, Reese Lewis; financial secretary, John Howells; treasurer, Daniel Williams; trustees, Daniel Morgan, Reese Anthony and Lew Llewellyn. Members: John L. James, John Jones, John Davis, Charles King, Albert Reese, John H. Davis, David Jones, David . Morgan, David J. Davis, William Nash, Thomas D. Edwards, Thos. M. Morgan, Edward Pry, Henry Jenkins, William L. James, Enoch Jones, Thomas Thomas, William D. Davis, Meredith Jones, John B. Davis, David G. Reese, John S. Gyr, John R. Jones, John M. Jones, Frank Bevan, John James, Earl Browning, Richard Rowlands, John Davis, Mendie Davis, William Joseph.

ARTHUR WILLIAMS LAID AT REST

Services Were Held Yesterday at Neath, Bradford County.

All that was mortal of the late Patrolman Arthur Williams, of South Main avenue, was laid at rest yesterday afternon about one o'clock at Neath, Bradford county. Services were held in the church at that place.

The remains were taken from this city on the 6:25 Lackawann train as was announced in yesterday's columns. The police force under the command of Superintendent Lona Day met at the home of the deceased at 5:40 o'clock in the morning and escorted the remains to the station. They appeared in full uniform. The pall bearers were from their number.

NARROW ESCAPE.

David J. Davis Had His Hair Burned by Lightning.

David J. Davis, of this side, cashier of the Taylor bank, had a narrow escape recently while en route to Scranton on a trolley car.

Last Tuesday while making his accustomed journey a bolt of lightning struck the car and in its course of travel came down through the stove pipe and burned Mr. Davis' hair.

RED MEN.

Bald Eagle tribe, No. 102, of Red Men, is requested to meet at the hall at 1 o'clock tomorrow to attend the funeral of the late Charles Grant.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Paul Kerstetter left last Monday for Allentown to attend the Allentown Preparatory school.

Robert Rundle, of the class of 1906 of Scranton High school, leaves this week for Colgate university to resume his studies.

Edna Parsons, of Stratford avenue, leaves this week for Wyoming seminary.

Renzi James, of Stratford avenue, leaves shortly for Philadelphia to study pharmacy.

A twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips, of South Everett avenue, fell while at play Thursday night and fractured one of her arms. Dr. J. J. Carroll was called.

Mrs. Robert Hill and grandson, Claude Hildebrandt, of North Sumner avenue, have returned from Newark, N. J.

Emlyn Davies, of South Bromley avenue, and John Jones, of Rock street, have returned from the Hillside Home, where they have been employed during the summer. Mr. Davies will leave Tuesday to pursue his studies at Mercersburg seminary. Mr. Jones will enter Pennsylvania university.

Edward Monahan, of Bromley avenue, who had his eye injured some time ago, is recovering.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy and sister Kathryn, of Derby, Conn., who have been visiting relatives in Scranton and vicinity for the past month, returned home yesterday.

An enjoyable time was had at Clark's Summit Thursday by a number of West Scranton people. Among them were: Misses Margaret Lavelle, Nona Minahan, Ella Ratchford, Julia Moran, Margaret McNulty and I. Coleman.

Howard Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Evan R. Jones, of Division street, had his right arm dislocated at the elbow Thursday while playing foot ball in a field near his home. Dr. McKeage was called and made the boy as comfortable as possible.

Mrs. Reese Pitchford, of North Bromley avenue, is the guest of her son in New York.

Paul Burrus, of North Lincoln avenue, has returned from Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Perkins, of North Bromley avenue, have returned after an extended trip to Canada and the western part of the United States.

Miss Effie McClellan, of Pittston avenue; Miss Mabel I. Hancock, of Eynon street; Miss Flora Kaufold, of Linden street, and Miss Blanche Thomas, of Washburn street, will leave on Monday for Syracuse university.

Stephen Potter, of 131 South Everett avenue, had one of his fingers badly injured at the Archbald mine Thursday.

Michael S. Graham, of 506 Eynon street, is dangerously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Van Maur, of St. Louis, have returned home after spending the summer with Esdras Howell, of Washburn street.

The Bachelors' Social club held a social session in their rooms, corner of Main avenue and Jackson street. Refreshments were served.

Mr. David Edwards and daughter Margaret, of Archbald street, left yesterday morning for New York, where they will be the guests of Charles Edwards, of that city.

Mrs. Reese Lloyd, of North Bromley avenue, is seriously ill.

A daughter was born Friday morning to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Glassman, of Sixteenth avenue.

Mr. Brutzman is critically ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Anderson Jones, of North Lincoln avenue.

Mrs. Alfred H. Shafer and daughter have returned home from their vacation spent at Pottsville and Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, of Luzerne, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Tague, of Jackson street.

The drawing for the benefit of John Lucas, of Dewey avenue, that was to have been held September 7 has been postponed until Thanksgiving eve.

Arthur Kresky, of Portland, Maine, returned home Saturday after a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kresky, of Vanderventer boulevard.

Howard Eynon, of North Hyde Park avenue, will enter Pennsylvania university.

A son has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cass Morgan, of North Rebecca avenue.

Living on Love and Kisses.

She. That's all very pretty, Jack, but do you think we can live on love and kisses?

He. It's much the safest—everything else is either adulterated or poisoned or tainted.—Life.

But She Minds the Helm.

Nubbs. I understand that the starboard is on the right side of the ship.

Dubbs. Exactly, and the starboarder is on the right side of the landlady.—Boston Transcript.

EYEGLASSES
—AND—
SPECTACLES!

We scientifically test eyes for lenses; we supply glasses that fit the face; we deal in the very best material only, and we guarantee our work.

W. L. FERNWALD,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
Rooms 13 and 14 Burr Bldg.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

"SCRAP IT!"

Out to the Scrap Heap—World's Greatest "Scrapper"—Scrap Pile of the Universe.

"Scrap it!"

"Why? It's a good machine."

Scrap it!!"

"We've had the use of it only two years, and it's good for ten years' productiveness."

"SCRAP IT!!! There's a new machine on the market that'll do the work just as well, and twenty per cent. quicker."

And out to the sledge hammer goes a marvel of turned and polished metal. For the world, you and I couldn't find a flaw in it. Neither can the general manager, but he knows that on the margin of the lower cost of manufacture of the new machine hangs the very existence of an industrial establishment in a competitive field.

MILLIONS ON THE SCRAP HEAP.

The Canadian Manufacturers' association announced not long ago that woolen machinery in Canada capable of producing millions of dollars' worth of goods a year had just been thrown on the scrap heap.

Of no kind of machinery can it be said that it has reached the point where improvement is impossible. New machinery and better tools are constantly being added to somebody's equipment. They come and go with increasing speed. What was a time and labor saver yesterday is being supplemented or supplanted without regard to dates. The manufacturer behind the times in the use of improved machinery travels a toboggan shute, not to fortune, but to insolvency.

WORLD'S GREATEST "SCRAPPER."

The success of Andrew Carnegie as a manufacturer was due in great measure to his thorough understanding of the competitive value of the most improved machinery. He has been spoken of as the greatest "scrapper" of the industrial world, meaning, not that he was a past master of commercial pugilism, but that he continually made enormous sacrifices of good machinery, simply because better and more productive equipment was available.

The British battleship "Inflexible," an epoch-making creation of the naval constructor's art, not long since the most powerful in the world, was broken up for junk. She had the enormous thickness of twenty-four inches of armor, and for offense was equipped with a main battery of four sixteen-inch cannon, a weight of armor and armament never equalled. On the face of the figures she was vastly superior to any present-day battleship.

Yet the decision went forth regarding this marvel of a ship: "Its armor is cast iron instead of steel; its guns are muzzle loaders of low power and short range, its speed is only thirteen knots—SCRAP IT!"

At the bombardment of Alexandria the Inflexible was the pride of the British navy. Yet she was condemned as obsolete and sent to the junk shop—to save her in some modern clash from being sent to the bottom.

SCRAP THE HORSES.

Not a hundred years ago all transportation on land was by mule or horse power. The animals were as useful as ever when Stephenson drove his "Rocket" over the Darlington railroad; yet that day the mandate went forth, "scrap them." They are just as faithful servants of man now as when the first electric street car toiled noisily over the streets of the Electric City—Scranton; yet who sees them now tugging their lives out in the street railway service?

When President Garfield's life was reaching its agonizing close the best probes surgeons could devise were unable to find Giteau's leaden messenger; at McKinley's assassination the bullet was quickly and surely located by the all-seeing of the X-ray. When Roentgen, a physicist, first discerned the power of the penetrating cathode ray, all physicians were destined to "scrap" tens of thousands of dollars worth of valuable exploring instruments.

"Scrap it!" was the edict that went forth about the flail, and the scythe, on the advent of the plow and the mowing and threshing machines. When Brockton, Lynn, and other eastern cities introduced the forerunners of modern specialized shoe machinery the hitherto indispensable trade of the village and itinerant shoemaker was laid on the shelf. The high bicycle relegated the velocipede to obscurity, and the modern "safety" the high wheel; and the automobile has thrown both into the background. Today for certain fields of usefulness the steam engine and boiler on wheels is being displaced by the electric locomotive, the gas engine is supplanting the old reliable stationary steam plant, and under our very noses a hundred other illustrations of "scrap it" are being worked out.

SLAVERY ON THE SCRAP PILE.

The Southern statesman of the fifties, blind to the impoverishing of his land by ignorant and irresponsible slave labor looked on slavery as indispensable to the welfare of the home country of "king cotton;" two decades after the vicissitudes of civil war led to the memorable "Emancipation Proclamation," and especially in the last ten years there is no lover of the Southland who looks on the unprecedented prosperity of the industrial South and can regret the action of the great Lincoln when he gave the order to "scrap slavery."

"Scrap the French nobility," was the grim shout of the Paris mob when the era of shame of Louis XV., Madame de Pompadour, the Comtesse du Barri, and the profligate French court had demonstrated to the people by the scourge of hunger that the old had outlived its usefulness and a better governmental machine was needed. That was in the day when nothing was discarded till actually worn out. Today we "scrap" almost new machinery because of the possibility of substituting some mechanism believed to be a little better; it behooves those that love the present system to look well to the multitudinous disclosures of its imperfection, for it will take far less now than in 1789 to induce an awakening people to "scrap" the order of things now in force. "Graft" in politics does not increase general confidence in the capacity of present governing systems to guide the ship of state in accordance with the suddenly exalted ideals of the common people; nor do thefts of millions of the people's money by "honorable" insurance officials and through outwardly religious bank presidents, enhance respect for the dominant financial system, whatever its actual general honesty may be. It is for such things that people may yet decide to "scrap" the system, and, wisely or unwisely, try to run these things themselves under a co-operative commonwealth.

INDIVIDUAL SCRAP PILE.

The young man, just out from the home roof tree and in the fascinating glare of the examples of new campanions, is apt to look on the home ideas as good enough for home, "but here is something better." Later on, after years' personal experience of the actual worthlessness of flashy up-to-dateness, if he is thoughtful, he "scraps" the new life, not sorry, however, for the acquisition of a fund of experience which will serve for insurance against a repetition of the mistake.

We each have our personal scrap heaps. When we were boys our sole ambition in summer was to be a bareback circus rider; then that was a good ambition, but we laid it down in favor of being a steam engineer; then a missionary; next an Arctic explorer, a judge, a naturalist, and so on, until finally we find real happiness in doing well the work in hand, be it what it may. So long as any of us cherish particular ambitions, we will have need of a scrap pile to put them on.

BIBLE'S SCRAP HEAP.

The Bible has its scrap heap. In some sixteen centuries after humanity's advent here the originally perfect race had reached this condition: "The wickedness of man was great in the earth, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. And God looked upon the earth, and behold it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth. For the earth was filled with violence through them" (Genesis 6:5, 11-13). The antediluvian age had served its educational purpose; the time had come to bring in a new order of things. "Scrap it" went forth the divine decree, and the flood of waters wiped out completely the first great state of affairs among men.

The very beginning of man's history almost inaugurated the installation of humanity's greatest scrap pile. The race had been started perfect, in a perfect environment, and with perfect ability to fulfill the simple condition of obedience to one not unreasonable rule. Disobedience to the command ensued; and at once the first representatives of humanity began the downward march, which all must follow, to the human scrap heap—"shoel," "hades," death, the tomb, extinction, the condition of which it is written, "in that very day his thoughts perish" (Psalms 164:4), "the dead know not anything" (Ecclesiastes 9:5), "they shall not be (exist)" (Psalms 37-10).

It was desirable "for our learning" (Rom. 15:4) that a sketch be drawn of [illegible] reality and certainty of the execution of the decree of final utter destruction of the incorrigible. The place chosen was the beautiful valley of the lower Jordan. Of the people there it was said, "The cry of Sodom and Gomorrah is great, and their sin is very grievous" (Genesis 18:20). "The Lord rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire" (Genesis 19:24); and these places have always since stood as warnings of the obliteration of those whose iniquity shall come to the full. The people were got rid of with a minimum of suffering, probably almost immediate asphyxiation from the fumes of brimstone—at much less cost to them of suffering than if they had died on beds of sickness with the long-drawn-out pain incident to disease.

SCRAP HEAP OF THE UNIVERSE.

The universe itself has its scrap heap. All creatures that find it impossible to survive the conditions of their environment go into it. Geology tells us of many creatures whose very existence is known only by the traces of their bodies in the rocks. The memory of living man has witnessed the complete or partial extinction of animals once numerous. A general tendency seems to exist of the survival in great numbers of creatures that co-operate—that display toward one another the spirit of the golden rule; a witness of this is in the multiplication of birds and beasts that flock or herd together—harmless helpful creatures—and in the incessant destructive warfare waged by man upon birds and beasts of prey, whose small numbers bear mute testimony to the relative ineffectiveness of efforts at survival along lines contrary to the law of the universe, the new, yet old, law of love. Even among men there is a continual weeding out of the enemies of the race, the pirates, thieves and murderers, be they individuals, or corporations. All such are "scrapped" as fast as growing popular intelligence recognizes their true nature, in this dawn of the most enlightened and glorious epoch of humanity—the fast nearing kingdom of our God.

JERUSALEM'S CREMATORY.

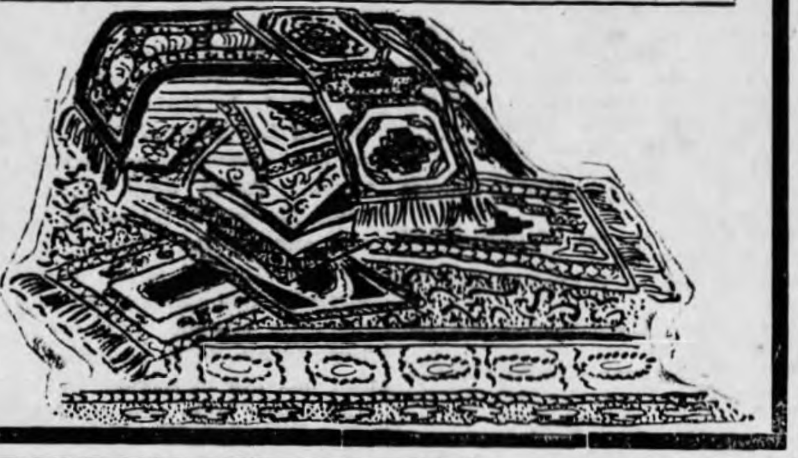
A type of picture of the scrap heap of the universe existed in the scrap heap of Jerusalem, the place where things were got rid of, the city's refuse and garbage destroying plant in the nearvy Valley of Hennon, or "Gehenna," as was the Greek name for it. Here everything unclean, everything for which no good use could be found in the city, was thrown, to be annihilated, destroyed in the destructive element of fire that was never quenched so long as fresh materials were cast into it, and sulphur, "brimstone," was added to complete their utter destruction. Another agency of destruction operated upon dead bodies that caught on the ledges—the worms fed upon them and made way with all that was not consumed by the flames. It would be difficult to imagine a more vivid picture of utter destruction, annihilation, extinction, than was furnished in the garbage crematory of Jerusalem, and again depicted in the book of Revelation under the metaphor of the lake of fire and brimstone—a conception possibly suggested by the dreary expanse of destructive agencies in the Valley of Hinnon.

EVIL TO BE DESTROYED.

As Jerusalem typified the coming glorious eternal kingdom of God on earth, and had ouside it the Valley of Hinnon, so certain things will not remain in the kingdom but be cast without into extinction, annihilation. Some of the things that will come to an end are mentioned: "There shall in nowise enter into it (the kingdom) anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie" (Revelation 21:27); "the works of the flesh: fornication, impurity, debauchery, idolatry, sorcery, enmities, quarrels, jealousies, resentments, altercations, factions, sects, envyings, inebrieties, revellings, and things similar to these; those who practice such things shall not inherit God's kingdom" (Galations 5:19-21, Diaglot translation). Readers of this who wish to build for eternity will cut out everything of this sort. Into the scrap heap of the universe will go every person who after receiving full knowledge, oppotunity and ability will not conform heartily to the reasonable divine law of love: "If we sin wilfully after that we have received the (full) knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain looking for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour (destroy us as) the adversaries, (of God) (Hebrews 10:26-27).

Every person in the rational possession of his senses desires to please his maker. Here is the formula to follow, to build for eternity: "Using all diligence, add to your faith fortitude (strength of character), and to fortitude knowledge, and to knowledge self-control, and to self-control patience, and to patience piety, and to piety brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness love. By doing these things you will never fall; for thus richly will be furnished to you the entrance into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and savior, Jesus Christ" (2 Peter 1: 5-7, 10-11).

GEORGE H. FISHER,
Scranton, Pa.



FALL STYLE
CARPETS
RUGS and CURTAINS.

You want the best of course, everybody does, and you don't want to pay any more than is fair and right. One visit to this store will convince you that there is but one place where you should buy Carpets, Rugs and Curtains and that place is right here. No jewels could be more carefully selected than have been these new Fall patterns.

Our guarantee goes with every sale and you can rest assured, when purchasing here that you have bought safely, for Williams & McAnulty's guarantee means more than the mere paper upon which the usual guarantee is written.

When you come to our sales rooms you have the satisfaction of looking at the largest stock in Scranton, the newest patterns and the best values at prices far below the market value. If you are not a customer of the Williams & McAnulty stores it is because you do not fully realize the perfect satisfaction of purchasing there. Qualities are highest, assortment largest, prices reasonable. . . . .

"IF IT'S NEW, IT'S HERE."

ARTLOOM TAPESTRIES

Artloom Curtains. Couch Covers, Table Covers, are equal to the best French and Oriental weaves for durability and decorative effect. Our assortment offers a wide range, reachable in price to the woman who is planning a modest home as well as to her wealthy neighbor.

THE WILLIAMS
&
McANULTY STORES
129 Wyoming Avenue.

SUN STROKE.

Followed By Partial Starvation.

The effects of sun stroke upon the digestive system are often very severe, as well as upon the nerves.

An Indiana lady had a striking experience:

"Four years ago I was sun struck, and my stomach so congested it was terribly painful even to swallow liquids, and as nothing would stay on my stomach, I began to fear starvation. I finally became perfectly helpless and was given up by our physician.

"A neighbor told me how much good Grape-Nuts had done her husband, who suffered with dyspepsia, and her son with typhoid fever, so I began to use that wonderful food, and slowly began to recover until now I am strong and well again. I can eat anything I want, and think Grape-Nuts one of the greatest blessings that was ever given to suffering humanity.

"When I began to use Grape-Nuts I only weighed 118 pounds. Now I weigh 148, and the past four years have been a blessing almost beyond belief, and if I had not personal experience, I could hardly believe what I know is true. My nerves are steady, memory clear and I owe my fine condition to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

GREEN RIDGE.

Jones & Morgan's
Millinery Opening Thursday and Friday, Sept. 27 and 28. 124 Washington ave. 23-25-26-27

He Made It a Long One.

"Gabbley says he was called on for a few remarks at the dinner the other night."

"He was, but I thought he had misunderstood it."—Cleveland Press.

Accidents will happen, but the best-regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for such emergencies. It subdues the pain and heals the hurts.

"Suffered day and night the torment of itching piles. Nothing helped me until I used Doan's Ointment. It cured me permanently."—Hon. John R. Garrett, Mayor, Girard, Ala.

WEST SIDE NEWS.

STOLE WEDDING RING WHILE WIFE SLEPT

William Rolland Arraigned on Charge of Assault and Battery—Held in Bail for Court.

William Rolland, of Sloan avenue, had a controversy with his wife recently which led to his taking her wedding ring from her finger while she slept and which finally led the couple to the court of Alderman Timothy Jones, of the Fifth ward.

Rolland was arraigned at the instigation of his wife, Mrs. Jennie Rolland, upon the charge of assault and battery. The couple, who have been married about eight months, had some disagreement recently. Yesterday morning, when Mrs. Rolland woke up she was minus her ring. Her husband agreed to return it on condition that she would give him $5. This she did, but later recovered the money. A quarrel followed, which led to the arrest of the husband on the above charge.

The prosecutrix claims her husband struck her in the face, knocking her down to her knees, and that as a result of the blow her cheek bone was discolored. Alderman Jones held the defendant under $300 bail.

Mrs. Rolland has gone to Brooklyn, N. Y., to her parents. The ring, however, is still in the possession of her husband, who has promised to leave it at the alderman's office to be returned to his wife when a ring in her possession claimed to be his property is sent to this city.

FEAST OF ST. ROCCA WILL BE CELEBRATED

St. Lucie's Italian Catholic Church Making Preparations for the Event.

Extensive preparations are being made by the congregation of the St. Lucie's Catholic church on Chestnut street for the celebration of the annual feast of St. Rocca. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of Vincenzo Cartusciello, president; Giovanni Gallela, vice president; Matteo Gerod, secretary; Febio Matteo, Giovannia Scannello, Airilo Lubirato, Domenico B. Cassese, Guiseppe Greco, Nicola Mangi and Raffaele Magrotta.

The feast will be celebrated on Saturday and Sunday, September 29 and 30, at the church. The Bruno band, of Pittston, will give a concert on Saturday at 5 o'clock in the church yard. In the evening there will be vespers in the church.

Rev. Francis Cubuccelatti, of Philadelphia, will preach at a service to be held at 10 a. m. Sunday, when a high mass will be celebrated. On this day a children's procession will move from 1014 Scranton street, led by the band. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock a band concert will be given. Another concert will be given in the evening, followed by a display of fireworks.

COYNE—JONES NUPTIALS.

Wedded at Home of Bride's Father by Rev. Edward Howell.

Last Wednesday morning Rev. Edward Howell united in marriage Miss Jennie Jones, daughter of Daniel J. Jones, of North Garfield avenue, and Mr. James Coyne, of Philadelphia.

The couple were unattended. The bride appeared in a beautiful traveling gown of blue broadcloth. After the ceremony a supper and reception were given the couple.

Mrs. Coyne, who is well known on this side, has been in Philadelphia for some time. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Coyne will reside in that city.

Jones & Morgan's
Millinery Opening Thursday and Friday, Sept. 27 and 28. 124 Washington ave. 23-25-26-27

ENTERTAINED FRIENDS AT BIRTHDAY PARTY

Mrs. Taylor Pleasantly Celebrated Her Thirty-first Birthday Last Friday Evening.

Mrs. George Taylor, of this side, entertained several of her friends last Friday evening in honor of her thirty-first birthday. Supper was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Samuel Burns.

During the course of the evening the following excellent programme was rendered: Song, "Asleep in the Deep," Benjamin Spelding; song, "Let 'Em All Come," Frank Spelding; song, "Always in the Way," Miss Lillian Burns; piano solo, "The Robin's Return," William Stevens; song, Samuel Burns; song, "Let Her Drown," William Stevens; Shakespearian reading, George Taylor.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Burns, Misses Lillian and Louisa Burns, Misses Brandon, Miss Leighton, Miss North, Mr. William Stevens, Mr. William Spelding, Mr. Frank Spelding, Mr. Benjamin Spelding, Mr. Bert Stevens, Masters Joseph Burns, John Taylor and William Burns.

SOCIAL EVENTS

Of Recent Occurrence Held Upon This Side—Chicken Supper.

A chicken supper was served last Friday night in honor of Thomas D. Jones, who will leave for the University of Pennsylvania on October 1. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Margaret Christmas, R. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. James, Mr. and Mrs. Challenger, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel D. James.

A reception was given recently by Miss Mary Caveny, of 228 Railroad avenue, in honor of her niece, Miss Catherine Garland, of Chicago.

Those present were: Elsie Halford, Laura, Stella and Helen Reap, Mary Brogan, Anna and Lucy Westervelt, Mary and Frances Messit, Mary O'Malley, Nora Walsh, Delia and Margaret Niland, Nora Corcoran, Mary Caveny, Catherine Walsh, Catherine Garland, of Chicago; Mrs. Frank McAloon, Francis Delacey, Frank McAloon, Jas. Finerty, James Sheehan, Patrick Gilvany, James O'Toole, John Canavan, Charles Howley, John Regan, William Jones, John and Edward Messit, Martin and James O'Toole, Matthew Brogan, William Delacey, Frank O'Donnell, Edward Howley and John Caveny, of Chicago.

Miss Margaret Terwilliger, of Tenth avenue entertained a number of her friends last Wednesday in honor of her twelfth birthday. Those present were: Margaret Jeffry, Alice Fellows, Grace Jeffry, Harriet Acker, Florence R. Williams, Ruth Pennington, Jeannette Struppler, Florence Williamson, Clare McNichols, Alvilda Fellows, Lillian LaBar, Edith Landt, Edith May, Helen Reese, Isa Houser, Helen Gotshall, Ruth Yeager, Bertha Morton, Gertrude Jones, Margaret Terwilliger.

MRS. KERRIGAN DEAD.

Mrs. Joseph Kerrigan, of 311 Luzerne street, died Friday evening. She is survived by her husband and one child, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Roache, and the following brothers and sisters: Lawrence, John, Mary, Nellie, Walter, Martin and Annetta. She was operated upon Monday for appendicitis in the Scranton Private hospital.

Mrs. Kerrigan was twenty-one years of age and formerly lived in South Scranton. The funeral will take place Monday morning at 9 o'clock from Holy Cross church. There will be a requiem mass. Interment will be made in the Cathedral cemetery.

INSTALLED THURSDAY.

Rev. Henry Cardew to Become Pastor of Tripp Park Church.

Rev. Henry Cardew will be installed this Thursday at an adjourned meeting of presbytery as pastor of the Tripp Park church.

Rev. Cardew has been associated with the church since its organization and has done effective work. Under his direction the church has prospered and has come to be considered as one of the most flourishing of the smaller churches.

Y. W. C. A. BAZAAR WILL BE HELD

Executive Committee to Meet This Week to Complete the Necessary Arrangements.

The time is fast approaching for the holding of the annual bazaar of the Young Women's Christian association. Every year such affairs are held under the auspices of the ladies and have invariably met with the greatest success. The proceeds of the fairs are always put to a most excellent use. When the bazaar opens it should receive the liberal patronage of all people on this side.

As yet no definite date has been set, but the event will occur some time in October at a place to be announced later. Already the ladies are actively engaged in arranging the details necessary to make the affair a success.

Next Wednesday afternoon a special meeting of the executive committee of the association will be held at the home of Mrs. J. J. Roberts, of South Main avenue, when plans for the bazaar will be furthered. The members of the executive committee are: Marilla Mott, Mrs. Sugene Fellows, Mrs. C. E. Hemans, Mrs. Jay Reese, Mrs. George Beach, Mrs. J. S. Wrightnour, Miss Jennie Daniels, Mrs. Henry Jeffreys, Mrs. William H. Freeman, Mrs. J. J. Roberts, Mrs. James R. Hughes, Mrs. E. E. Robathan, Mrs. A. B. Eynon, Mrs. W. Rowland Davies, Mrs. Charles Stevens, Mrs. Robert McKeage.

NOTES AND PERSONAL.

Miss Fay Shiwer, of Erie, Pa., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Rachel Powell, of South Hyde Park avenue.

Mrs. Susie F. Loomis, Mrs. Rachel U. Hall, Mrs. George Powell and Miss Jane Lewis, of the West Side, who attended the district convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, held at Moscow this week, have returned home.

William Burrall, of Price street, is at Brooklyn, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boldry and son, of Division street, has returned after a pleasant visit to the Allentown fair.

Rev. J. P. Moffatt, of the Washburn Street Presbyterian church, has returned from Montrose, where he attended the annual session of the Lackawanna Presbytery.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Abraham, of 353 North Filmore avenue, are enjoying their vacation at Niagara Falls and Toronto.

Howard Eynon, of North Hyde Park avenue, is seriously ill.

Misses Eliza Brennan, of Wilkes-Barre; Anna McDonough and M. M.

Mrs. Edward E. Evans and daughter, of North Bromley avenue, have returned from Pottsville.

Richard Davis, who was badly stabbed at the Hillside Home, is now entirely recovered.

John Leber, of Hampton street, who was taken ill about a week ago, is recovering.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell, of Pottsville, has returned home after a visit with relatives here.

McHugh, of Carbondale, have returned home after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Gus McDonough, of Swetland street.

Justus Weber, of North Sumner avenue, who had one of his eyes removed at the Moses Taylor Hospital one week ago, returned home yesterday.

Miss May Y. Hill, superintendent of the West Side hospital, has arrived in this country, after her extended trip to Europe and is now visiting in Washington, D. C.

B. Thomas, of South Main avenue, is visiting at Codosia, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert Eldred, of North Hyde Park avenue, has returned home from Moscow, where she attended the G. A. R. convention.

Mr. Thomas Williams and Mrs. John Mahon, of North Summer avenue, have returned home from Allentown.

Harry Rice, of Chemical No. 2, returns home from his vacation tomorrow.

Vacation in the Country.

Major McCawley, the "social aid" of the White House, said at a dinner apropos of country vacations:

"I once went to the country to spend a week on a cousin's farm. I turned in the first night about 10, but the dogs and cats, the ducks and roosters, the cows and horses kept me awake I think, till about 4.

"At 4 or so, as the gray dawn came on, the farm animals discontinued their racket and I fell asleep. But this sleep that I so much needed had hardly descended upon me when my friends, fully dressed, hastened into my room.

"'Up with you, lazybones!' they shouted. 'Out of that, or you'll be too late!'

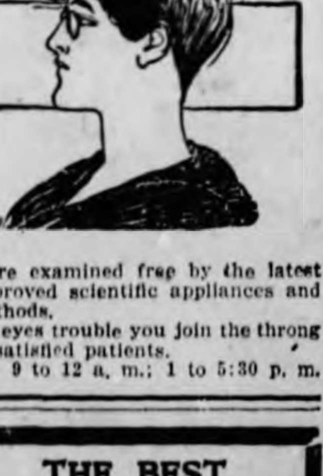
"In a comatose condition I leaped from the bed, shaved, bathed and dressed, while my country hosts urged me to greater and greater speed.

"As my dressing neared its completion and my senses became acuter I began to wonder what was the use of all this hurry, and I said:

"'What's up, anyway? Is something going on?'

"'Sure,' they said impatiently. 'The coal boat passes the wharf in four minutes.'"—Washington Star.

It is reported that each of the candidates for governor in Vermont spent a half million dollars in the recent campaign.



W. L. FERNWALD, O. D.

Has opened, in the
BURR BUILDING, ROOM 14,
The Most Complete Optical Establishment in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Eyes are examined free by the latest improved scientific appliances and methods.
If your eyes trouble you join the throng of satisfied patients.
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5:30 p. m.

HAWES HATS | CONRAD 305 LACK. AVE. | THE BEST $3.00 HAT GUARANTEED.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

UNDER FIRE.

Power Acquired—Mud to "Moses"—Good to Be "Under Fire."

"I don't suppose you ever knew what fear was," said a young recruit to a battle scarred veteran.

"Young man," was the answer, "if you were a quarter as scared as I am every time I come under fire, nothing on earth could keep you from bolting to the rear."

The days and nights of warfare in the Japanese trenches before Port Arthur were not for a minute without the deadly song of the steel clad Russian messengers. Here and there the little brown watchers would be seen to give a shudder and sink down into little quiet heaps. The cold of frosty nights was piercing; the broiling sun of the warm season would seem to fairly parch the thirsty combatants; yet throughout long periods of the comparative inaction under fire that trys the stuff men are made of, the erstwhile farmer boys of Nippon calmly and unconcernedly went about their stern duties almost as though in their native fields; and no reader needs to be told of the unflinching enthusiasm with which the Mikado's men poured out their lives in the vain dashes to take the fortress' summit or in that final terrible sacrifice—charge up Nanshan Hill.

The world no longer looks on the little brown men of Japan with an indulgent smile. They have been "under fire."

GROWN STRONG UNDER FIRE.

Have not all great men lived and grown "under fire?" "James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine," says James Freeman Clarke, "was a poor sickly child, not strong enough to go to school. John Calvin, who gave a theology to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which has hardly yet been outgrown, was tortured with disease all his life. What favorable circumstances helped Joan of Arc to deliver France, when kings and generals had failed? In what cradle of easy circumstances were Pascal and Shakespeare, George Fox the Quaker, or Harriet Martineau, rocked into success? They were pillowed on hardships, taught by poverty, made strong by neglect, made pure by loneliness. Have we not seen almost in our own day the antislavery reformers forcing their way of triumph against the combined opposition of churches, political parties, commerce and manufactures, and the saloons? When were circumstances ever favorable to any great or good attempt?"

Iron ore is ordinary heavy stone until it is passed through the smelting furnace. The cast iron worth a few cents a pound endures the scorching blaze of the Bessemer converter, and then it is steel of higher value and greatly enhanced usefulness. The same bulk steel is put through the various heatings and coolings of the watch factory, and it becomes hair springs, worth their weight in gold.

EFFECT OF HEAT ON CARBON.

Ordinary silica and lustreless carbon, fit to be trod under foot, go into Acheson's electric furnace. The electric current with its incredible heat is turned on, and the dusty mass changes into glistening crystals of carborundum, so invaluable in the mechanic arts, superseding emery and diamond dust as an abrasive. The same carbon is put into the same plowing arc, mixed this time with ordinary lime; and forth into the service of man comes coke-like calcium carbide; bring this into contact with water, and we have the acetylene light, the purest and brightest artificial illuminant.

Smooth seas do not make good sailors. It took the rugged, stormy coast of Norway to produce the Norsemen, who crossed the Atlantic to New England and built the old mill at Newport half a millenium before Columbus sailed the balmy waters of the West Indies. Rough seas and fierce storms made the seamen who made Greece famous.

OCEAN OOZE TO "MOSES."

Thousands of years of gentle deposition in the quiet depths produced only the soft lining ooze of the ocean. The same material subjected to agelong pressure and heat in the bowels of the earth becomes the snow white marble, which is torn from the mountain side by a powder blast. We see nothing but a rough block; but the sculptor knows that from within it may be brought forth a figure of heroic mold. Chisel and mallet begin their painful work: from all directions rain the blows that hurt; and in lieu of the uncouth mass we see forming beneath our very eyes the majestic "Moses" of a Michel Angelo.

When the violinist screws up the key, it is not to break the instrument, but to enable it to produce the tone it is intended for. The carpenter files the saw to make it cut with proper sharpness. The plowman breaks and rends the green surface of the field, and scatters it with malodorous fertilizers, in order that it may bring forth luscious fruit immeasurably more beautiful and useful than the first tangle of weeds and briars. The lapidary imbeds the diamond in cement and applies the grinding disc, with the purpose of transforming the rough stone into what it is capable of becoming—a gem of brilliant cut from whose facets will shine in a blaze of glorious colored lights, the sun rays refracted and decomposed into elemental colors.

New Arrivals
In Fall And Winter Styles
Derbys Seymore, Halcro, Franklin, Norene.
Soft Fairfield, Count, Lucia.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUNLAP'S CELEBRATED HATS.
Meyers & Mansfield
408 SPRUCE STREET.

ACQUAINTED WITH GRIEF.

I was talking with a good friend, a man of means, for whom life's suface seemed to flow most smoothly; but below the surface were the dark currents of trouble and grief. For years he had suffered those things that give us an intimate knowledge of the other side of life. It would have been almost superfluous to have asked him Helen Hunt Jackson's question:

"Dost know Grief well? Hast known
her long.
So long, that not with gift or smile,
Or gliding footstep in the trong.
She can deceive thee by her guile?

So long, thou answerest no more,
To stay the coming of her feet?
So lonf, thou answerest no more,
Lest in her ear thy cry be sweet?

"Dost thou know the voice in which
she says,
'No more henceforth our paths divide;
In loneliest nights, in crowded days,
I am forever by thy side?'"

GOOD TO BE UNDER FIRE.

"Yes," said my friend, "I've been under fire."

My answer surprised him—"It's a good thing to be under fire."

"What!" was the question, "a good thing!"

To many Christians trouble, sorrow, grief constitute one of the great enigmas of life. "Why should I," they say, "who try ever to do right, have to suffer so deeply?"

A dear old New England lady of seventy winters—for her life had been unduly it seemed to her on the wintry side—was recounting to me her vicissitudes, and querying why it had to be thus with her. I told her I could explain the reason for its necessity; she listened attentively. When I was through, "That will always make life easier!" she exclaimed.

Says Carlyle, "We are to take no counsel with flesh and blood; give ear to no vain cavils, vain sorrows and wishes; to know that the worst and cruelest to our eyes is not what it seems, that we have to receive whatever befalls us as sent from God above, and say, 'It is good and wise—God is great! Though he slay me, yet I trust in him.' This is yet the highest wisdom that heaven has revealed to our earth."

APPOINTED UNTO SUFFERINGS.

We turn to the pages of God's word—and yet, even as we read we wonder, "Why?"—"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son of whom he receiveth. What son is he whom the father chasteneth not?" (Hebrews 12:6-7). "No man should be moved by these afflictions, for yourselves know that we are appointed thereunto." (I Thessalonians 3:3); "We must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God." (Acts 14:15); "As ye are partakers of the sufferings, so shall ye be also of the consolation." (2 Corinthians 1:7); "Unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his sake." (Phillipians 1:29): "If we suffer, we shall also reign with him." (2 Timothy 2:12.

Emerson would say, in his essay on "Compensation," "Every sweet hath its sour; every evil its good. For every grain of wit there is a grain of folly. For everything you have missed, you have gained something else; and for everything you gain, you lose something." Ninety-nine Christians out of a hundred think heaven is a kind of compensation for earthly trials. There is much truth in this, but it does not go to the root of the matter; it does not completely satisfy a thinking Christian—the sufferings of the masses of people in heathen lands exceed those of Christians as a whole—the insufficiency of the mere idea of mere compensation needs no elaboration.

FOR CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

Many good men see the true value of sufferings, though few perceive their ultimate place in the economy of God. "The mind profits by the wreck of every passion," says Bulwer-Lytton, "and we may measure our road to wisdom by the sorrows we have undergone." Says Lamartine, "Thou makest the man, O Sorrow!—yes the whole man—as the crucible gold." "And this," writes Charles Reade, "is the course of nature: there is nothing like suffering to enlighten the giddy brain, widen the narrow mind, improve the trivial heart." "The bread of bitterness is the food on which men grow to their fullest stature," states Ouida; "the waters of bitterness are the debatable ford through which they reach the shores of wisdom." "Affection," affirms Hannah More, "is a sort of moral gymnasium in which the disciples of Christ are trained to robust exercise, hardy exertion, and severe conflict."

God permits suffering to come on his sons—"Now are we the sons of God" (1 John 3:2)—for purposes of character they may "come unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ" (Ephesians 4:13).

But, "why?" we ask, "why is such development of character of the Christian grace necessary?"

CHOOSING A SUPERINTENDENT.

When a corporation president wants a superintendent to manage the works, he doesn't go to poor, sickly, down-on-his-luck John Smith shoveling scrap for a living, and say, "Here, Smith, you've been having an awful hard time of it; youre the poorest and most unfortunate man in our employ. By the law of compensation, you're the man that ought to have the biggest salary in our gift—you're just the man for superintendent!"

No, the president doesn't even consider a single employe, except those that have developed marked proficiency in the peculiar characteristics indispensable to the surely successful execution of a superintendent's work. The man for the position is the one whose careful training and experience fits him for the work in hand.

When Peter the Great desired to bestow on the Russian people the blessings of occident civilization he made no attempt to bring it about by 'ukase,' as his less wise successors of today are doing, "Leaving the government in the hands of an old noble," relates the annals, "he went to Amsterdam, where he hired as a laborer in a shipyard. Meanwhile he studied the manufactures and institutions of this famous Dutch city, where he picked up blacksmithing, cobbling and surgery. On his return to Russia, Peter began his great reforms."

CHURCH PREPARED TO RULE.

Peter's preparation for his work illustrates that of the members of the church of Christ for their work. To them is to be given the rulership of the earth for the purpose of imparting God's promised blessing of full knowledge and opportunity to every person that ever lived who has not had full knowledge. God is not picking them arbitrarily, but has sent the call out to many and out of the vast number who have responded by beginning a Christian life, he proposes to choose as the coming kings of earth with Jesus, the few who have so thoroughly taken advantage of their opportunities as to develop characters Christlike in their faithful copying of the pattern set by Christ.

The kingdom of God will be entrusted only to those that, under the most trying conditions, absolutely and unquestionably demonstrate their complete heart-loyalty to God and all of his arrangements. They are to be characters strong as a storm-tossed oak tree that has endured the buffetings of a mountain top and has proved its right to survive. No weak purpose will enable a Christian to be sufficiently pleasing to God to be awarded the honors and responsibilities of eternal kingship, but a dependable resolution which by God's assistance develops characters strong in faith, in peace, joy, patience, forebearance, and above all in love—the spirit of the Golden Rule.

Your dis-appointments are His appointments. God's agreeable blessings are precious; but our God-sent disagreeable blessings are exceedingly precious. Our troubles are the vehicles that convey to us God's choicest spiritual blessings; they are the means whereby, if rightly received, we obtain practice and grow rugged and strong in the kingly traits of character.

If we ask for patience God sends us trials that render patience strong; love grows to be a power in us when we have succeeded in loving those who try us most severely—our enemies. And these things we must do, for thus it is that God is chastening us, training us to be able to do the work of his sons in the coming kingdom.

Look up to God, and with Epictelus say, "Deal with me in the future as thou wilt. I am of the same mind as thou art; I am thine. I refuse nothing that pleases thee. Lead me where thou wilt!"

George H. Fisher,
Scranton, Pa.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Fatal Accident at Maxwell Colliery Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning at the Maxwell colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company at Ashley, two men were blown into pieces by an explosion of gas.

The dead men are:

Thomas Kearney, aged twenty-three, employed as a driver.

Terrance Thomas, aged twenty-three, employed as a laborer.

The accident occurred about 9 o'clock and caused a large crowd of persons to gather, as it was reported that a number of the miners had been killed. The cause of the accident could not be ascertained.

TWO MEN INJURED.

William Masters and Joseph Wallis Hurt at Coalbrook Breaker.

Two well known residents of the Belmont street section at Carbondale were painfully injured at the Coalbrook colliery this morning.

William Masters, of Birkett street, was caught beneath a fall of rock and sustained a fracture of the leg, and more or less serious lacerations and contusions. He was removed to Emergency hospital.

Joseph Wallis, aged fifty years, of Belmont street, had one hand badly mashed and was removed to Emergency hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate three fingers.

HUDSON SHOOT GOOD ONE.

Trap Shooters Had a Very Good Day's Sport.

The shoot under the auspices of the Hudson Gun and Rod club attracted the attention of sportsmen yesterday.

The big event, shooting at ten live birds, was won by Langdon of Scranton, who had a perfect score. Jimmy Judge and Dawson were second, and Dawson and Dixon divided third money.

In the six-bird event Judge was first and Dixon took second money.

The twenty-five clay bird shoot was won by Dawson, who broke 22 out of 25; Parker and Mason, each 21 out of 25, and Dixon scored 20 out of 25.

A special match was also shot in which Jim Judge defeated Bill Gibbons.

PLAYED A GOOD TIP.

But New Yorker Claims His Brokers Failed to Buy.

While the tape was reeling off the quotations on a popular stock at 77, Moritz Wolf claims that he played the wise side of the market and ordered the purchase of a large block of the stock through the firm of Megargel & Brooks at that figure.

Somebody must have torn a piece out of the tape, according to Wolff's declaration, because the order was never executed and he was later compelled to go into the market and buy at 95. Wolff lives in New York. He sued the broker firm yesterday for damages for breach of contract, claiming that the difference in the price contracted for and the price he paid was two thousand dollars.

Has It Puzzled You
to find a Food easy to digest?
Try
Grape-Nuts

The Hunting Season Has Opened

For home furnishers and the big game is here. It's our preserve and we invite you to come and take away the best and choicest. Never was the hunting better for those who are in search of high qualities and real money saving prices.

Genuine Leather Covered Couches Chairs and Rockers

Our purchases in this line have been very large in fact too large for a single season's business and we must resort to reduced prices to unload. The assortment includes all styles in Golden Oak, Weathered Oak and Mahogany frames with plain and tuffed upholstering. Just for a few price examples.

COUCHES.
The $35.00 kind for $25.00
The $45.00 kind for $35.00
The $48.00 kind for $38.00
The $50.00 kind for $39.00
The $52.50 kind for $40.00
The $57.00 kind for $46.00
The $60.00 kind for $48.00
The $65.00 kind for $52.50

. TURKISH ROCKERS..
The $40.00 kind for $36.50
The $45.00 kind for $40.00
The $47.50 kind for $42.00
The $50.00 kind for $44.00
The $52.50 kind for $47.00
The $60.00 kind for $52.00
The $65.00 kind for $56.00
The $75.00 kind for $65.00

China Closets

Very large assortment of new styles in Golden Oak, Weathered Oak and Mahogany.
$25.00 kind for $21.00
$28.00 kind for $24.00
$30.00 kind for $25.00
$32.50 kind for $26.00
$35.00 kind for $29.00
$37.00 kind for $30.00
$40.00 kind for $32.50
$45.00 kind for $36.00

Prarie Grass Furniture

Although originally designed for porch and summer cottage use Prarie Grass has proven indispensable to perfect comfort and has been adopted into the family of permanent home furniture.
$ 7.50 Rockers for $ 5.00
$ 9.00 Rockers for $7.00
$10.50 Rockers for $8.00
$12.50 Rockers for $9.75
$15.00 Rockers for $12.00
$16.00 Rockers for $13.00
Chairs to match at the same prices.

Hardwood Flooring and Oriental Rugs

Have you often thought how nice it would be if the old dining room, hall or library had a hardwood floor? Well they can have, for "wood carpet" is a thin hardwood flooring, in carefully prepared patterns, that can be laid over the old floor. Let us call and measure your room and furnish estimates, no charge.

Ours is by far the largest stock of Oriental rugs in Scranton. Anitolians, Hamodos, Karabaughk, Daghestans, Mossouls, Shirvans, Shiraz, Kazaks and all the choice lines are here in all sizes.

The display of Axminster, Velvet, Smyrna, Wilton and Mohair rugs is also very large and complete with prices very reasonable.

Artloom Tapestries

If you do not know what art loom tapestries are you should, for they received the highest award at the St. Louis Exposition. This merited distinction was the result of high standard in designs, artistic coloring, superior taste in treatment and perfect skill in weaving.

Call and let us show you artloom tapestry.

Alwin Go-Carts

We have just received a large shipment of these improved, folding, sitting reclining and sleeping go-carts.

These carts were ordered weeks ago, but so great has been the demand for this new departure (this practical go-cart that really folds up) that the manufacturers have been unable to reach our orders earlier.

Fine Upholstering

The article of furniture that you would like to have repaired and upholstered may be old and perhaps no one else would think of spending a cent on it, but it is dear to yon and you want it handled by careful and experienced hands.

Our repair and upholstering shop is the best equipped in the city and we are prepared to execute the most difficult and expensive work.

"IF IT'S NEW, IT'S HERE."
The Williams and McAnulty Stores,
129 Wyoming Avenue.

WEST SIDE NEWS.

IMPRISONED BECAUSE OF MISUNDERSTANDING

Mother Left Child in Home While at Work and Was Arrested for Desertion.

Mrs. Nellie Johnson, of North Main avenue and Linden street, spent Friday night in the station house, although she was guilty of no offense. At the hearing yesterday afternoon Magistrate Charles dismissed the lady.

Mrs. Johnson was imprisoned on the alleged charge of desenting her child. Such, however, was not the case.

Tuesday morning a crying baby alone in her home attracted the attention of the neighborhood. Then it became rumored that the mother had abandoned the child, not to return. Two policeman were summoned from the West Scranton station, who broke into the house and took out the child, who was later put under the charge of Mrs. Duggan. It was then decided to arrest the mother.

Friday morning the mother appeared at the West Scranton station in search of her child and was locked up in a cell.

Mrs. Johnson does work around the offices in the city to support herself and child in the absence of her husband, who is serving a sentence in the county jail. The morning the child was taken from the house she left home early to go to her work before the child was yet awake. She locked the house, leaving the key with a girl named Jennie Fumley, who lives in an adjoining house. The girl, however, forgot her task and was not in the neighborhood when the child woke up. At 9 o'clock at night, when Mrs. Johnson returned home and sought her child, it was gone.

After the hearing today the child was restored to its mother.

WEST SCRANTON FREIGHT STATION

To Be Erected by the Lackawanna Railroad—Oxford Street to be Opened.

The Lackawanna railroad is seriously considering the erection of a freight station to be situated on this side for the accommodation of their West Side patrons who now haul their goods from the central city. The idea is a good one and worthy of speedy execution. The building will be located on Oxford street.

It is proposed by the company to build a branch from its Bloomsburg division crossing Luzerne street and Meridian street above grade and the proposed extension of Oxford street on grade to reach the new freight house.

The land necessary for the proposed opening of Oxford street will be donated to the city by the company.

REV. HUMPHREYS RETURNED.

From an Extended Trip in Europe Which Lasted Three Months.

Rev. T. A. Humphreys, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, has returned from a three months' trip to Europe. Mr. Humphreys reports a most enjoyable time.

He spent a great part of the time in Great Britain, especially in England and Wales. During his absence he was signally honored at the national eisteddfod, as reported previously in these columns.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sweitzer, of 1123 Luzerne street, was held yesterday afternoon at 2 p. m. Interment was made in the Washington street cemetery.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John Coleman, of 511 Luzerne street, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, after which interment will be made in the Cathedral cemetery. Mrs. Coleman died very suddenly Friday evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS WILL SEND DELEGATES

To the Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Convention.

The Sunday schools on this side have received official notification of the forty-second annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath school. The various schools on this side are taking steps to see that they are properly represented on that occasion.

The convention will be held at Gettysburg, October 10, 11 and 12. The Sunday school authorities are anxious that as many delegates as possible be on hand, that they may receive the benefit to be derived from the addresses of such excellent instructors as Russell H. Conwell, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Dr. George W. Pennman, dean of the university of Pennsylvania. There will be a dozen of the best Sunday school authorities of the country present.

For the benefit of those interested in the work we print the subjects to be discussed. They are: "The Superintendent and His Bible," "The Superintendent and his Teachers," "The Superintendent and His Pastor," Superintendents' Association," five subjects with regard to teacher training, five with regard to home department work, and five with regard to work in elementary grades.

PERSONALS.

Miss Anna Toney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Toney, of Camden, formerly of Pettebone street, was operated upon at Dr. Price's hospital, Philadelphia, yesterday. This is the fourth operation in about a year and one-half that she underwent.

John R. Thomas, of South Lincoln avenue, president of select council, came home yesterday from a three weeks' business trip to Alabama.

Mrs. W. J. Evans, of South Keyser avenue, and Mrs. Emma Spencer, of Williamsport, have returned home from Dalton.

Mrs. George Dewitt, of New York city, is being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hutchison, of North Rebecca avenue.

Mrs. John Jones and daughter, Nettie, of North Hyde Park avenue, are visiting at Dalton.

WILL BE A DELEGATE.

At Annual Convention of Pennsylvania State Firemen's Association.

Mr. David Collins of Engine No. 3, known as the Franklin company, will be one of the representatives of the fire department of this city at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Firemen's association.

The convention will be held on October 1 at Gettysburg.

LACKAWANNA BOARD.

Extras East—Sunday, Sept. 30.—1:45 a. m., McCathorn; 3:30 a. m., O'Hara; 5:30 a. m., Devine; 7 a. m., Astringer; 10 a. m., Bush; 2 p. m., Grover; 3:45 p. m., Mahoney; 5 p. m., Burkhart; 5:30 p. m., McVay.

Pushers—2:30 a. m., C. Borth, west; 7 a. m., Lamping, west; 8 a. m., Moran, east; 11:45 a. m., M. Murphy, east; 11:45 a. m., T. Murphy, east; 2:30 p. m., R. E. Langan, west; 7 p. m., Ludlow, east; 9:15 p m., W. H. Barth, east.

Helpers—1 a. m., Magovern; 1:50 p. m., Gaffney; 4:30 p. m., Stanton.

Extras West—Sunday, Sept. 30.—9 a. m., —; 11 a. m., —; 1 p. m., —; 4 p. m.

Trust those who have tried.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. The terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cets. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

ADVERTISE IN THE REPUBLICAN.

SPORTING NEWS

WON THE FINAL GAME

The Highlanders Took the Bostons Into Camp After a Hard Played Contest.

SCORES OF OTHER GAMES

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The final game of the baseball season here today resulted in another victory for the Highlanders, but the locals gave Griffith a scare when they scored two in the eighth. The score:

NEW YORK.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McGuire, 1b.	5	1	2	8	0	1
Conroy, 3b.	4	1	0	1	0	0
Yeager, ss.	3	2	2	3	4	1
Chase, 2b.	4	1	2	3	3	0
Laporte, lf.	4	0	0	6	0	0
Hoffman, cf.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Orth, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Thomas, c.	4	0	0	5	1	0
Hughes, p.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	5	11	27	8	2

BOSTON.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hoey, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	1
Chadbourne, ss.	3	1	0	3	6	1
Stahl, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	0
Grimshaw, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1	1
Wagner, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4	1
Morgan, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3	1
Freeman, rf.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Peterson, c.	4	1	2	6	2	0
Swormstead, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	4	6	27	19	5

Score by innings:
New York ...... 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Boston ...... 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—4

Summaries: Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 4. Base on balls—Off Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 5; by Swormstead, 4. Home runs—Stahl, Peterson. Three-base hits—Yeager, Hughes. Two-base hits—McGuire, Yeager. Stolen bases—Stahl, Freeman. Double play—Wagner to Chadbourne, Grimshaw. Hit by pitcher—By Swormstead, 1. Time—1:11. Attendance—3,118.

Browns Took oBth.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The Browns took both games of today's double header from Detroit, 7 to 3 and 4 to 2. The scores:

First game—

ST. LOUIS.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Niles, rf.	4	0	2	1	1	0
Jones, 1b.	3	1	1	7	1	0
Stone, lf.	3	1	1	5	0	0
Hemphill, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Wallace, ss.	4	1	2	2	3	1
O'Brien, 3b.	3	1	0	2	0	0
Rockenfield, 2b.	3	1	1	2	2	1
O'Connor, c.	3	1	1	5	3	0
Powell, p.	3	1	2	0	3	1
Totals	30	7	10	27	13	3

DETROIT.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McIntyre, lf.	5	0	0	2	0	0
Lindsay, 1b.	3	1	2	12	0	0
Crawford, rf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	1
Schaefer, 2b.	4	0	0	3	5	1
O'Leary, ss.	4	0	1	3	4	0
Schmidt, c.	4	0	2	1	3	0
Heitling, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	0
Selver, p.	4	1	3	0	1	0
Totals	35	3	10	24	15	2

Score by innings:
Detroit ...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3
St. Louis ...... 0 0 1 4 0 0 2 0 x—7

Summaries: Two-base hits—Wallace 2, Selver, Lindsay, Cobb. Three-base hit—Schmidt. Home run—Stone. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Double play—O'Leary, Schaefer, Lindsay. Hit by pitcher—By Selver, 1. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 7; off Selver, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Selver, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 7. Time—1:23.

Second game—

ST. LOUIS.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Niles, rf.	1	1	1	5	0	0
Jones, 1b.	2	1	0	8	1	1
Stone, lf.	3	0	2	1	1	0
Hemphill, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	3	1	0	4	4	1
O'Brien, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3	0
Rockenfield, 2b.	2	0	2	2	4	1
Spencer, c.	4	0	1	5	4	0
Jacobson, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	25	4	8	27	19	3

DETROIT.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McIntyre, lf.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Lindsay, 1b.	3	0	0	6	1	1
Crawford, rf.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Cobb, cf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Schaefer, 2b.	3	1	1	2	1	0
O'Leary, ss.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Payne, c.	3	0	1	10	3	1
Heitling, 3b.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Willets, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	28	2	4	24	12	2

Score by innings:
Detroit ...... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
St. Louis ...... 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 x—4

Summaries: Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Rockenfield 2, Lindsay, Jones, Stone. Two-base hit—Stone. Double play—Payne, Heitling. Stolen bases—Jacobson, Wallace, Schaefer, O'Brien. Hit by pitcher—By Willets, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jacobson, 2; off Willets, 6. Struck out—By Jacobson, 3; by Willets, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 3. Time—1:35. Attendance—3,300.

Cleveland Won.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Cleveland defeated Chicago today in a heavy batting game. The score:

CHICAGO.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hahn, rf.	5	2	1	0	0	0
O'Neill, cf.	5	0	0	4	0	0
Rohe, 3b.	3	0	1	3	3	0
Donohue, 1b.	5	0	3	9	0	0
Dougherty, lf.	5	0	2	1	0	0
Towne, c.	0	0	0	1	1	0
Roth, c.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Dundon, 2b.	4	0	3	3	3	2
Quillin, ss.	5	0	2	3	2	2
Owen, p.	1	0	0	1	7	0
Altrock, p.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	39	2	13	27	18	4

CLEVELAND.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Caffyn, lf.	5	2	0	1	0	0
Stovall, 3b.	5	0	3	0	1	0
Turner, ss.	5	1	2	3	2	0
Hess, cf.	5	1	3	1	0	0
Congalton, rf.	4	1	2	5	0	0
Flick, 2b.	5	0	0	5	0	0
Rossman, 1b.	4	0	2	8	0	0
Clark, c.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Bemis, c.	1	0	1	3	0	1
Rhoades, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
*Totals	40	5	13	27	9	1

Cleveland ...... 3 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—5
Chicago ...... 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3

Summaries: Left on bases—Chicago, 17; Cleveland, 10. Double play—Owen, Rohe, Donohue. Two-base hits—Donohue, Hess 2. Sacrifice hits—Owen, Congalton, Rhoades. Stolen bases—Congalton, Rossman, Quillin, Altrock. Bases on balls—Off Rhoades, 6. Struck out—By Owen, 1; by Altrock, 1; by Rhoades, 2. Time—1:35. Attendance—6,500.

Philadelphia vs. Washington, postponed.

National League.

At Pittsburg vs. Chicago, Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia, New York vs. Boston, postponed.

Constipation causes headache, nausea, dizziness, languor, heart palpitation. Drastic physics gripe, sicken, weaken the bowels and don't cure. Doan's Regulets act gently and cure constipation. 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

TODAY'S GAMES.

National League.

Chicago in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.

American League.

Detroit in Chicago.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	116	36	.763
New York	96	56	.632
Pittsburg	92	60	.605
Philadelphia	70	82	.461
Brooklyn	65	87	.428
Cincinnati	64	86	.427
St. Louis	52	98	.347
Boston	50	100	.333

American League.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	93	57	.620
New York	90	61	.596
Cleveland	87	63	.580
Athletics	78	66	.542
St. Louis	76	72	.513
Detroit	70	78	.473
Washington	55	95	.367
Boston	49	105	.318

TUNKHANNOCK HIGH SCHOOL DEFEATED

First Game of the Season on Nokomis' Field Won By Keystone Academy.

Keystone academy yesterday afternoon defeated the Tunkhannock High school team in the first game of the season on the Nokomis field by a score of 16-0. A drizzling rain during the whole game was responsible for many fumbles. Since this was the first game for the Keystone boys the team play was not as good as it should be later in the season, however, each man played an excellent game. McAllister and Schimpff were good ground gainers while Walty and Freas were strong in breaking up their opponent's plays. Bevan as quanterback did most excellent work in arranging the plays. For the visitors, Quarterback Frear and Captain Shimanski did the best work. All the touchdowns were made by McAllister. The line-up was as follows:

Keystone. Tunkhannock.
Schimpff, r. e. ....r. e., Frey
Henwood, r. t. ....r. t., Stephens
Hereva, r. g. ....r. g., Ace
Brown, c. ....c., Waddell
Baldwin (Earil) l. g. ......l. g., Deubler
Phillips, l. t. ....l.t., Murray
Freas, l. e. ....l. e., Billings
Bevan, l. b. ....l. b., Frear
Young, r. h. b. ......r. h. b., Shimanski
McAllister, l. h. b. ...l. h. b., Patterson
Walty, f. b. ....f. b., Smith

FOOT BALL RESULTS.

At Easton, Pa.—Lafayette, 33; Ursinus, 0.

At New Haven—Yale, 51; Syracuse, 0.

At Cambridge—Harvard, 17; U. of Maine, 0.

At Princeton—Princeton, 6; Washington and Jefferson, 0.

At Ithaca—Cornell, 25; Oberlin, 5.

At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 11; North Carolina, 0.

At Williamsport—Penn State, 4; Indians, 0.

At West Point—West Point, 24; Trinity, 0.

At Swarthmore—Swarthmore, 4; Villa Nova, 0.

At Providence—Brown, 17; Westlyan, 0.

At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 6; Geo. Washington, 0.

At Lancaster—Franklin Marshall, 12; Lebanon Valley, 0.

At Annapolis—Navy, 0; Dickinson, 0.

At Lewiston—Bates, 11; Herbon academy, 0.

At Andover—Andover, 26; Norwich University, 0.

At Waterville—Colby, 12; Portland Artillery, 0.

At Medford—Tufts, 28; Worcester Tech, 0.

At Brunswick—Phillips Exeter, 11; Bowdoin, 5.

WILL BE GOOD BATTLE.

Fielder Jones Thinks Championship Series Will Be Fast.

Fielder Jones does not agree with those who figure that the White Sox have not got a chance in the world's series against the Chicago Nationals. He says:

"So well matched are the Sox and Cubs as to management, methods and individual caliber that no man can now justly proclaim the superior team and pick the final winner in advance. There will be profit and glory for all of us in the series, and I am sure all my boys want to see it fought for manfully and decently. The event is the supreme one of base ball and there should be no outbreak against the dignity of the game.

Civilization By Exclusion.

Civilization gets ahead in two ways: One is gradually adding to its acquirements things that it lacks, and the other by getting rid of undesirable things that cumber it, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. They may be called the methods of inclusion and exclusion. Probably the general opinion would be that at its present stage it would be more beneficial and advanced by the negative method of exclusion than by by the positive one of a wider inclusion. If society could slough off all evils and drawbacks, it possesses already sufficient that is good and pleasant to enable it to provide for all its members a very enviable and happy state of existence.

This policy of exclusion has been tried to some extent in new communities, where it has been made a condition, for example, that if any liquor is sold on premises conveyed to settlers the title will be forfeited. In the progressive state of Kansas, where all sorts of new theories are welcomed and tested, they have begun to go a little further. In a new suburb of Topeka just laid out the deeds provide that no purchaser, his heirs or assigns forever, shall own, possess or harbor any parrot or parrots. Why the parrot is so peculiarly obnoxious in Kansas is hard to conjecture unless it be on the ground that there is too much meaningless and irresponsible talk there already, but ruling out parrots suggests that the same kind of prohibitory titles might be extended to a great many other things, much to the advantage and peace of neighbors. It opens up wide possibilities for an ideal life in villages and rural suburbs.

WON $10,000 PRIZE

The Great Brighton Cup Race was Captured by Holscher, a Cheap Selling Plater.

WAS QUOTED AT 25 TO 1

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The running of the $10,000 Brighton cup, a weight, for age race at two miles and a quarter, at the Beach today, proved one of the biggest turf surprises in many years. William Shield's three-year-old Holscher, a cheap selling plater, who graduated from the maiden class only the other day, ridden by an inexperienced exercise boy named Noone, was the winner. He was quoted at 25 to 1 and was played by many for small wagers. When a mile and three-quarters had been covered Shaw made his first move with Flip Flap. As the Handspring filly reached Proper's side Williams began to ride the Preston-Pans' horse for all he was worth, but in the next furlong Proper chucked it up like a hound. At the end, under the lash, Holscher was the winner by three parts of a length, with Flip Flap twenty lengths in front of the disgracefully beaten Proper. The Clown was an eighth of a mile back. The time was 3:59 1-5. Summaries:

First race, five and one-half furlongs: Tileing, 102, Koerner, 12 to 1, won; B. of Iroquois, 101, Miller, 3 to 5, second; Russell T., 100, Dillon, 10 to 1, third. Time 1:08 3-5. Ace High, Clements, Our Own, Pungent, Joe Fallert, Allowmaise, Donna Elvira, Darabow, Lady Vincent, also ran.

Second race, about two miles: Jimmie Lane, 156, Owen, even, won; Caller, 145, Donohue, 7 to 2, second; Oro, 140, Ray, 2 to 1, third. Time 4:20. Three starters.

Third race, mile and one-sixteenth: Belmere, 95, J. Hennessy, 8 to 5, won; Annetta Lady, 97, Koerner, 5 to 2, second; Mandarin, 98, L. Smith, 20 to 1, third. Time 1:48 1-5. Deutschland, Palm Tree, J. F. Ahearn, Cannon Ball, Ivanhoe, Soufrier, also ran.

Fourth race, two miles and a quarter: Holscher, 111, Noone, 20 to 1, won; Flip Flap, 108, Shaw, 8 to 5, second; Proper, 124, L. Williams, 3 to 5, third. Time 3:59 1-5. The Clown also ran.

Fifth race, six furlongs: Arimo, 108, J. Martin, 4 to 1, won; Baringo, 105, W. Knapp, 5 to 1, second; Fish Hawk, 105, Miller, 3 to 1, third. Time 1:15. Victoria B., James Crawford, Gen. Sherman, Gild, G. S. Davis, Prince Nipissing, Harry Gardiner, also ran.

Sixth race—Six furlongs: Nannie Hodge, 123, Miller, 9 to 5, won; Gambrinus, 108, J. Harris, 7 to 1, second; Robin Hood, 106, Koerner, 12 to 1, third. Time 1:14 4-5. Dishabille, Suffice, Water Tank, Listless, Halifax, Sir Caruthers, Aviston, Moneta, The Lexington Leader, also ran.

THE TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

Never Can Be Harmony and Peace Until Organization is Corraled.

There will be peace and perfect harmony in the base ball world when the powers that be in National agreement circles come to their senses and show a little diplomacy and business tact instead of childish vindictiveness, but not until then, says Horace Fogel in the Philadelphia Telegraph. This is exactly what the magnates on the side of organized base ball have been showing us the past few years in their attitude towards the Tri-State league. There can never be law and order until the husky Tri-State is corraled and given a reserved seat at the table of organized base ball. To corral the Tri-state, however, sugar instead of vinegar must be used as a bait, and until this is done the managers of the National agreement clubs will be more or less at the mercy of their players, which means that it is impossible for them to enforce that strict discipline in their ranks so essential to success. Meantime, the National commission, using the blacklist as a whip to crack over the players' heads, will never have the desired effect in accomplishing results; besides, it is objectionable on two valid grounds—first, because it is un-American and therefore nauseating and repulsive to the American people, but especially to the laboring classes, which are the backbone of the game's support, and, second, because blacklisting is conspiracy in common law and therefore a high-handed, unlawful proceeding which should be frowned upon rather than encouraged. Any player able to prove that his name is on the base ball blacklist, which deprives him of an opportunity to earn a livelihood at his chosen trade or profession, can obtain a verdict against the National commission on the charge of conspiracy in any tribunal of justice in this country. Reprisal, which has been the policy of organized base ball in its dealings with and its attitude toward the Tri-State league, will only prolong the bitter struggle and make matters worse in its demoralizing effects upon the game. Why should the National agreement compact be so unrelenting toward the Tri-state league, when it was sweet as honey to the Pacific in holding out inducements to that league to come into the fold? Why this show of vindictiveness against the Tri-state after the National league, for instance, has at least three times inside of a quarter of a century kissed and made up, even if it had to do so perforce, with rivals that conducted a ruinous warfare against it—the American association, Players' brotherhood and American league? And why should the other end of this covenant—the American league—which was a rebel itself and a red hot one, too, now assume such a virtuous stand in favor of base ball law and order?

Special New York Excursion.

On October 14 the New Jersey Central will run one of its special excursions to New York City, at $2.50 for the round trip.

Train leaves Scranton at 11:30 p. m. October 13.

New York for the fall is one of the most delightful places imaginable; it offers innumerable attractions, and the modes of amusement are sufficient to meet the demands of every visitor.

This is an excellent opportunity for indulging in a grand outing, and no one should forget the date and rate of this excursion.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

IF YOU HAD TWENTY MILLIONS?

Oppressive Atmosphere of Money—Functions of Wealth—Discontent.

"What would you do, if you had twenty million dollars?"

The prize was offered by a metropolitan newspaper for the best answer to this question and was given to the fellow who said:

"I would have a pair of suspenders for every pair of trousers I owned!"

People that answer in this manner would, if they could, promptly join the throng, which Sir Philip Burne-Jones described on his visit a few years ago to Newport:

"Display was never elsewhere so organized and perfected as at Newport. The overwhelming extravagance of it all is a new thing in the world. It is like the pageant of some splendid barbaric dream. There is nothing like it anywhere.

"The atmosphere of wealth is really oppressive. It numbs one—produces in a man of moderate means a feeling of abject poverty, begets a feeling quite as if one were trailing about in rags, you know. Maybe Rome saw something like it, or Babylon, but surely we have to go back to those fabled days to find anything to liken all this to.

"It is a tremendous spectacle; it is a colossally sumptuous picture. As a pageant it is gigantic, and will never be rivalled."

GAY DISTRESS.

"Can wealth bring happiness?" queried Edward Young in the seventeenth century." Look around and see, what gay distress! What splendid misery!"

William K. Vanderbilt comments on the worth of wealth as a producer of happiness: "Inherited wealth is a big handicap to happiness. It is as certain death to ambition as cocaine to morality. My life was never destined to be quite happy. It was laid on lines which I could forsee almost from the earliest childhood. It has left me with nothing to hope for, with nothing definite to seek or strive for."

It takes lofty ideals to make life worth the living, not the pursuit of happiness. "Happiness," says Beecher, "is not the end of life; character is." "Nothing endures but personal qualities," writes Walt Whitman. Emerson tells us that "the net residue of life is character."

Marie Corelli's cabled estimate of the character-forming effect of the vast modern fortunes has been heard by many: "Wealth in excess, wealth in chunks, wealth in great, [illegible] becoming [illegible], is plastered, as it were by the merest haphazard toss of fortune's dice on the backs of uncultured persons. In very few cases does immense wealth go hand in hand with refinement, reserve, or dignity."

SYMPOSIUM OF OPINION.

We quote Miss Corelli because she represents one extreme wing of European opinion. It depends on whom you have known. We have a feminine American expression from the sister of W. E. Corey, of the United States corporation, who has just affirmed under oath that, "no wealthy New York man is fit to have charge of a boy," and the Pittsburg Press comments: "The metropolis will do well to pause and consider whether it is so very much better than ancient Babylon or Sodom and Gomorrah."

On the other side the New York Sun and the World rise in defense of the millionaire. "A composite photograph of the 'wealthy men of New York,' those who are not just admitted to the freedom of the city, might show a decorous bourgeois, much more of a Sunday school teacher than a 'sport,' averse to ostentation and publicity." Says the World: "Of the many thousands of wealthy men in New York the great majority live honorable and cleanly lives, have as associates men and women of like character, and are more than usually qualified to be wise advisers and safe companions of youth. Their manner of life tends rather to develop than to suppress the instincts of kindliness which young people are quick to feel."

PRACTICAL HELPFULNESS.

Our personal experience confirms the idea that the millionaire is neither better nor worse than other men—he is only the average man writ large. A multimillionire—a Philadelphian—of our acquaintance whose household and charity outlay exceeds $600,000 a year, is konwn among a few friends for his practical helpfulness. A street car conductor near whom he sometimes sat on his way to work, he overheard expressing a strong wish to be able to enter the draying business. Mr. H— told his secretary to look the man up carefully, and if he proved all right present him with the necessary horse and equipment. On another occasion Mrs. H— on receiveing an invitation to the dedication exercises of a wellknown anonymously founded industrial school for boys, asked Mr. H— if he was invited. "I have received no invitation," was the response. But Mr. H— was among the platform guests, and months afterward it accidemally came to her knowledge that the donor of the useful institution was her own husband, Mr. H—.

An increasing proportion of men of wealth is indorsing Andrew Carnegie's views: "The only noble use of surplus wealth is this, that it be regarded as a sacred trust, to be administered by its possessor for the highest good of the people. By administering surplus wealth during life great wealth may become a blessing to the community.

RICH MAN'S DUTY.

"The duty of the rich man," continues the master of Skibo Castle, "is to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display and extravagance to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent on him, and after doing so, to consider all surplus revenue simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial result for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience and ability to administer, doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves."

Mahomet says, "A man's true wealth is the good he does." "In goodness," says Tourneur, "rich men should transcend the poor, as clouds the earth; raised by the comfort of the sun to water dry and barren grounds."

The present order of things is frequently likened to a body and called the social organism. To perform all the multitudinous functions of the social organism a great variety of duties has to be performed.

SOCIAL ORGANISM.

Every community has its farmers to raise things to be eaten; it has its mechanics to manufacture the tools and implements with which work is to be performed on natural materials; its store keepers to distribute the products of labor; its railroad and highway workers to furnish facilities for transportation from part to part of the community and into and out of it; its teachers and clergymen to instruct in general principles; its police force to preserve the order necessary for the proper transaction of duties of all sorts; and so on.

None of these classes could get along as well by itself as with the others. Not a single one can say that it alone is supreme and can dispense with the others.

Not every person is thrifty or a good manager of his affairs. Not a few of us are prone to do as the savages do—live from hand to mouth, have feast or fast, fail to provide for the morrow. If all were like this every community would soon be reduced to barbarism.

There is yet another class of no less importance than those mentioned. It is those that save and accumulate and manage their affairs wisely. In the social organism it is this class that makes material progress a possibility; it performs an indispensable function in the world.

RICH MEN INDISPENSABLE.

"Those who are the most successful in the acquisition of property," said Mr. Carter before the Behring Sea Tribunal at Paris, "are the very men who are able to control it, to invest it, and to handle it in the way most useful to society. They really own, in any just sense of the word, only what they consume. The rest is all held for the benefit of the public. They are the custodians of it. They invest it; they see that it is put into this employment, that employment, another employment. All labor is employed by it, and employed in the best manner, and it is thus made the most productive. [illegible] men who acquire these hundreds of millions are [illegible] groaning under a servitude to the [illegible] of society."

So long as the present world (state of affairs) continues, it is unquestionable that it would be impossible to find a better agency for progress than that of wealthy men. Without the rich there would be no great mines, mills, factories, railroads and steamship lines, giving employment to millions and a benefit to all. It is folly for the forces of discontent to say that leaders who have never displayed capacity in the direction of thrifty and efficient management would suddenly possess such ability. The rich man's peculiar capabilities are just as necessary to all as the poor man's muscles.

DON'T SHOOT THE MILLIONAIRES.

"It will be a great mistake," remarks Mr. Carnegie, with dry Scotch humor, "for the community to shoot the millionaires, for they are the bees that make the most honey, and contribute most to the hive, even after they have gorged themselves full."

The social organism sometimes gets sick and needs a leech, an emetic or a surgeon. Athletes, they say, become "muscle bound," when their great muscles get too big and too hard for the rest of the body; possibly the social body is suffering from this trouble through the advancing of the claims of its brawn and muscle to an extent that occasionally seems liable to cause very serious disorders. Many people think that the circulatory system—the wealthy class, in control of the circulating medium—is full of too rich blood, gorged with food, showing evidence of corruption; they predict that such is the corrupt state of the blood that the social organism must have an extremely severe attack of sickness in order to throw out the evil elements; some state that the trouble is so serious that the only outcome can be the patient's decease.

GREAT WEALTH INEVITABLE.

It is inevitable that, in these days of mechanical preparation for the unparalleled material prosperity of the approaching kingdom of Christ, there should be richer men than ever before. Says the Scotch steel king: "You cannot work the Bessemer process successfully without employing thousands of men upon one spot. You cannot make a yard of cotton goods in competition with the world without having an immense mill and thousands of men and women aiding in the process. Under such conditions it is impossible, but that wealth will flow into the hands of a few men in prosperous times beyond their needs."

It is charged that of late the rich as a class are showing themselves particularly derelict in the carrying out of their stewardship in the social organism. This, very likely, is true of a certain small proportion of them; it always has been so; in every flock there always have been some black sheep; it is, however, a man of poor eyesight who can see only the black ones, even when, as now, the interests in the control of some of them are so vast, and the influence of their operations so extensive and so open to public view.

A GROWING FEELING.

My observation is that there is growing, under various names, a feeling against wealth, which is implacable, unreasoning, and narrow in that it views only the one evil side of the attitude and work of the rich. The threat is made that since the execution of their duties is not perfect, the stewardship of wealth should be taken away from those now exercising it, and given into the hands of a co-operative commonwealth. In every civilized country hundreds of thousands of men are demanding that this be done. I believe that in the not distant future the serious effort will be made in various countries to make the threat effective, but with disastrous results to all.

These things are coming to pass now because the hands of the timepiece of the ages are just pointing to a long-promised hour—the time of the establishment of the kingdom in which God's will is to be "done on earth as it is done in heaven," and for which an entirely new and perfect set of institutions is to take the place of those which have served humanity's wants now and for ages past. In another way of considering it, the recent vast concentration of wealth has been divinely permitted, in order that the imperfections of that phase of the present system might become so glaringly manifest to all men that the people would clamor for the abolition of the system, in this becoming in God's plans unwitting agents for the removal of the old to make place for the new order of things "in which dwelleth righteousness" (II Peter 3:13), and in which, says Jehovah, "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to [illegible]

The men who bear the greatest burdens of responsibility today are the wealthy. With Isaak Walton, therefore, "let us not repine or so much as think the gifts of God unequally dealt, if we see another abound with riches, when, as God knows, the cares that are the keys that keep those riches hang often so heavily at the rich man's girdle that they dog him with wedry days and restless nights, even when others sleep quietly." With Paul let us say from the heart, "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content" (Philippians 4:11).

GEO. H. FISHER,
Scranton, Pa.

Don't let the baby suffer from eczema, sores or any itching of the skin. Doan's Ointment gives instant relief, cures quickly. Perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

Never can tell when you'll mash a finger or suffer a cut, bruise, burn or scald. Be prepared. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil instantly relieves the pain—quickly cures the wound.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SOME REASONS.

Why Scranton People Should Follow This Valuable Advice.

Because the proof is in Scranton.

You can easily investigate it.

Not necessary to experiment

With some untried remedy.

Profit by the experience of a citizen.

Raymond French, of 519 Garfield avenue, says: "I have been annoyed for quite a while with pain across the small of my back, directly over the kidneys. Learning of Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured them at Matthews Bros. drug store. Two boxes entirely relieved the pain, and you can say for me that I consider Doan's Kidney Pills such a fine remedy that I am very glad to let others know its merits. I might add that Doan's Ointment has been used in our family for eczema and has proved to be by far the best preparation of the kind that was ever used in my house."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

FOR JOB WORK
CALL AT
THE REPUBLICAN.

"Oh, the joy of a beautiful, restful room in the home!
A wealth of elegant draperies, the tasteful arrangements!
And to blend all into one harmonious whole,
A golden, mellow light full of tone and color!"

Suburban Light
"—the light that never fails—"
is the ideal home-light.

THE DAY OF INVESTMENTS
INVEST $1.00 IN A PAIR OF
BERRY & DAVIS GLOVES
and get the largest returns for your money.
CONRAD SELLS THEM.
305 Lacka. Ave.

RUNNING RACES
Minooka Park,
October 10, 11, 12, 13.
SIX RACES DAILY. TWO HUNDRED HORSES.
Admission, 50 Cents. Races Start at 1:30 p. m.
One Harness Race Each Day.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

Seen Three Thousand Miles Away—Something to Avoid.

"Mother, I have something very sad to tell you. You must brace yourself, and be strong to bear it!"

The speaker was an athletic young graduate of Heidelberg university, a tall and stalwart young man, in perfect health, who had been specializing in mathematical, physical and electrical subjects, and at the time, 1900, was stopping at his mother's summer home near New York. Dr. Minot J. Savage relates the incident. It was the young man's habit after dinner to go out on the piazza and walk up and down smoking his pipe. The evening before this remark he had interrupted his walk, come quietly in, and retired without speaking to any one.

"I mean just what I am saying," he continued to his startled mother. "I am going to die, and very soon. Last night, when I was walking up and down the piazza smoking the spirit of my father appeared and walked up and down by my side. I have received my call, and am going to die!"

His mother, shocked and troubled, sent for the family physician, who made a thorough examination, but pronounced the young man perfectly well. The next morning the son did not feel exactly well; the doctor again said there was nothing the matter, and tried to laugh their apprehensions down. The third morning the youth was poorly; and the doctor discovered a case of appendicitis, which he operated on; but within five days of the original remark, death ensued.

DOG SEES APPARITION.

A young lady in Dr. Savage's parish was alone in her house, playing the piano, her back to the door and her pet dog by her side. Suddenly the animal started up, growling, his hair bristling, and his eyes fixed on the doorway. She turned toward the door and there she saw the shadowy outlines of three figures in the front parlor, one of whom she recognized before they vanished. "Meanwhile," relates Dr. Savage, "the dog had hidden himself under the sofa, from which place of refuge he was induced to come only after a great deal of effort on his mistress' part. The significance of this incident lies in the fact that there was apparently something there which the animal could see before his mistress discovered it, and without any suggestion from any human source."

Professor Frank Podmore recounts the following: He received a letter from a friend, Miss M. A. King, in Exeter, England: "I heard a voice say, 'Come to me, I'm so ill, come to me!' This happened at five in the morning, one day in October of 1888. I was lying awake, having been dreaming vividly. My health was perfect, and I was in no grief or anxiety at the time. The impression was that of some one with whom I was most intimate, but whom I had not seen for two months. At the time she was 200 miles away, a severe attack and spoke the very words that I heard."

VOICE REPEATED 200 MILES.

Miss King had immediately written to her friend, and received this answer: "Sunday morning (the same day) about four o'clock, I had an awfully bad pain, thought I was going to die for a few minutes, and when I could speak I stretched out my arms to your photo, and said, 'Come to me, I'm so ill, come to me.'"

Professor James H. Hyslop tells of an instance in which an event was seen in a dream by a person thousands of miles away. The account is by a lady missionary in India about a boy in England: "One night I was awakened from my sleep weeping bitterly. I dreamed that my sister, who acted as guardian to our boys in our absence, was reading to me a detailed account of how our Henry died of choking, while eating his dinner one day at school.

"Two months later a letter from my sister came in telling what a narrow escape from death our Harry had experienced; and then went on to detail what I had dreamed, with the additional piece of intelligence that just as his head dropped on the person supporting him and he was supposed to be dead, the piece of meat passed down his throat and he shortly revived."

SAW THOUSAND MILES AWAY.

"The mother of a young man," relates Professor Hyslop, "awoke her husband with a scream. He exclaimed, 'Mother, what is the matter?' She replied, 'Why! don't you see Johnny there? He is saying to me, 'Mother, they've shot me. The bullet entered right here,' and he pointed to a hole over his right eye.' Two weeks afterwards, the young man that went with the young Stewart to Kansas returned. The first thing he did was to visit Mr. Stewart at his law office, and to narrate to him there, that on a certain day, at four o'clock p. m., a Missourian shot Johnny, the ball entering his head just over his right eye. The day of the shooting proved to be the very day on which Mrs. Stewart had her vision, at night, about six hours after the shooting."

Scarcely a family exists in which such incidents as these are not current, and thousands upon thousands of them are backed by such evidence as is authoritative in courts of law. There is a good deal of imagination connected with many supposed instances, but a considerable percentage are of unquestionable reality.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

"We are here," says Dr. Savage, "face to face with the greatest truth of the universe, or else with the most lamentable delusion—one or the other, and I for one cannot conceive that there is any other problem more important to be decided upon."

It is an important question. Spiritism is being forced prominently on people's attention generally, as seldom before; and it is important that we understand the underlying principles of the vast mass of unquestioned actual phenomena in every nation on earth which it presents as evidence of the supposed communication of the dead with the living.

That these supernatural happenings are true is agreed on by practically all that investigate them. Dr. Beard, of New York, for example, says: "For logical, well trained, truth-loving minds, the only security against spiritism is in hiding or running away. The amount of human testimony in favor of its claims is a millionfold greater than that in favor of the theory of gravity." This is confirmed by scores of prominent men, among them the late Alfred Russell Wallace, F. R. S., one of England's greatest scientists, who says: "The phenomena of spiritualism are proved, quite as well as any facts are proved in other sciences."

SPIRITISM IN BIBLE.

If a person professing Christianity does not believe in the truth of the phenomena of spiritism, he puts himself in the attitude of superiority to the great founders of Christianity. Jesus believed in the actuality of such things. So did the apostles. So did all the great characters in the Old Testament, as well as the early Christians, and the Greek and Roman churches from the beginning; and the Protestant churches have properly never denied the communication with the spirit world, until the present day of ripening disbelief apparent in many other lines as well.

For example, Jesus and the apostles believed in demonic possession and communications from devils, that is from fallen angels: "And devils also came out of many, crying out, and saying, 'Thou art Christ, the Son of God.' And he rebuking them suffered (permitted) them not to speak" (Luke 4:41); "And they (the twelve apostles) cast out many devils" (Mark 6:13). Any one of us who avows a disbelief in the possession of persons by spirit Son of God something, and the apostles should sit at our feet to learn, instead of us at theirs! Such an one needs no Bible, for he is superior to the word of God!

SPIRIT POSSESSION EXPLAINED.

When human beings surrender control of their minds and allow spirit beings to take possession of and suggest thoughts to be acted on they are said to be "possessed" of devils. This peculiar state often takes the form of apparent insanity; it is stated that a large proportion of persons in insane asylums are in this condition and dabbling in spiritism not seldom leads to complete loss of control of the mind in certain respects. A "medium" is a person who can surrender, sometimes quite unknowingly, to spirit control; and in that state his members are often employed by the spirit for the communication of ideas originating with the unseen spirit being; this is the true explanation of trance writing, mind reading, telepathy, location of lost objects, etc.; the spirit beings are everywhere, can see everything that goes on, have probably perfect memories, and therefore are cognizant of many facts about people which the persons themselves have forgotten, and they are able to tell any one facts about the private life known to no other persons. They are of vast knowledge and experience, know pretty accurately a person's make-up and history, and can make very shrewd guesses as to certain features of their futures, just as we can give a piece of work to a person well known to us and accurately predict how the work will be done; the predictions of real mediumistic fortune-tellers are merely the shrewd guesses of the spirit beings in control of the seers. Spirits can even assume tangible or visible human forms at times; angels repeatedly appeared thus in Bible narratives, and this is the explanation of genuine materializations and apparitions. In fact, all of the phenomena connected with spirit manifestations, telepathy, and so on, are most reasonably explained as the work of evil spirits.

WHO ARE THESE SPIRITS?

The question rises, "Who are these spirits?" The answer of the word of God is that they are angels, once good, who sinned, and were confined to this planet. The Lord and the apostles state them to be devils—wicked angels, "angels that sinned" (2 Peter 2:4).

As communication with these enemies of Jehovah would only tend to lead a person farther from a state of harmony with God, the Creator guards the interests of mankind by denouncing and forbidding the having of anything to do with them, directly or through mediums under spirit control, termed in the Bible, "witches," "wizards," and "sorcerers"—"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live" (Exodus 22:18); "The soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits, and after wizards, I will even set my face against that soul, and will cut him off" (Leviticus 20:6). The word of God manifests an uncompromising hostility in all such matters, because the spirits taking part in them are enemies of all that is good. A great mass of evidence might be brought forward showing that the common inevitable tendency of contact with the phenomena of spiritism is degrading.

AN ANGEL OF LIGHT.

The first steps into spiritism are attractive enough. "Satan himself is transformed into an angel (messenger, agent) of light" (2 Corinthians 11:14). A large majority go "for fun" into table-tipping, mind-reading, etc., and a certain proportion proceed to mediumistic seances, some developing powers in that direction themselves. Some employ spiritism, in ignorance of the true nature of the fascinating forces at their beck and call. "After practicing 'transfer of sensation,'" writes an Episcopal clergyman, "—and abhoring spiritism, though not knowing why and not connecting the two together—I found suddenly one afternoon voices all round me which have continued ever since more or less; and I now write to you to beseech Jehovah to have mercy on my body and make it 'the sanctuary of God through the spirit,' taking away any unclean spirit which may inhabit it, and giving me grace and power to resist, or flee, or get free from, any and every influence, or power, or control, that Satan may have over me."

Rev. A. B. Simpson, D. D., speaks directly to the point: "While some of the manifestations of spiritism are undoubted frauds, there are many that are unquestionably supernatural, and are produced by forces for which physical science has no explanation. It is no use to meet this monster of Spiritualism with the hasty and shallow denial of the facts, or their explanation as tricks of legerdemain. They are often undoubtedly real and superhuman.

"They are 'the spirits of devils working miracles.' They are the revived forces of the Egyptian magicians, the Grecian oracles, the Roman haruspices, the Indian medicine men. They are not divine; they are less than omnipotent; but they are more than human. Our Lord has expressly warned us of them."

If any reader desires to obtain a more exact knowledge of the precise malific nature of the various phases of spiritism I will gladly loan him on postal request, a 120-page booklet by Mr. C. T. Russell, costing me five cents, entitled, "What the Scriptures Say About Spiritualism: Proofs That It Is Demonism." I have known of a number of persons that have been enabled to escape from spiritualistic entanglements through the knowledge contained in this little booklet.

GEORGE H. FISHER,
643 Harrison Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

1060 PASTOR'S CALLS.

A Sturdy Minister.

A Mich. minister thought he would have to quit the ministry because of a growing misery from undigested food. He was induced to try Grape-Nuts and is now well and hearty and says:

"For four years I suffered severe agony at times, as a result of improper food. I could not do much work and was in misery much of the time.

"I had made up my mind that I would have to leave the ministry, but one day a friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts and I am thankful that I did, for today I am well and can give God better service than ever before.

"Last year was the hardest of my ministry, but by the daily use of Grape-Nuts I stood up under the strain with comfort. I attended 57 funerals, was in the pulpit every Sabbath except three, made 1060 pastoral calls, and the best part of it is I do not have any more "Blue Mondays."

"There is hardly a day passes that I do not recommend Grape-Nuts to some person who is suffering as I suffered for 9 or 10 years and who might be well."

Name given by Postum Co. Battle Creek, Mich. Get the little book from pkgs., "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a reason."

WEST SIDE NEWS.

RESOLUTION IN HONOR OF MARGARET JAMIESON

To Be Presented to Family by Washburn Street Presbyterian Sunday School.

Today a committee on resolutions will present to the family of the late Miss Margaret Jemieson a set of resolutions drawn up in her memory. The resolutions were prepared by a committee of the Washburn Street Presbyterian Church Sunday school composed of Prof. E. A. Cruttenden, Miss Florence Freeman and Miss Catherine Burall. The penmanship is the work of the Kinsley studio of New York city. The resolutions will be presented to the family suitably framed.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom to call from us our beloved associate in Christian work, Margaret E. Jamieson, Therefore be it resolved, That we, the members of the Washburn Street Presbyterian Bible school express our deep sorrow and regret in the loss of a noble Christian character, a kindly, genial, sympathetic friend, an earnest, energetic, devout disciple of Christ.

Resolved, That we express to her sorrowing family and friends our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and the hope that the peace of God, which so constantly sustained and comforted our dear departed friend, when among us, may cheer their hearts with the knowledge that she has gone to be with Christ, which is far better.

"What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

E. A. Cruttenden, Florence A. Freeman, Catherine Burall, committee.

A fund is being raised in the church for the purpose of re-establishing a scholarship in a school in India to be known as the "Miss Margaret Jemieson Scholarship."

FUNERALS.

The funeral of the late George H. Thomas, of 1213 North Rebecca avenue, will be held this afternoon, with burial in the Washburn street cemetery. It will be remembered, Mr. Thomas was killed Thursday morning by the collapsing of the roof of the lime kiln of the Interstate Conduit and Brick company in the North End.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. Henry B. Davis, of 552 Eynon street, were held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Services were held at the residence, Rev. Jacob Schoettle, pastor of the Chestnut Street German Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment was made in the Washburn street cemetery.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Miss Margaret D. Crouse, of Philadelphia, a missionary under appointment to India, will speak at the Y. W. C. A. rooms this afternoon at 4 o'clock. All women and girls are invited. There will be special music.

The rummage sale under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society of the First Congregational church will open Monday in the old postoffice building, on Jackson street.

Miss Anna Thomas, of South Bromley avenue, entertained her class of the Sherman Avenue mission Friday evening. The home was prettily decorated with autumn leaves. Miss Thomas was assisted in receiving by Miss Cora Decker.

Mr. Gustave Carlson and Miss Josephine A. Wilson, both of Scranton, were married by Rev. E. F. Ritter, pastor of Holy Trinity church, at his home on Webster avenue. The bride and groom were attended by Messrs. John Borgeson and Emmet Johnson, and the Misses Maria Elmgren and Gerda Anderson.

Musgrave's laxative cold and grip cures. Does not contain mercury or opium, but cures the cold. 25 cents. At Musgrave's, corner Main avenue and Jackson street Oct.12t4

Miss Anna Heinz was united in marriage to Walter N. Mechler, Wednesday evening at the office of Alderman Millar. The bride was handsomely gowned in a blue traveling suit and carried orange blossoms. They were attended by Miss Minnie Heintz, a sister of the bride, and John Stern, a cousin of the groom.

Word has been received here that E. A. McLane, of Chestnut avenue, a student of medicine at Medico-Chirurgical college, Philadelphia, has been unanimously elected president of the sophomore class.

E. T. Wagstaff, a driver for the Lackawanna company, had his foot injured a few days ago by some iron falling on it.

Mrs. C. Bryant and son, and Mrs. Bass, of North Main avenue, have returned from Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

William Nicholls, of Hampton street, who was operated upon in New York, is recovering.

The Ladies' Sewing circle of the Chestnut Avenue German Presbyterian church are making preparations for a Christmas sale, which takes place in the church on Dec. 12 and 13. They meet each week and while engaged in sewing they talk over the various arrangements.

Mrs. Fred Peters, of Vanderventer boulevard, is seriously ill at her home. Her recovery is doubtful.

Miss Anna Toney, formerly of Petebone street, who was operated upon at Philadelphia, is recovering.

Miss Agnes Lawler of Jessup, is the guest of Miss Agnes O'Malley, of North Bromley avenue.

Royal Necklace for teething babies. The only true antiseptic necklace, for 15 cents, at Musgrave's Main avenue and Jackson street. 12t4

NIGHT SCHOOLS IN FULL SWING

The Young Men and Women on This Side Should Take Advantage of the Night School System.

Without a doubt the average young man or woman of this city should so feel the advantage within his reach offered by the night school system of this city, that he should attend one or other of the schools. On this side the night schools are centrally placed that they may be within a reasonable distance of any desiring to take up the work. Among them are those carried on at schools number fourteen, thirteen and eighteen.

That education is something much to be desired and sought after is readily acknowledged by all sound thinking people. No man, woman or child can know too much. Because of family circumstances and for other reasons many children are obliged to leave school that vary from seven to eighteen. Of course the compulsory education law makes it now impossible for many to leave as early as they often desire. However, many people in this section ended their school life in the early days of their careers.

Such people now have an opportunity of recovering to a certain extent what training has been lost—their lives. This opportunity is afforded by the night school. Young men and women should ever be on the alert to better their condition in life and history has revealed no greater lever for raising man than education.

Furthermore, a man or woman is never too old to learn. Middle aged men need have no hesitation in seeking to better himself by means of the night school. His age is by no means to be considered as a reason for not attending. Men of all ages are to be found in our night schools, and any man who may hesitate because of age [illegible] the schools.

The night schools of this side and of the entire city are under the charge of competent instructors. The qualifications for the night school teachers are the same for those in the day school. After one has secured the proper preparation he may attend the night session of the Technical High school and secure a business training or further training along the lines of a liberal education.

The attendance at the night schools on this side is good. It is to be sincerely hoped for the good of our home, city, state and country that many more will enroll.

THREW BREAD DOUGH.

Frank Moran Committed to Jail on the Charge of Malicious Mischief.

Frank Moran, of Grant avenue, has been the cause of much trouble to his relatives of late. For some time he has made excessive use of intoxicating liquors which explains the whole affair.

Frank dwells with his aunt, Mrs. Bridget Tinney, of Grant avenue, a woman highly respected in that community. In addition to his persistent drunkenness of late he has added malicious mischief to his many offenses. It was on this charge that he was arraigned before Alderman Timothy Jones, of the Fifth ward.

Frank came home in an intoxicated condition and threw a bread pan filled with dough through a window. He broke many other windows with his fists, doing damage to the amount of five dollars.

He was fined the costs by Alderman Jones and committed to jail in default of $300 bail.

ATTENDED CONVENTION.

Prof. George Howell at Harrisburg in the Interest of Retirement Bill.

Prof. George Howell, of this side, spent the last two days in Harrisburg, where he went to attend a convention as the representative of the school teachers of this city. The object of the convention was to consider the ways and means of establishing a retirement fund bill for the teachers of the state.

At the convention delegates were present from the second and third class cities of the state.

CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Vice President Fairbanks Says Democratic Success Means Disaster.

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 13.—Vice President Fairbanks spoke to a large audience here this afternoon, formally opening the Republican campaign in Iowa. He declared that a Democratic majority in the house this fall would mean disaster to the country. He endorsed Governor Cumming and recommended his election, paying a high compliment to the personality of the governor.

Too Heavy.

"So the engagement's off between May Plumpers and Jack."

"Yes, he says she was simply insupportable—"

"I guess it must have been rather a strain on his knees; she's no fairy, that's a fact."—Philadelphia Press.

Stop earache in two minutes; toothache or pain or burn or scald in five minutes; hoarseness, one hour; muscle-ache, two hours; sore throat, twelve hours—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, monarch over pain. **

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VARIETY AND VALUE.

VARIETY—Variety of colors, variety of patterns, variety of makes and weaves, but only one quality and that the BEST.

VALUE—The highest values we can buy, the greatest values we can give and the biggest values you can find anywhere.

VARIETY AND VALUE tell the story of our carpet and rug departments. We have left no stone unturned to gather together the best assortment of carpetings this store has ever housed. Backed by years of experience in catering to your needs, we have selected the choicest patterns from all the best looms in this and other countries. We make a specialty of furnishing large size Oriental and hand tufted rugs to fit any sized or shaped room to match any decorative effect.

PARQUETRY FLOORING

This beautiful hardwood flooring is designed to fit the shape of your room and is laid over the old floor. Many of the most beautiful floors in this city are Parquetry and were laid by us. Let us give you an estimate on your hall, library or dining room.

Furniture Comparison.

Furniture of merit, style and quality is what every household desires. Never before were Scranton buyers ever invited to such a mammoth display of meritorious, stylish and high-quality furniture as awaits them here at this very moment. Furniture of dependable quality suitable for every part of the home, office or hotel is here. Whether you are interested now or not, will you not call and compare our styles and qualities with those offered elsewhere.

Artloom Tapestries
Trade Mark Registered

This is the trade mark that determines the quality of your Portiers, Curtains, Couch Covers and Table Covers. If it does not appear on the article shown you, the article is not genuine.

In genuine Artloom you get the style, appearance and wearing qualities of French and Oriental fabrics at reasonable prices. We represent the makers of Artloom Tapestry and show a complete line of their weaves.

"IF IT'S NEW IT'S HERE."

The Williams & McAnulty Stores,

129 Wyoming Avenue.

PASSED RESOLUTIONS.

County Teachers Adopted the Recommendations of the Committee.

Before adjourning the county teachers' institute, which has been holding sessions at the Y. M. C. A. all week, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The conclusion of the twenty-eighth annual institute finds us possessed of the unmistakable conviction that our week together has been one of growth, making for all an auspicious beginning of the school year. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to County Superintendent J. C. Taylor our hearty thanks for his untiring efforts to advance the educational interests of the county, and that we tender to him our loyal support in the endeavor to make this year the best year our schools have known.

Resolved, That we recognize the value of the instruction that we have received from the competent corps of specialists who have given us so freely of their best during the week.

Resolved, That we record our appreciation accorded by the press in making public our proceedings in detailed articles.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the efforts of Superintendent J. C. Taylor to give the nature study a fitting recognition in our curriculum. Instead of giving over our entire school system to passive book learning, we shall have at least one subject which shall keep alive in the child the spirit of research, and which shall add to life new beauty by reason of a fuller realization of the many marvels in the life about us.

Resolved, That we urge upon all teachers a consideration of the importance of the developing of a fine fraternal spirit, such as is not shown in petty jealousies or criticisms, or in lack of loyalty to associates or supervisors. We urge the importance of faithfully adhering to the terms of written contracts on the part of both directors and teachers. We unreservedly condemn the lack of integrity shown in recent incidents where directors and teachers have failed to fulfill their obligations.

Resolved, That we note with extreme regret the numerous violations of the compulsory educational laws, particularly in the mining regions. And we recommend to the proper authorities drastic action to remove the burning shame of child slavery. The law is explicit and the duty of the officers of the law is plain.

Resolved, That provisions be made at the next county institute for occasional intermissions, which will result we think, in better attention.

Resolved, That definite provision be made for developing the social side in our gathering. The various normal school banquets serve a good purpose, but we feel that when all the teachers in the county are gathered together the opportunities for a fuller acquaintance and free exchange of opinions should be utilized.

Resolved, That a reserve fund be instituted in order to help out districts that fail to meet the regular assessment.

Resolved, That we heartily second the efforts now being made to advance the cause of higher education by adding a colegiat department to the School of the Lackawanna.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed legislation, which is destined to provide for those members who have grown old in the service. Unselfish devotion for a lifetime to the upbuilding of the community should at least entitle one of an old age to be free from want.

Resolved, That by removal from our ranks of Professor John A. Moyles, Miss Gertrude Hallstead and Miss Kate Burke, we have lost three teachers whose devoted lives of unselfish service should inspire us to greater efforts to live up to the high ideals of our profession.

Ralph A. Wood, chairman, Waverly; Mary A. Quinn, Old Forge; Anna Boyle, Fell; Kate Van Fleet, Benton; Jennie Nicholls, Taylor; Polly D. Ralph, Dalton; Annette Vail, Madison, Committee on Resolutions.

GOOD VOTE REGISTRED.

Will Reach Nearly Fifteen Thousand and Exceeds Normal Vote.

Only meager figures could be secured last evening regarding the registrations, but these show that nearly the entire normal vote has been registered.

In some districts, particularly in the Ninth and Seventeenth wards, the register exceeds by about ten per cent. the vote polled in the last mayoralty election.

In the third district of the Seventeenth ward, nearly the entire Democratic vote came out, the same being true in the other districts heard from.

The registration was very large in the Fourth and Ninth wards, particularly the latter, where nearly nine hundred voters came out in the three days.

Only One New York.

The New York public library is preparing a new building, in which will be housed the Lenox collections and the Astor collection, to say nothing of many other sources; and New York is henceforth a city that must absolutely be visited in certain circumstances by real scholars who are content with nothing less than the unique original.—London Academy.

Not Romantic.

"Yes; I've been summering in the woods."

"See any Dryads?"

"No; nothing but whisky and plug tobacco ads."—Pittsburg Post.

WILL RECEIVE VISITORS IN FORMAL MANNER

Much Preparation in Paris for Reception of Prominent Englishmen. A Brillant Display.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The nearest thing to excitement this week has been wholly prospective and centers in the spectacular visit of London's lord mayor and members of the corporation who are to be entertained by the Paris municipal authorities. The Londoners arrived tonight but will not become guests of the city until Monday, the reason being, as the Paris papers are careful to say, the stringent observance of dominicile repose which characterizes the English and which the visitors wish to observe here as at home.

So tomorrow the visitors will go to church, but on Monday Paris expects to see a gorgeous spectacle both in the streets and at official functions, as the Englishmen have brought brilliant trappings and the arangements provide for their liberal display. The lord mayor's coach, which arrived ahead of him, has been pictured in the papers, even while being cleaned. Parisians have been informed that every member of the corporation would bring bombaine and a fur gown and the aldermen their scarlet robes.

In contrast to all this splendor the Paris officials are to appear in Republican simplicity of dress, not because they are not entieled to uniforms, it is explained, but because the municipal counshellors never had uniforms made. The Hotel DeVille is being adorned with a wonderful profusion of plants against a red velvet background, with the arms of London.

Had a Picture of It.

The philanthropic visitor with the large, benevolent looking face had secured permission to address the inmates of the jail.

"Come, Mike," says Bill de burglar, "de gent wid de swell front is goin' to make a speech."

"Make us peach!" exclaimed Mike de stickup man. "I'd like to see de guy wot kin do dat!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Our imitation is really considerably better than the real thing."

"You don't say! Then hadn't we better begin cautioning the public to beware of the genuine?"—Pittsburg Post.

ANNOUNCEMENT:

THE NATIONAL FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

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Col. E. H. Ripple,
Mr. W. L. Connell,
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MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURES

Roman Roads—Egyptian Engineering—Building For Eternity.

We moderns think we are doing pretty well at road-building when we construct a highway to last ten years, but in Europe there are roads which have been in use for nearly two thousand years.

Professor William H. Burr, of Columbia university, speaking of the civil engineering works of the Romans, says: "In their sturdy and unyielding character, with their limitless energy and resolution, the conditions requisite for the execution of engineering works of great magnitude are found. They realized the advantages of roads of the highest degree of solidity and excellence. No other roads have ever been constructed so direct, so solid, so admirably adapted to their purposes as those built by the Romans. They virtually ignored all obstacles and built their highways in the most direct line practicable, making deep cuts and fills with apparently little regard for those features which we consider obstacles of sufficient magnitude to be avoided. The existence of some of them at the present time with no other attention given to them than that required for ordinary maintenance demonstrates that the confidence of the builders (in engineering principles) was not misplaced. There were incorporated in them the most effective materials of construction then known, and it was evidently the purpose of their constructors that they should possess indefinite endurance."

BUILT FOR ETERNITY.

Other great structures or works have come down from very ancient days. There are sixty or seventy pyramids of various sizes in Egypt, the most prodigious works of man of any age, all patterned after the Great Pyramid of Gizeh built about 2170 B. C. by the mystic shepherd kings of Egypt, making it a structure whose 4,076 years of existence are only the beginning of an eternity of its endurance, for to demolish it would take the entire wealth of Egypt. The original height of 480 feet, its content of 3,500,000 cubic yards of limestone, and its weight of 7,000,000 tons make it a "pillar and a witness" to speak its divine message forever. Herodotus states that its construction required the labor of 100,000 men for twenty years, and to build it blocks of stone 5 by 5 by 30 were transported about 500 miles, or more than half the distance from New York to Chicago. What modern engineer would like to undertake this stupendous task?

Egypt furnishes another engineering work termed by a prominent civil engineer "one of almost appalling magnitude." When the Egyptian monarch had determined on the site of his proposed capital, Memphis, his plans were disturbed by the fact that a river of more than the size of the Mississippi flowed on the wrong side of a valley miles in width. "Accordingly," relates an engineering authority, "he formed an immense dam or dike across the Nile as it then existed, and compelled it to change its course near the foot of the Libyan Hills on the west and seek a new channel nearer the easterly side of the valley." Thus was accomplished a work which in the altered course of the great river Nile remains to this day.

BRIDGE 1,770 YEARS OLD.

In A. D. 136 the Roman Emperor Hadrian completed the Aelian bridge. The same structure, only partly rebuilt, is in use across the river Tiber at Rome, as the famous bridge of St. Angelus. When the last reconstruction was done in 1892 the pavement of the approach to this bridge was still the ancient roadway surface; its fine condition 1,756 years after its construction was an evidence of the substantial character of the old Roman pavement.

Another evidence of the sterling Roman quality of building practically for eternity is in evidence in the famous Cloaca Maxima; this is one of the largest parts of the elaborate sewer system of the city of Rome. It was constructed a long time before the Christian era, its beginnings dating back to nearly 750 B. C., and parts of it are in such good condition as to be in use today. There are at least two others of equal importance; their magnitude may be inferred when it is stated that where the Cloaca Maxima discharges into the Tiber it is eleven feet wide and twelve feet high. The Roman civil engineers certainly left in the old Roman sewers examples of enduring work of its kind.

There are towns in Germany and in France which it would be practically impossible to destroy. The scarcity of wood has long led the continental builders to adopt other building materials, and generation after generation live and die in houses whose walls and floors and even roofs come direct from Mother Earth, in the shape of stone, tiles and cement.

The relative substantiality of the present state of building in America was put to the test in the April shaking which affected part of the Pacific coast. The people of San Francisco knew perfectly well what their buildings might be expected to encounter; yet what is left of their fire proof and quake-proof structures?

"The character of the workmanship on buildings," writes George Simpson, chief engineer of the Thompson Starrett (construction) company, of New York, who went to the ruined city immediately after the great catastrophe, "stands out very plainly in the way in which they have stood the test. Good material and good workmanship have been but very little damaged, whereas poor material and workmanship have crumbled and fallen beneath the shakes. A number of frame buildings have fallen, but they all show that they have been 'skinned' in every way.

"The effect of the earthquake on steel structures," continues the writer, "speaks well for the construction of these buildings. Not one of the steel frames was damaged by the earthquake, although the buildings must have been pretty well racked by the shocks. The fire tested thoroughly the various methods of fireproofing steel structures. All wooden floors were entirely cleaned out. In only one building are there any offices left untouched by the fire. This building had cement floors and steel trim, thus reducing the amount of inflammable material in it; and this one example shows that it is possible to make a building so that its contents will not be destroyed, even in the midst of a fierce fire."

STRONG AS A ROCK.

"Strong as the rock of Gibraltar!" is the motto employed by the well-known Prudential Insurance company to convey the impression of a business built to stay. The substantial buildings in which the New York Life, the Equitable and Mutual Life of New York are housed in New York and other cities are monuments of establishments designed to endure indefinitely. When the founder of the International Correspondence Schools contemplated a home for his institution, he wisely chose a style of architecture suggestive at once of lofty purpose and perpetuity of existence. Colleges and universities are equipped with structures designed to render indefinite service. Factories, especially those for manufactures subject to capricious changes and fluctuations, more often than not possess ramshackle buildings typical of their temporary character.

Great governments have been erected to endure the tests of time. Those last a long time that allow free play to the will of the governed. The government of the United States, originally a compromise between the conflicting interests of class and mass, under wise guidance of rulers sprung from the common people, for a considerable time more or less imperfectly represented the people's purposes; of late years the possibilities of class rule through the system of bosses and "machines" have been developed so as to quench somewhat the voice of the people; and the popular desire is being so educated in the direction of extinction of class privileges through government ownership and other more or less open phases of Socialism, that the purposes of class and mass are so opposed as to render inevitable a conflict for the extinction or suppression of the desires of one or the other. The Republic of Liberty was designed to endure, but disagreements among the builders unquestionably threaten its very existence, if indeed the day of real freedom is not already past.

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING.

Every individual also is building a structure to last or to be destroyed. It is only proper that, in the eternal kingdom of God, every created being should come into harmony with the Creator, or be eliminated, as having found no place in the eternal scheme. The kingdom of the universe under whose exact and righteous law of love the earth is shortly to pass, the period of the permission of evil having served its educational purpose, may be likened to a vast thoroughly organized industrial establishment; the precise place and exact worth of each employe is known by a system of cost accounting, and those that after reasonable opportunity fail to come up to the required standard of output are got rid of. So in the dominion of the heavens all that fail to come up to the requirement of a character of true Christian love will be dropped out of the universal kingdom—into complete eternal extinction.

SHREWDNESS LACKING.

A wise man does not build a house, a factory, an office building, of such a make-up that he knows it will completely disappear in a few years. Outside capital is not eager to rebuild San Francisco or Valparaiso, or to go into enterprises whose sure end is failure, Yet most of us lack our usual commercial shrewdness in working on the only structure we have to do with of possible perpetual endurance. We do not show half the sense we do every day in business affairs. The word of God, given to us in tangible black and white, tells plainly how not to, and how to build for eternity.

To all men it gives the counsel to live up to their light, to follow their consciences, and to seek to enlighten their consciences as much as possible, to deal honorably, justly, kindly. Thus they may build for eternity.

To some of the world the word is sent with special cogency to repent. "Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light" (Ephesians 5:14); "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you. Cleanse your hands ye sinners; and purify your hearts (purposes, intentions) ye double minded. Be afflicted and mourn, and weep (over the realization of your hopeless condition); let your laughter be turned to mourning, and your (evil) joy to heaviness. Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up" (James 4:8-10); "The goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance" (Romans 2:4); "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved" (Acts 16:31).

BUILDING CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

Those that take this step, do well, but they only lay the foundation on which to build Christian character. "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid which is (belief in) Jesus Christ" (I Corinthians 3:11). If believers rely on human tradition, the mere word of other men, however good, they will build characters correspondingly worthless, the "wood, hay, stubble" of Paul's letter; and such building not being in harmony with the eternal purposes, "if any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire" I. Corinthians 3:15.) This is poor building, yet how many are doing it!

The true Christian studies the Creator's word and builds a character on the lines of wisdom, justice and love—"love is the principal thing." He finds that he must sacrifice self and every interest to his Lord, and presents his body a living sacrifice, gives to God all he has or ever hopes to have to be used in unselfish service of his master, his brothers in Christ, and to all others he has to do with. Everything is done in the spirit of love, the holy spirit, the spirit or disposition of God and of Christ. Then he is building "upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones." Just as the buildings at San Francisco were tested by fire, so his character building will be searchingly tested by the almighty, and all character not representing love will vanish. "The fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work abide which he hath built thereupon (on belief in Christ), he shall receive a reward " (I. Corinthians 3:14). And what a reward it will be—"If any man serve me, him will my father honour" (John 12:26; it would be a great thing to be the heir of Carnegie, but they shall be "heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ" (Romans 8:17). "Whom he (God) hath appointed heir of all things" (Romans 8:17) ,and who said "all power is given unto me in heaven and in earth" (Matthew 28:18).

Every possible consideration both of mere wisdom and of fair dealing and love for the creator at whose hands we receive all that we have, points toward building properly for eternity. God loves all of us, whether we are yet unconverted, or already believers, or consecrated self-sacrificing Christians. He desires us to live, and to enjoy the blessings which he alone can give. Let us do our part. Let us build characters of love for all men—buildings to endure without end.

GEORGE H. FISHER,
Scranton, Pa.

Married Women Attend School.

Nine married women in one of the high schools near Chicago have entered the school with their children, sit in their seats and take lessons just as the children do. They are "specials" and are taking courses that were not in the schools when they attended. Most of them are taking courses in free-hand drawing in order that they may be able to do curtain stenciling and wall paper designing, and some of the ladies are interested in brass and pottery work.

NEWS OF NHE THEATRICAL WORLD

(Continued from Page Nine.)

Henry W. Savage to instruct the foreign singers in "Madame Butterfly" the correct pronunciation of English. Many will agree with this veteran and successful teacher when he says that foreigners frequently give more intelligent reading of the English words of a song than is given by native-borne artists. The Luther Long story of "Madame Butterfly" is certainly a beautiful and fascinating narrative and if we are to have Puccini's eloquent Japanese opera sung in English, then by all means let us have good English, the same as Mr. Savage gave us in "Parsifal."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

During Robert Loraine's performance of Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman," in Minneapolis, one night recently, a lean visaged man with a sparse red beard, occupying a private box all alone, applauded the scene showing the automobile so noisily that when some one started the report that the box occupant was the redoubtable G. Bernard himself, many people in the audience believed it. When the curtain fell on the act a fervid Shawite ran forward to greet the box holder as he started for the lobby.

"Mr. Shaw, I hope," said the devotee enthusiastically.

"Mr. Shaw, I hope not," snapped back the man in the ginger beard decidedly—"I'm the fellow who sold the show the automobile!"

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Maude Adams opened her season in "Peter Pan" in Rochester on October 8th.

Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the Fire" is doing the largest business of any attraction on the road.

John Drew has the greatest success of his splendid career in "His House in Order" which is crowding New York's handsomest theater, the Empire, at every performance.

William H. Crane and Miss Ellis Jeffreys begin their joint starring tour this month in a sumptuous revival of "She Stoops to Conquer."

On the road Otis Skinner is repeating the same success which marked his New York appearance in "The Duel."

No better balanced cast was ever seen in New York than that which Charles Frohman is presenting in "The Hypocrites," the powerful drama by Henry Arthur Jones. It is a veritable dramatic feast.

Since her retirement from the star role in "The Belle of Mayfair," at the Vaudeville theater, London, Edna May is resting at Brighton. Charles Frohman will soon make an announcement of her future plans.

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We display one hundred styles of iron and brass beds. One like illustrated is one of our ready sellers. It is a full size bed, has large wrought iron posts with heavy chills. Can be had in various colors. This bed is the equal of any $10.00 bed. Special price,

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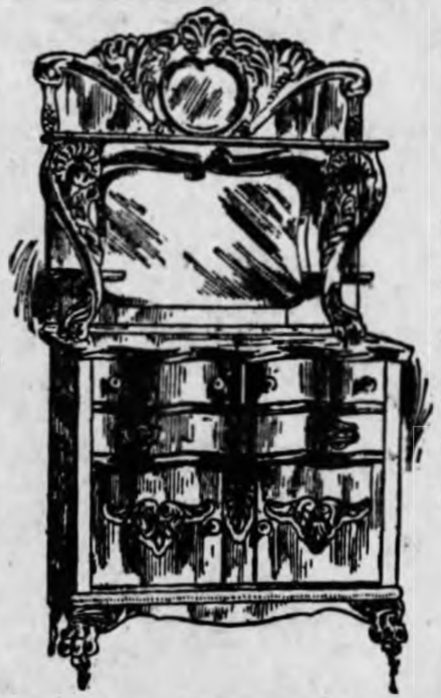

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An article of unusual beauty and finish. Made of selected oak of very rich color and handsomely carved. The mirror is large and of best grade French plate glass. The base is triple swelled front. Made to retail at $30.00. Special price only

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This couch has no delicate springs to get out of order. Made with a heavy oak frame, upholstered with the best chase leather on a bed of oil-tempered springs. It is 30 inches wide. A value of $22.50, priced special at....

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News of Secret Societies

JR. O. U. A. M.

Diligent council No. 4 celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary this month with an entertainment and banquet. There was a large attendance present, among them State Councilor John K. Fry.

State Vice Councilor Hauser, of Allentown, expects to take a trip next month to the councils at Berks county.

Efforts are being made by the councils of Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton to form the Third regiment of the Jr. O. U. A. M., Volunteers of Pennsylvania.

Another fight will be made by the national legislative committee when congress assembles in defense of the further protection to American citizens of the "immigration bill," and all fraternal organizations will be asked to champion the movement.

At the session of the state council at Wilkes-Barre prizes will be awarded for the best drilled regiment of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

Lackawanna Valley council No. 81, Taylor, held a very important session last Thursday evening and matters of great importance to the council were transacted.

Patriotic council No. 822, South Scranton, is adding new members to its list right along.

The First regiment is expected to make a gig turn-out on Thanksgiving day at Scranton, when it will hold its proposed review.

Col. T. D. Lewis council No. 101 North Scranton, is having very interesting sessions this fall, and is increasing its membership.

Pen and Pencil council No. 91 worked the initiatory degree upon nine new candidates last Friday evening.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Sister Ada E. Kizer, the district president of the Lackawanna district, is working hard to institute a branch of the order at Taylor. We second Sister Kizer's efforts. Taylor, with its membership of about one hundred and forty, should have an auxiliary in a Rebekah lodge.

Out in the wesern part of the state a contest for past noble grand collars has been in progress, as to which past noble grand was the most popular. The contest has just closed and the first prize has been awarded to Hattie McDowell, past noble grand of Fannie Frances lodge, No. 211, she having 16,250 votes; the second prize was awarded to Sister Agnes V. Dyer, past noble grand of Theodora lodge, No. 208, she receiving 10,070 votes, while Sister Mary B. Walton, past noble grand of Arabella lodge, No. 218, received the third prize, having 9,630 votes.

The members of Mary I. Shaddle lodge, No. 222, are making great preparations for the visit of the district deputy president on next Thursday evening.

Deborah lodge, No. 27, last Wednesday evening held a very enjoyable entertainment after the lodge meeting. A fine programme of song was rendered.

At the grand lodge session of the reservation of Kansas held this month the grand secretary reported an increase of five new lodges and three hundred and four members.

Lowery W. Beach lodge, No. 311, worked the initiation degree upon four applicants last Wednesday evening. After the work had been completed a coalition was served.

Jane—Yes, when district deputies visit any Rebekah lodge in their official capacity or as the representative of the president of the assembly they should be received with the honors.

May Griffin lodge, No. 84, Clarks Summit, received four applications for membership at their last session. This lodge is having a boom if they are located in a country town.

M. P. A.

The Modern Protective association stands without a peer and offers to the wage earners the best protecting of its kind in America, at reasonable rates.

The M. P. A. offers to its members the best all around protection of any organization. In its class "A" it offers the best dollar's worth of straight insurance to be found in any order. In its "B" class it pays sick and accident benefits, funeral benefits and every five years a cash settlement that doubles your money.

There is a prospect of organizing a large lodge soon at Dunmore.

The M. P. A. always pay their claims promptly, as soon as the official notice has been received at the home office.

Fourteen new lodges have been organized this month with nine hundred and twenty-three new members.

DEGREE OF POCAHONTAS.

The opening and closing ceremonies of all councils was amended and revised at the last session of the great council of the United States.

Lackawanna council, No. 54, Taylor, will hold an important session on November 7. All members are urged to be present.

There are at present thirteen states with a great council and eight reservations where the order exists without a great council.

From all parts of the great reservation new councils are reported to kindle their fires with a good membership.

The total membership of the Degree of Pocahontas is seventy-five thousand, one hundred and five.

At the great sun council of Colorado held last month the reports showed a good increase in membership in every council but one.

Oneida council was instituted last moon at Columbus, O., with forty-eight charter members.

A council was organized last moon at Lockhart, S. C., with one hundred and eight members. Every married man of the tribe presented the name of his wife to membership.

Warapha council, No. 88, Peckville, are having good meetings and are increasing their membership.

A new council is almost ready to be organized at Reading.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

The great council of the United States, which held their annual session at Niagara Falls last month was well attended. The reports of the various officers were given, from which we clip the following: The membership of the order is 331,674; Degree of Pocahontas, 75,100; total membership in the great reservation, 406,774; number of subordinate tribes, 3,359; number of councils Degree of Pocahontas, 1,101; Red Men's league, 27, making the total membership on the first of buck moon, G. S. D., 415,434,000. The total number of adoptions in tribes and councils in G. S. D. were 79,694; the total number of deaths was 3,284; total receipts from tribes and councils, $3,060,339.42; total paid for relief purposes, $1,060,726.75; total worth of tribes and councils at the end of last great sun, $4,333,780.11. There are at present 46 great councils and 3 great councils, Degree of Pocahontas, with eight reservations without a great council. Three hundred and nine tribes were instituted and one hundred and fifty-one councils. Twenty-two tribes were resustinted and eighteen councils. During the present great sun the order was introduced to the reservation of Panama. The total receipts of the great council of the United States from all sources were $63,910.14, of which $19,311.70 was for the orphans' fund. The disbursements outside of the expenses of the last great council fire was $26,919.47, leaving a balance on hand of $24,719.16 in the general fund. The amount paid from the orphans' fund was $5,490.90, leaving a galance in the orphans' fund of $52,460.61. The balance on the Apache tribe trust fund is $262.87. The total cash resources of the great council of the United States on the fiftenth sun, sturgeon moon, were $79,642.95; value of supplies on hand, $14,144.25. Great Incohonee John W. Cherry traveled over 40,000 miles in making official visits.

New great councils were lighted at Idaho, Mississippi and Vermont, and one great council of the Degree of Pocahontas was instituted at the state of Maine. Five companies of the Red Men's league were instituted during the last great sun. Several amendments were introduced, discussed and acted upon, some of them in the affirmative others in the negative. Norfolk, Va., was designated as the reservation to hold the annual session in the year 1907. The following officers were then elected and installed for the next great sun: Great Incohonee, W. A. S. Bird, Kansas; great senior sagamore, Joseph Farrar, Philadelphia; great junior sagamore, George B. Griggs, Texas; great prophet, John W. Cherry, Virginia; great chief of records, Wilson Brooks, Chicago; great keeper of wampum, William Provin, Massachusetts; great Tocakon, Thomas J. Smith, Indianapolis; great Menonewa, H. J. Feltus, Louisiana; great guard of the forest, James H. Cook, Alabama: Great Sachem Bird announced his committee appointments and the great council closed.

Great councils in several states have held their annual sessions during the past two moons.

It is full time for the great council of Pennsylvania to change their date of annual meeting from hot moon to a cooler month.

Eight new tribes have been instituted in the reservation of Illinois since last June.

The following are the present officers of Nay Aug tribe, No. 140, Scranton: Prophet, Lewis Scholl; sachem, John Zeiss, jr.; senior sagamore, F. L. Lupt; junior sagamore, George Coombe.

The district great sachems are about through their work of raising up the chiefs-elect of the tribes.

The New Jersey reservation has 4,020 past sachems, 25 past great sachems, 189 tribes and 25,954 members. The net gain last year was 745 members. They paid out for relief the past great sun $67,000 and the total assets of the tribes have almost reached half a million.

A novel plan has been adopted by Minnewa tribe, Quincy, Ill. After the quenching of the council fire they march in a body to the home of the chief that was absent at the tribal meeting and serenade him, so he will not forget next time.

Miantonomo tribe, No. 1, Lexington, Ky., adopted seventeen palefaces last moon.

It is expected that at the close of the present great sun the reservation of Texas will make a net gain of 1,500 members.

Past Great Sachem Plumley of Connecticut was recently presented with a beautiful past gfireat sachem jewel, and it is said that it is the finest jewel ever given to any chief. It is solid gold studded with diamonds.

Chattahoochen tribe, No. 17, degree team has been of great service to the district great sachem during the ceremonies of raising of chiefs.

Minooka tribe, No. 247, Taylor, held a very important meeting last Wednesday sleep and transacted business of great interest to the tribe.

A new tribe known as Chickasan tribe, No. 70, with fifty charter members was instituted last moon at Lexington, Ky.

L. OF G. E.

Magnolia temple, No. 117, lost a faithful members by the death of Companion Daisy Stewart. She was one of the shining lights of the temple, and her demise will be keenly felt.

Hazell Deen temple, No. 110, had two new candidates presenting themselves for initiation to the mysteries of the order last meeting.

Grand Templar Lizzie Lockhart and Grand Guardian of Records Josie G. Walters will leave next week on a tour to the temples in the southwester part of the state.

The new temple organized at Royersford last August is having plenty of work initiating new members.

The state of New York reports that the temples in that state nave taken a lease of new life and all the temples are meeting with great prosperity.

K. OF G. E.

Past Grand Chief Benton Patterson and Minnie Baddeloo were recently united in the bonds of holy wedlock. The writer as well as hundreds of others wish them success in their married life.

Verers castle, No. 291, are reported to have become lukewarm in the interest of the order with a poor percentage of the members attending.

Last Monday evening after Manchester castle, No. 212, had completed their work the doors were thrown open to visitors and friends and a social session was held to commemorate the eighteenth aniniversary of the organization of the castle.

Next Wednesday evening Moltke castle, No. 268, Scranton, will celebrate their anniversary.

A meeting of the committee on extension of the order was held last week. Work for the coming winter was planned out.

Standing Stone castle, No. 176, worked the pilgrim's degree upon four new applicants last week.

Grand Chief A. L. Campbell in company with Past Grand Chief Webster Grim has been on a tour of visitation to the castles of Montgomery county.

Old Forge castle, No. 339, with its 225 members are still adding new members to their list.

Phil Sheridan castle, No. 283, worked the three degrees upon a class of seventeen new members last Wednesday evening.

Henry Clay castle, No. 247, Blakely will hold an important session tomorrow evening. They will also work the knight's degree.

MASONIC.

Mount Lebanon lodge, No. 526, at their meeting last Thursday worked the master Mason degree upon eight applicants.

Waverly lodge, No. 301, Clarks Summit, are having enjoyable meetings and a good attendance.

St. John lodge, No. 233, received three applications for membership at their last session.

Landmark lodge, No. 442, Wilkes-Barre, will have a large amount of work for the second Monday of November, as they have work in the three degrees.

Preparations are being made in several lodges for the annual banquet, which takes place at the close of the year.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Lackawanan lodge, No. 151, Olyphant, attended divine worship last Sunday evening at the Welsh Calvanistic church. The Rev. Josiah Daniel preached an excellent sermon upon the principles of Pythianism.

The degree taeam of Iola lodge, Dayton, O., are preparing for the union initiation of eight hundred candidates, to be held on Thanksgiving day.

The endowment rank has over five thousand members and are increasing every month.

Two more months before the contests between the Reds and the Blues of Taylorville lodge closes.

Electric City lodge, No. 313, Scranton, held a very interesting session last Thursday evening. They received one proposition.

Liberty lodge, No. 188, Jermyn, will have two candidates for the first rank next Tuesday evening.

Logan lodge, No. 79, has four hundred and seventy-four members and next Thursday evening they will introduce twenty-one more.

The strongest lodge, numerically, is Phoenix lodge, No. 59, in the state. They have a membership of over seven hundred and are valued at nearly ten thousand dollars.

Wyoming Valley lodge, No. 172, worked the rank of page upon several applicants last Monday evening.

Last Wednesday evening the rank of knight was conferred upon nine applicants t the hall of Taylorville lodge, No. 462, Taylor.

I. O. O. F.

William H. Bigart, a highly respected citizen, a member of the G. A. R. and a prominent member of Wangum lodge, No. 448, Hawley, was buried last week.

We want it distinctly understood that the degree team of Taylorville lodge, No. 668, Taylor, who went to Clarks Summit to visit Electric Star lodge, No. 490, on Saturday evening, Oct. 15, did not go to boost the candidacy of James E. Watkins for the legislature. It was purely a fraternal visit promised some three years ago and the person or persons who says it was a political scheme knows as well as we do that he was speaking falsely, and the sooner the better for him to retract those remarks. He knows for he has been a member, he claims, that the order of Odd Fellows holds no affiliation with any political party, and I was more than surprised when told that this party expected tried to construe a fraternal visit to a political scheme.

Hazel Glen lodge, No. 1043, worked the initiatory degree upon two applicants last evening.

Amos V. Long, one of the most active members of Concinatus lodge, No. 306, was buried last week.

Taylorville lodge, No. 668, made an addition of one applicant last Thursday evening to membership.

Brother George Morris of Social lodge, No. 56, Minersville, is quite sick at the home of his daughter.

Samuel D. Phillips, a member of Pittsburg City lodge, No. 49, is sick at his home at Taylor. His lodge at Maryland has been notified, but we cannot have any response.

No communication or bill should be sent out without the seal of the lodge is attached thereto and secretaries should be careful to see that it is done every time.

Concordia lodge, No. 60, worked the initiatory degree upon one applicant last Monday evening and received three propositions.

Columbus lodge, No. 75, is meeting with great success in having new members and every meeting night new propositions are presented.

Preparations are being made to initiate a class of five hundred at Chicago at the close of the present year.

Plan your lodgeg work now, so as to keep things running in perfect order for the winter without a break.

The jurisdiction of Connecticut have passed the twenty thousand mark in membership.

Cambrian lodge, No. 58, Carbondale, held an interesting session last evening.

During the past year Dunmore lodge, No. 816, Dunmore, made a net gain in membership of seventy-eight.

District Deputy Grand Master S. M. Boam and staff will complete their work of installation for this term on next Wednesday evening when they will install the officers of Lilly lodge, No. 939, at Old Forge.

A grand old German time was enjoyed at the close of lodge work and installation of officers at Residenz lodge, No. 513, Scranton, last Wednesday evening.

District Deputy Grand Master Boam reports that the second Lackawanna district will show a gain in membership for the past year of over two hundred members.

A. P. A.

A grand time was enjoyed by the members of the Good Samaritan lodge, No. 27, Pittston, Thursday evening the R. W. G. lodge officers being present.

A special session of the right worthy grand lodge officers will be held at Locust street hall, Philadelphia, on Nov. 21 to consider important legislation.

The prospects are very bright to see several lodges of the order instituted this winter in the counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne.

Hon. Robert Smith, R. W. G. master; P. R. W. G. Master William Cunningham and other grand officers spent the past week in Lackawanna county.

New members are being added every evening to the lodges in the eastern district.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Anthracite commandery, No. 211, Scranton, will hold an important meeting next Tuesday evening at Malta hall.

Oriplamum commandery, No. 170, worked the black degree upon seven applicants last Thursday evening.

George H. Pierce commandery, No. 137, are preparing another class for the Red Cross and sepulchre degrees for Thanksgiving.

St. Elm commandery, No. 2, are arranging to celebrate their twenty-first anniversary on Nov. 19.

Grand Commander Sir George F. McCord of Wilkes-Barre will spend next month on a tour of the different commanderies through the state.

P. O. S. OF A.

Molly Pitcher commandery, No. 10, organized last April with twenty-eight members, now numbers seventy-six members, and they make a fine appearance in parade.

Washington camp, No. 638, received four propositions to membership last Thursday evening. They have seven waiting for initiation.

State Secretary Weand received an application for the organization of a camp at Westmoreland county during the past week.

Washington camp No. 430, Scranton, will meet at Hartman's hall tomorrow evening.

Camp No. 96 are doing good work and are adding new members to their roll.

A. P. L. A.

The officers of Lady Crozier lodge, No. 25, Scranton, were installed by the district deputy grand mistress, Mary J. Evans, and staff, last Monday evening.

Two propositions were received by the members of Lady Grant lodge, No. 22, Scranton, last Thursday evening.

Liberty lodge, No. 4, received the application of two of its old past mistresses last meeting which were referred to a committee.

The officers of the different lodges have now been installed through the state.

National Grand Secretary Ella M. Stewart reports a good gain as per reports received.

RATHBONE SISTERS.

The net gain in membership in the state of Indiana last year was 1,371 members, bringing the membership to almost 20,000.

Pennsylvania made a large gain in new temples and membership during the past year.

Five new temples were organized in Ohio during the month of September.

Pioneer temple, No. 19, Carbondale, are having good meetings and are increasing their list of members.

K. OF M. C.

Martha assembly, No. 3, received five propositions at their last session.

Windsor castle, No. 200, worked the knight degree at their last session upon four applicants.

Phoenix castle, No. 96, received a visit last week from the select commander and staff. A grand time was enjoyed.

Ivy castle, No. 134, will receive a visit from the select commander Friday evening next when the mark degree will be conferred.

Scranton castle, No. 137, Scranton, will meet next Friday evening.

O. OF E. S.

A delegation of officers and members of Annetta chapter, No. 10, Order of Eastern Star, paid a fraternal visit to Wyoming chapter, No. 1, of Pittston on Tuesday evening. The visitors were royally entertained by their Pittston sisters. After the business sesion of the lodge a social hour was held and refreshments served.

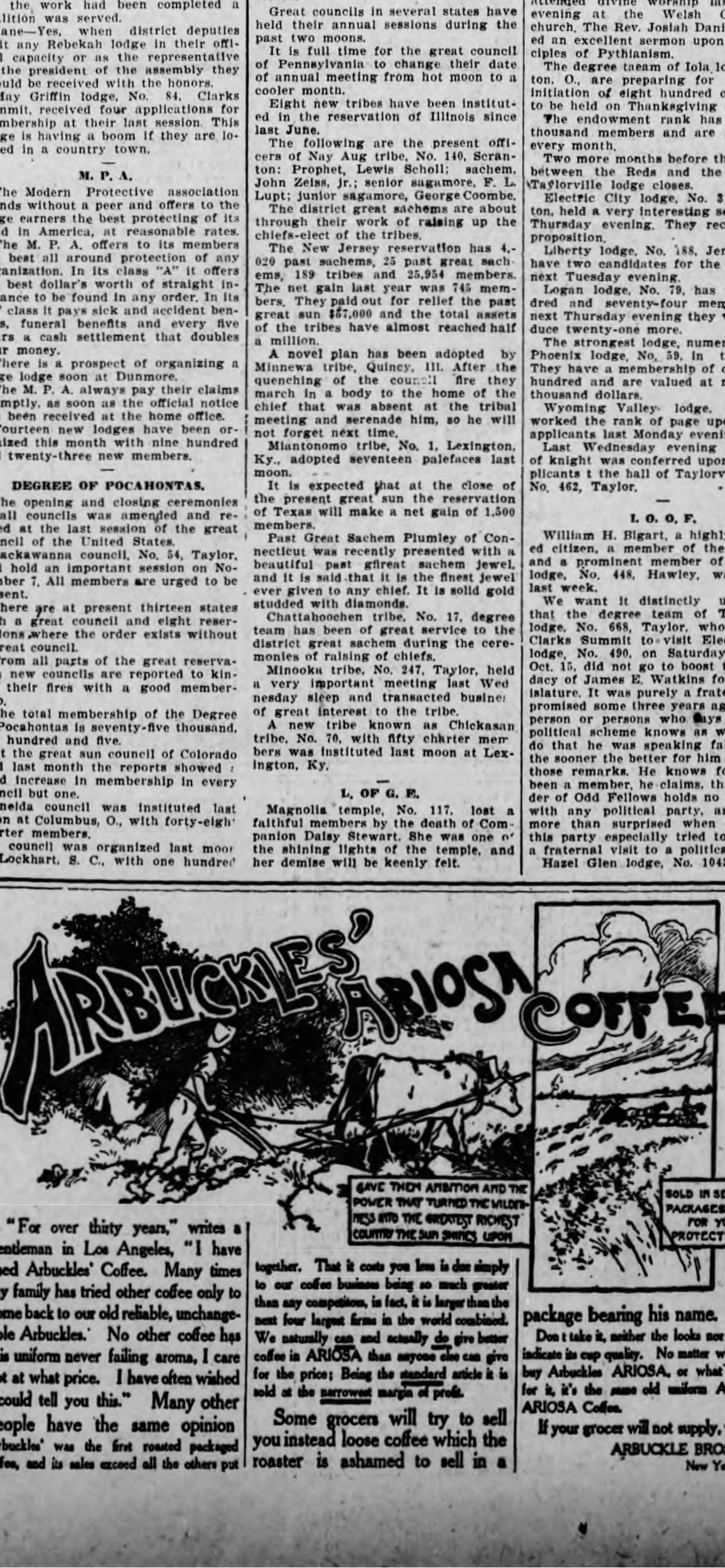
AROUND THE HOUSE.

A Trio of Hints Well Worth Trying.

When linoleum begins to wear, paint the surface with a good floor varnish, allowing a longer time for it to dry in than would be the case with wooden boards.

Skirt linings are very apt to become soiled, and it is a good plan to go over them from time to time with a cloth well wrung out in warm water. This will remove the dust and freshen the lining.

A kettle that is placed directly upon the fire soon becomes coated with soot and lampblack, which are difficult to remove. To prevent this grease the bottom of the outside of the kettle. The black can then be easily rubbed off with newspaper.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GAVE THEM AMBITION AND THE POWER THAT TURNED THE WILDERNESS INTO THE GREATEST RICHEST COUNTRY THE SUN SHINES UPON
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"For over thirty years," writes a gentleman in Los Angeles, "I have used Arbuckles' Coffee. Many times my family has tried other coffee only to come back to our old reliable, unchangeable Arbuckles.' No other coffee has this uniform never failing aroma, I care not at what price. I have often wished I could tell you this." Many other people have the same opinion Arbuckles' was the first roasted packaged coffee, and its sales exceed all the others put together. That it costs you less is due simply to our coffee business being so much greater than any competitors, in fact, it is larger than the next four largest firms in the world combined. We naturally can and actually do give better coffee in ARIOSA than anyone else can give for the price; Being the standard article it is sold at the narrowest margin of profit.

Some grocers will try to sell you instead loose coffee which the roaster is ashamed to sell in a package bearing his name. Don't take it, neither the looks nor the price indicate its cup quality. No matter where you buy Arbuckles ARIOSA, or what you pay for it, it's the same old uniform Arbuckles' ARIOSA Coffee.

If your grocer will not supply, write to ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

"TRIFLES, LIGHT AS AIR."

Failure Through Neglect of Details—How Little Things Make or Mar.

"In the case of gifted men," says William Mathews, what cause of failure do we find more fruitful or frequent than the contempt of details? Their souls fire with lofty conceptions of some work to be achieved; their minds warm with enthusiasm as they contemplate the object already attained; but, when they begin to put the scheme into execution, they turn away in disgust from the dry minutiae and vulgar drudgery which are required for its perfection.

"They lack something which the famous possess. Some little defect mars all their excellences. The truth is, to be successful in any profession, one must have what has been called 'an almost ignominious love of details.'" Says Whittier:

A human life?
Are souls as lightly swayed as rushes are
By love or strife?
Yea! yea! A look the fainting heart may break,
Or make it whole;
And just one word, if said for love's sweet sake,
May save a soul!"

It was Columbus' attention to details that kept up the hope of his crew at the close of his first great voyage and made possible then the discovery of America. He noticed little things. "You know," said he to his discontented and discouraged men, "that we have for several days been able to fathom; and the nature of the material brought up by the lead seems to me auspicious. The clouds about the sun seen toward evening are of a different form and color from what they were a few days ago. The atmosphere, as you can feel, is warmer and softer than it was. To these signs add that of the piece of cane we discovered in the sea which bore marks of having been recently severed, and the little branch of a tree with fresh red berries upon it." Small things inspired the hope that led to his success.

WRECKED BY A DANGLING CHAIN.

"In a great train," said Engineer Van Arsdale of the train whose fateful rush ended at Eddington in fearful human suffering, "there are small contrivances, the importance of which none knows but the engineer. Let one of those apparently insignificant pieces of machinery go wrong and—well, you know what happened! I had no thought of death—only the fleeting, delerious vision of men and women heaped in shapeless masses, lifeless. I found the cause of the trouble. The angle cock of the air brake between the last of the three day coaches and the first of the three rear Pullmans was open. I also found the 'safety chain' dangling. Perhaps the chain struck the angle cock. Maybe some maniac turned it. As long as I live I shall see the spectacle!"

"Alas," says Claudianus, "by what slight means are great affairs brought to destruction."

WATCHING THE BUNGHOLE.

It used to be thought that a business might be run safely if only the bung hole of big wastes was watched. Plenty of concerns have been like ships with the officers and crew keeping the sea cock and hawse holes closed, over a bottom leaky as a sieve.

Modern factory cost accounting system devotes itself to the merest trifles—speed of lathes, temper of tools, rapidity of handling pieces, keeping goods moving through the shop in a straight line, oil separators, fuel economizers, time recorders, and the thousand other little things, neglect of which would wreck any big business today.

In the Russo-Japanese war the Russians were dying off from disease by thousands, when the Japanese had scarcely a sick man on their hands. Russia had plenty of ikons—holy images of saints—but no up-to-date methods of sterilizing drinking water, scientific systems of nutrition, balanced rations for soldiers, training in first aid for the injured, and systematic physical culture. The added efficiency of the Japanese fighting machine was equal to a constant reinforcement of a hundred thousand men, and alone was sufficient to turn the scale to sure defeat for the Bear. The two combatants were not much unequal in size and efficiency of offensive and defensive armament; the scale was turned by details considered by the larger nation too trifling to be worthy of consideration.

The same word has different meanings according to the construction put on it.

LITTLE THINGS MAKE THE GREAT

The greatest achievements are made up of little things. A journey across the continent is made a foot at a time. A century is composed of seconds; a towering chimney of single bricks, its mortar of single grains of sand. The product of the immense textile mills of New Bedford and Fall River is turned out thread by thread as the myriad shuttles click their pathway back and forth across the stream of cloth. The correspondence of a great office grows by the individual strokes of the stenographers' pencils and the separate clicks of the typewriters' machines. The daily newspaper is set by single strokes of the linotype operators' fingers, but what a power the press is in the aggregate!

Life is made up of small units of time. Every person has just so many seconds to live. Even the minutes are precious; some one has likened them to jewels of priceless value. "Part with it as with money, sparingly," says Young; "pay no moment but in purchase of its worth; and what its worth ask death-beds; they can tell!" Franklin wisely advises, "If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality, since lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough always proves little enough. Let us then be up and doing, and doing to the purpose!" The Bible counsels energetic action and tells why, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in sheol (the death condition of extinction) whither thou goest." (Ecclesiastes 9:10).

DETAILS MAKE OR MAR.

Trifles make life or mar it. Progressive John Smith is promoted over the head of inefficient John Jones, because Smith does the little details of the work better than Jones. The successful managing heads of great concerns are invariably noted for their marvelous grasp of the smallest details whenever it is necessary to "take off the lid" from any department. James J. Hill is the greatest railroad magnate in America, yet Elbert Hubbard has said that although he (Hubbard) had written a book on a certain great painter, Mr. Hill in a brief conversation told him things about the artist never known to the sage of East Aurora. The success of the great financiers is because they know the present worth to the dollar of the immense interests in their grasp; and they are familiar with the precise conditions which mean the future rise or fall in value. What seems to us like speculation is to them two-and-two-makes-four matter. The gigantic beef trust claims to sell meat at cost and to make its vast profits on trifles once thrown away as worthless.

TRIFLES DETERMINE DESTINY.

Character, the only thing that endures on into the life to come, is made of trifles. "Thoughts make actions; actions make habits; habits make character; and character is destiny," says an anonymous writer. Says Professor William James of Harvard, "We are spinning our own fates, good or evil, and never to be undone. Every smallest stroke of virtue or vice leaves its never so little scar. The drunken Rip Van Winkle, in Jefferson's play, excuses himself for every fresh dereliction by saying, 'I won't count this time!' Well! he may not count it; but it is being counted none the less. Down among his nerve-cells and fibres the molecules are counting it, registering and storing it up to be used against him when the next temptation comes. Nothing we ever do is, in strict scientific literalness, wiped out. As we become permanent drunkards by so many separate drinks, so we become saints in the moral, and authorities and experts in the practical and scientific spheres, by so many separate acts and hours of work. If we keep faithfully busy each hour of the working day, we may safely leave the final result to itself."

INSPECTION OF LITTLE THINGS.

Our destiny is to be decided by the characters we build up minute by minute after we have received a knowledge of the truth and opportunity to apply that knowledge in daily life. From the day we become Christians we are constantly under the inspection of the great Judge; we are like workmen under the eye of their foreman; wasted time and opportunities count against us; if the character product is not up to standard, it is rejected, and we shall suffer loss of rewards we might have enjoyed. "The time is come for judgment (inspection of work with consequent decision) to begin at the house of God" (the church) (I Peter 4:17). The judgment of the members of the church begins when their consecration of themselves to God's will commences, and continues throughout their lives, terminating at their death, when it is known to the great Judge whether the person should be rewarded for special faithfulness, or be merely saved without reward, or be cast into the eternal second extinction, "the second death."

FINE WORK ON CHARACTER.

An iron molder may work to dimensions within the eighth of an inch. That is close work, but the planer tender must plane his work to the hundreth of an inch; while the maker of fine tools works sometimes the two thousanth part of an inch. The Mosaic Law of the Hebrews prefigured roughly the law of love in crudely prohibiting merely the grosser acts of evil, actual stealing, adultery, or murder. The new law of Christ for Christians, the law of love, works close as the toolmaker's micrometer; it prohibits not merely evil deeds, but even evil words, and to cap all, the entertainment of evil thoughts. "I say unto you," says Jesus, "that every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment. For by thy WORDS thou shalt be justified, and by thy words shalt thou be condemned" (Matthew 12:36-37).

The inspection work of the great Judge goes deeper than the expression of thought down to the thoughts themselves. In his estimation, it is not the actions or words, for they might be born of diplomacy, but "as he thinketh in his heart (mind, purposes) so is he" (Proverbs 23:7); "The Lord knoweth the thoughts of man" (Psalms 94:11); "I say unto you that every one that looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her in his heart (mind, purpose) (Matthew 5:28). So stringent are the reasonable requirements of God that it is necessary for us to make the constant endeavor to bring "every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ" (2 Corinthians 10:5); then when every effort possible is made by a Christian, God "knoweth our frame; he remembereth that we are dust" (Psalms 103:14), and he does not condemn our best, knowing that, poor as it is, it represents the limit of our ability. If we believe in Christ as our personal savior and redeemer, and are making the whole-souled effort which that knowledge calls for, he makes up the deficiency, and presents our efforts to God as perfect. This is sometimes called justification—being made just or right—and sometimes is metaphorically expressed as being covered with the white, spotless robe of Christ's righteousness, so that God reckons us as all right.

The Christian life is made up of trifles, little things. The Christian is like an artisan turning out a multitude of small articles under the eye of a just but fair judge. Neglect of little things will spoil the prospects. The most extreme care is necessary to supervise even every thought and to check thoughts before they find expression in words or actions.

GEO. H. FISHER,
Scranton, Pa.

"Generally debilitated for years. Had sick headaches, lacked ambition, was worn-out and all run-down. Burdock Blood Bitters made me a well woman." —Mrs. Charles Freitoy, Moosup, Conn.

Chaucer Barred.

A friend of James Whitcomb Riley tells of an occasion when the humorist, who is, as a rule, extremely averse to social functions, was induced to attend a "literary" dinner in Indianapolis given in honor of a novelist of that city.

Riley had been told off to take in to dinner the sister of his host, an excellent woman, though anything but "literary."

The conversation touching upon the beauties of Chaucer, about whom a certain set of the city was then cultivating a fad, a spirited discussion ensued, during which the bewildered sister caught from time to time only the name "Chaucer."

At last she whispered to Riley: "Who is this Mr. Chaucer they're talking about so much? Is he very popular in society?"

"Madam," solemnly responded Riley, "that man did something that forever shuts him out of society."

"Heavens!" exclaimed the worthy dame; "and what was that?"

"He died several hundred years ago," said Riley.—Harper's Weekly.

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Philadelphia, Pa. The Best, Best Experienced (40 years) for "SPECIFIC CONTRACTED BLOOD POISON," Private Diseases, Excesses, Indiscretion, Losses, Drains, etc. Gives a guarantee in every case. Hydrocele, Varicocele & Stricture (no cutting). Vigor & Health restored. Parts enlarged. The only Graduate GERMAN Specialist in America. [illegible]

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

POLLUTED WATER SUPPLIES

Importance of Pure Water—How Water Becomes Contaminated—Water of Truth.

"From remote antiquity,' says Prof. William P. Mason, of Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, "the highest value has been set upon an abundant and pure water-supply. Centers of population sprang up in ancient times around those points where it was readily available, and great expenditures of labor and treasure were made to carry it to places where it was not naturally abundant. Not only was a generous daily per capita allowance sought for, but we note in the centuries gone by unmistakable evidences of the dangers lurking in a polluted supply. Hippocrates, who wrote upon the value of pure water some four hundred years before the beginning of our era, advised boiling and filtering a polluted water before using it for drinking—advice which all must consider entirely 'up-to-date.'"

ORIGINAL PURITY OF WATER.

The original water reservoir of nature,' the atmosphere, is charged throughout with practically pure water. All of our water descends to earth from above—from the local atmosphere in the shape of dew or frost, or in larger quantities from the clouds, condensed in the form of rain, hail or snow. But from the moment the aerial waters touch the earth the processes of contamination begin. Contact with soluble minerals produces one form of impure water. The growth and decay of various forms of plant life, especially in swamps, combine to cause a common contamination. Decaying sawdust or the wastes of chemical or dye works, or from coal or metal mines and coal washeries contribute their harmful influence to some streams.

But by far the most dangerous source of pollution is from the waste products of human beings and domestic animals. An extreme example of this is described by Dr. Simmons, of the Yokohama board of health, speaking of the water question in India:

WATER POLLUTION IN INDIA.

"The drinking water supply (of India) is derived from wells, socalled 'tanks' or artificial ponds, and the water courses of the country. The tanks are excavations made for the purpose of collecting the surface water during the rainy season and storing it up for the dry. Necessarily they are mere stagnant pools. The water is used not only to quench thirst, but is said to be drunk as a sacred duty. At the same time the reservoir serves as a large washing-tub for clothes, no matter how dirty or in what soiled condition, and for personal bathing. In the waters of the Ganges it is the religious duty for millions, not only for those living near its banks, but of pilgrims, to bathe and to cast their dead. The vicinity of towns and the banks of the tanks and water courses are reeking with filth of the worst description, which is of necessity washed into the water supply with every rainfall. Add to this the misery of pilgrims, their poverty and disease and their terrible crowding and we can see how India has become and remains the hot-bed of the cholera epidemic. At the time of the festival every stream is flooded, and the travelers have often to sit for days in the rain on the bank of a river. At all these points the corpses lie thickly strewn around—an English traveler counted forty close to one ferry—which accounts for the prevalence of cholera on the banks of brooks, streams and rivers."

WATER A METAPHOR FOR TRUTH

Like water in the material world is truth in the spiritual. Indeed throughout the Scriptures water is repeatedly used as a metaphor for the truth of divine revelation. The figure is rendered the more striking from the fact that both the water of nature and of the divine revelation come originally from heaven down to earth. Shakespeare wrote more truly, perhaps, than he knew when speaking of mercy he made Portia say, "It droppeth as the gentle dew from heaven."

Civil engineers are unanimous in the statement that a pure supply of water is one of the hardest things to find, and the further the stream runs and the more people live in the vicinity of the water the more it is likely to be contaminated. The parallel is complete in the spiritual world. A clerical friend, a clergyman of a denomination established some hundreds of years, once told me frankly that his sect did not have the pure faith of the apostolic days. The longer a given current of truth originally reasonably pure has been running and the greater the number of adherents living along its banks, the less likely it is to be pure truth, the more certain it is to be polluted with human error and tradition.

HOW TRUTH BECOMES IMPURE.

It is interesting to note the entrance of some of the various impurities into Christianity. As Christianity came into contact with other great religions its adherents gradually absorbed pagan ideas which gave a distinctly pagan tinge to the great religion of Christ. For example, Milman in his "History of Christianity" traces the advent of superstitions from heathen Oriental sources. "Asiatic influences," says Milman, on page 31, volume 2, "have worked more completely into the body and essence of Christianity than any other foreign elements; and it is by no means improbable that tenets which had their origin in India, have for many centuries predominated in, or materially affected, the Christianity of the whole Western world. One great elementary principle (page 34) pervaded the whole religious systems of the East, the connection of moral with physical ideas, the inherent purity, the divinity, of mind or spirit, the inalienable evil of its antagonist, matter. This one simple principle (page 35) is the parent of that asceticism which maintained its authority among all the older religions of the remote East and forced its way at a very early period into Christianity, where, for some centuries, it exercised a predominant influence. Celibacy (page 36) was the offspring of asceticism. It was perhaps in this form that Eastern asceticism first crept into Christianity. It was pollution (page 59), it was degradation to the pure and elementary spirit, to mingle with, to approximate to, to exercise even the remotest influence over, the material world." How powerful an influence these pagan Oriental ideas still exert may be seen by casting the eye over the present religions of Christendom.

BABYLONISH SUPERSTITION.

Another important superstition crept into the Jewish religion long before the Christian era, and has been absorbed by a certain proportion of professing Christians ever since. About six hundred years before Christ the Jewish kingdom was completely overthrown and the king and people carried captive eastward into Babylonia, the rich country of the basin of the Tigris and Euphrates. There the Hebrews were for two generations in intimate contact with their emanations, pantheism, dualism, genea, demiurge and fire and sun worship. Little wonder is it that they returned to Palestine with their conceptions of the divine revelation contaminated by heathen notions.

Among the pollutions which then crept into the religious tenets of many of the Jews that that of the torment of the deceased, as opposed to their former true understanding of death as extinction of being. This erroneous superstition was a part of many pagan religions of demonic origin, but was not to be found in the revelation made by Jehovah through the Hebrews, of whom God said, "You only have I known recognized) of all the families of the earth Amos 3:2); "To them the Jews exclusive of other nations) were committed the oracles revelations) of God" (Romans 3:2); and of people not Jews God said they are "strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world" (Ephesians 2:12).

HELL TORMENT OF PAGAN ORIGIN.

James Mew in "Theological Aspects of Hell," after describing the various original heathen superstitions of torment of the deceased—Egyptian, Assyrian, Brahman, Buddhist, Zoroastrian, Classic and Scandinavian—says of the original correct conceptions of the Jews: "It seems probable that the early Hebrews had no idea of hell in our modern sense of a place of punishment. Until the majestic solitude and original simplicity of their early theology was tainted by the adulterations of an alien belief, before the time of their return from the Persian captivity, shoel or hell, was the one place (state or condition) whither all go, where the dead are which know not anything where man hath no pre-eminence above a beast, where one lieth down and riseth not again. The belief in a place of punishment hereafter may have arisen from countries under Persian rule, whence returning exiles brought it into Judea, and subsequently transferred it to Christendom." Once we know the heathen, evil origin of this "doctrine of devils" I. Timothy 4:1), this teaching of the Hebrew teachers whom Jesus denounced as "teaching for doctrines (of God) the commandments of men" (Mathew 15:9), we have no difficulty in comprehending the reason for its debasing influence on the minds and actions of many professing Christians who not only hate one another but obeying the command to be like their father in heaven have ever gone to the length of torturing to death those that happened to disagree in points of spirit of love which urges us to "increase and abound in love toward one another and toward all men" (I. Thessalonians 3:12)! How polluted with human traditions has the pure stream of divine truth become on the subject of the revealed punishment for disobedience to the righteous law of love!

THERE ARE TWO HELLS.

An Episcopalian clergyman used to instruct us there are two hells: (1) "sheol" or "hades"—meaning the death condition into which all go at death, and (2) the state of eternal punishment into which the incorrigible wicked are to go at the day of judgment. His conception of both states, agreeing with the ideas of most of Christendom and all of heathendom, was that the dead were really still alive, "more alive than ever"—just as the serpent said to deceive the woman, "yo shall not surely (really) die." (Genesis 3:4.) And all heathendom and most of Christendom has been echoing the satanic delusion, "The dead are not really dead."

The first hell is termed "sheol" in the Hebrew Old Testament and "hades' in the new. It is the death state, death, the tomb. Instead of this being a condition of "life more abundant," it is the very reverse. "There is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in sheol whither thou goest." (Ecclesiastes 9:10.) "In death there is no remembrance of thee; in sheol who shall give thee thanks?" (Psalms 6:5) but all are to be rescued from sheol through the resurrection of the dead. "I will ransom thee from the power of sheol; I will rdeem them from death. O death, I will be thy plagues; O sheol, I will be thy destruction. (Hosea 13:14) a promise which will find its fulfillment during the glorious reign of Christ when "all that are in their graves (in sheol) shall hear his (Christ's) voice and shall come forth." (John 5:28). This is the hell, sheol, hades, which the phrase would apply to hell and back." The penalty pronounced on the human race for sin was that they should go by accident, war, crime, or by lingering diesase down, down, down into death, sheol, hades, extinction, annihilation—death that is to last until the resurrection purchased by the life-blood of Jesus, the Savior and Redeemer of a hopeless race.

THE SECOND HELL.

God "will have all men to be brought to a (full) knowledge of the truth." (1 Timothy 2:4), and a corresponding full opportunity to obtain eternal life on the reasonable condition of faith in the Creator and obedience to his just requirement of "the perfect law of love." The Holy Spirit is to be given to "all flesh." Opportunity begins with knowledge and appreciation of the divine plan of salvation through Jesus the Redeemer. Judgment, or inspection, of the character begins with knowledge and all who are given the knowledge are expected to develop Christ-like characters full of the spirit of love. Those that face the inspection successfully and before their inspection period closes bring forth the looked for characters as proved by their actual deeds, words and thoughts are finally judged worthy of eternal life.

Those that have full knowledge and perversely and willfully do what they know to be wrong are sinning against the promptings of the Holy Spirit imparted to them, and if they persist in such a course will reach the point where the great judge will finally see that their set purpose is to follow their own wills rather than God's. All such, the Scriptures declare, will be adjudged adversaries of God and will be eternally destroyed, blotted out. "He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." (Proverbs 29:1). "All the wicked will he destroy." (Psalms 145:20). "For yet a little while and the (wilfully) wicked shall not be (exist); yea, thou shalt diligently consider his place, and it shall not be" (there will be no place where they, being blotted out, shall be) (Psalms 37:10). This final annihilation of the wicked is repeatedly stated in plain words and is also put in symbolic expression suggestive of annihilation such as fire, which is an agency of destruction, brimstone whose fumes are destructive to all life, and torment, which to the Oriental mind suggested prison—the eternal prison of the second death, the second and final extinction.

Just as the foulest water may be made drinkable by being passed through a suitable filtering plant, so the polluted water of truth when rightly explained becomes clear as the original crystal stream.

GEO. H. FISHER.

Scranton, Pa.

HISTORICAL TABLET.

Erected to the Memory of Francis Slocum.

In the rooms of the Wyoming Historical and Geological society at Wilkes-Barre Friday, a handsome bronze tablet was erected to the memory of Francis Slocum, "The lost sister of Wyoming," by the members of the Slocum family upon the invitation of the officers of the society.

The tablet, which is the first memorial of any kind ever erected in the Wyoming Valley to the memory of this woman whose romantic history has been told in prose and poetry, was made by Paul E. Cabaret, of New York. It is neatly designed and bears this inscription: "In memory of Francis Slocum, Ma-con-a-quah. 'The lost sister of Wyoming.' Captured by Delaware Indians when 5 years old, Nov. 2, 1778, near the southwest corner of North Pennsylvania avenue and East North street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

"She was the daughter of Jonathan and Ruth Tripp Slocum and was discovered living near Peru, Indiana, by her relatives, September 22, 1837, and died March 9, 1847. Erected by members of the Slocum family, November 2, 1906."

Friday was the 128th anniversary of the stealing of Francis Slocum, an event, which next to the Wyoming Massacre, is the historic event of the valley. The stealing of the child and the search for her which lasted for half century form the most interesting romance of the Wyoming Valley.

His Identity.

"Papa, what is a 'gentleman of the old school?'"

"One, my son, who insists on having Bright's disease when he can abundantly afford appendicitis."—Puck.

"Doan's Ointment cured, me of eczema that had annoyed me a long time. The cure was permanent."—Hon. S. W. Matthews, Commissioner Labor Statistics, Augusta, Me. **

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In Genuine Mahogany, Bird's-Eye Maple or Genuine Tuna Mahogany. This dresser matches the chiffonier illustrated opposite. The workmanship of these pieces is of the highest class. The proper price of this dresser is $38.00. Priced special at

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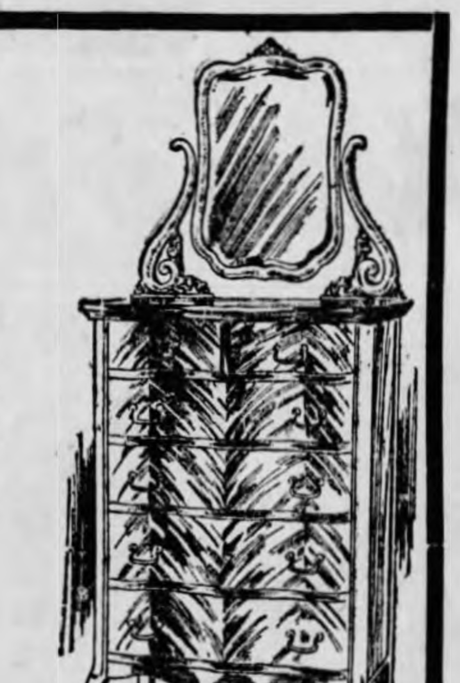
Chiffonier



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The Upbringing of the Last.

A Story of the Pettisons.

By MARION HILL.

(Copyrighted).

It is a crime to bring up children. Or, if not a crime, it is a huge mistake. At any rate, it is the biggest waste of time in the world, for, if left properly alone, children will come up by themselves quite as well as any one can bring them.

The Pettisons brought up their first three children with such a terrific expenditure of force all round that, when brought up, the brought as well as the bringers were prematurely old. They let the fourth child alone; not because they believed it best, but because she did. Moreover, by then the parent Pettisons were awfully tired.

Pink was the fourth Pettison's name—and wasn't. Had she been a boy and received the name of John Ernest, after a wealthy English cousin, she would have received also the heirship to that cousin's property. Making the best of a woeful business, her father and mother named the baby Johanna Ernestine—which was worth just a hundred dollars—that sum to be hers upon the cousin's death. He was a healthy man, too.

For some reason or other Johanna Ernestine decided that her name should be pronounced Pink. And she succeeded. It took her years to make her name good. But a little matter like a fight was nothing at all to Pink.

She had been a fighter since infancy, in her fifteenth month undermining the sternest bulwark in her mother's stronghold of education. If there was one thing Mrs. Pettison would not tolerate it was baby talk. so when Pink christened her milk bottle her "billie-boggin" the trouble commenced.

"Bottle. Say bottle,'" commanded Mrs. Pettison, forensically.

"It is more than a matter of a mere silly name," she explained to her husband. "It is a whole principle. Moreover, if I allow her to have her way in this instance, each succeeding conflict of authority will be made more difficult. I must conquer now."

"You must," agreed Mr. Pettison, equally solemn, equally aghast.

So to Johanna Ernestine was offered a "bottle" at her next feeding, which upon being hailed as a "billie-boggin," was promptly removed. Pink went empty—and kicked and screamed. After another three hours—hungry, rebellious hours—the bottle was hailed still more violently as a billie-boggin. Again it was removed. Being emptier, Pink kicked and creamed more furiously. A third attempt was no less a failure. When the time came for the fourth feeding, what with hunger and passion the baby had worked herself into a fever and was raving for her billie-boggin in real delirium.

Not being a monster, the heartbroken if fad-ridden mother gave in.

"Here is your bottle, dear," she whispered.

"Oh billie-boggin," muttered the baby, clutching it ravenously.

Outsiders who heard the Pettisons requesting the nurse to prepare "Pink's billie-bottle" never dreamed of the frightful struggles the words inferred.

There wasn't a nurse after a few years. Poverty was another factor which aided in Pink's liberation. The Pettisons came down in the world. Not everybody knew it, because Mrs. Pettison believed in putting her best foot foremost—as she expressed it; and that foot was so much in evidence even after the crash came that neighbors contented themselves by merely wondering how in the world the Pettisons got along as they did, and Mr. Pettison out of his job, too.

For a fact, they did not get along; but, just as stars apparently shine for thousands of years after they have died in heaven, so can a family, though socially and financially extinct, manage to twinkle along for quite a time on the reserves of the attic trunks and the contents of the kitchen cupboard and the root cellar.

Mrs. Pettison being obliged to look after her house, had very little time for personal encounter with her youngest—which kept Pink's disposition in a pleasant and unruffled condition. The child's insides profited, too. There was no money to buy thrice cooked cereals and predigested foods; consequently Pink had to do her own digesting—something none of the others could. The third Pettison was especially weak in this regard, being a semi-invalid. Constantia referred to herself sighingly so often as a "perfect wreck" that Pink heartlessly dubbed her "the P. W.," but evened up by giving her a world of affectionate care.

It was when Pink was thirteen years old that the final crash came, and the last savings of the family were swept away in a bank failure.

No one seemed to appreciate the gravity of their need except the youngest. The others were stupidly hopeful over nothing. Mrs. Pettison was to rent rooms; Rex was to enter the ministry; Regina, his twin sister, was to sing in the choir, while Constantia was to attend to the housekeeping. Mr. Pettison would have to get something to do soon. But—the pride of none of them could stand advertising their rooms; Rex loathed the ministry; Regina was too miserably shy to ever open her mouth in a public place; Constantia was always too busy massaging her liver to have any time or inclination left for housekeeping; and, saddest of all, Mr. Pettison, in his weary middle age, was merely the clerk that he was when a youth, and to every position open to him there were hundreds of high school boys ready and able to take it at a few dollars a week. The mental worry of all this slid from the others like water from a duck's back, and settled in lines of anxious care on the small, pale face of the youngest. When she could stand it no longer, she wrote this letter:

Dear cousin John—I am the one who is to get a hundred dollars when you die. I hope you won't die, but will send my mother the money right away. I'll call it square. Dad's in a hole all right. The dinky old wolf is howling at our door to beat the band. Don't tell ma I wrote this. I get jawed at enough as it is. Yours very kindly,

PINK PETTISON.

(The only comment to be made upon this letter is to state that Mrs. Pettison tabooed slang more rigorously, if anything, than she did baby talk.)

Naturally, Pink was the least surprised of the family when, later, a letter came from Cousin John stating that owing to a business trip he was in America and would call upon his relatives at a stated date, and since their interests were always his, although his home was remote, he would be happy if they would allow him to serve them in any way.

"That sounds as if he were going to do something for us," said Mrs. Pettison wisely. "It would be just like him to offer to send Rex to college and give Regina a musical education. I shall accept both offers. But we must not appear to him to be in destitute circumstances. We must appear prosperous. Nothing succeeds like success. We must put our best foot foremost."

At the hour set for Cousin John's arrival Pink took up her station by the window.

"If he is old and red, thin, fierce-looking, and all off on top, he's here," she announced, critically.

Mrs. Pettison just barely managed to choke off her ire when Cousin John entered, and all were soon shaking hands and exchanging greetings together.

"Which is Pink?" he demanded.

"This is Johanna," said Mrs. Pettison, waving toward her youngest and managing to convey to that youngest, and to her alone that the little matter between them would be taken up later.

"Pink?" insisted the newcomer.

"Pink," said that damsel, briefly, taking his outstretched hand.

They looked at each other oddly as they shook hands, and, without a word being spoken, Pink received assurance that her secret would be kept and that her family was to be helped. She saw a very strong old man, with beetling brows over piercing eye, a chin that looked determined, and a stern but not unkindly mouth. He saw a tall and slender child, with a sleek, brown head, like a deer's, and with eyes like a deer's, too, for they were at the one time both frightened and fearless.

Satisfied that all was to be well, Pink withdrew to a corner and became a fascinated listener.

Of course, a lawless amount of time went in accounts, biographical and funereal, of several thousand relatives and friends, and it was not until the visit was practically over and Cousin John was actually on his feet to go that he said:

"By the way, if this young man here, Rex, wants to begin at the bottom of the ladder and work his way up, I can get him a smallish position immediately."

"Indeed?" remarked Mrs. Pettison.

Pink's heart beat very faintly. She knew that voice.

"Yes. A manufacturing friend of mine wants me to find him an extra hand or two. There's not much in it to begin with, but there's always a chance for promotion. What say you, Rex?"

"You are very kind, sir, I want to work," began Rex, manfully. Then he caught sight of his mother's outraged face, and faltered and flushed, "but if possible—I should like to procure—perhaps—a position—more compatible—dignity—than—" Words shriveled on his tongue, burned to a crisp by the baleful fire in his cousin's eyes.

"I hope you may find it, sir, I hope you may find it!" snarled the old man. "Mine won't go begging, I assure you."

"There are some thihgs more important than money," began Mrs. Pettison sagely. "It won't do to deny that we need money, perhaps—"

Cousin John cut her short.

"How much?" he demanded, adding rather sarcastically, "I am not so poor myself as not to be able to share a little with a relative in need."

"You are mistaken, indeed," cried Mrs. Pettison, bridling at once, "if you think we are ones to impose upon our kin! Not while my children can work for me—"

He interrupted her again by pointing to Regina and demanding:

"Is this the one who will work? We'll soon see! Young lady, I happen to know in your town a woman who wants a refined girl to be nurse and governess to her little child. I said I'd see you about it. Is the position compatible with your dignity?"

Letting her good judgment go to the winds Regina stepped into the boat with her beloved twin brother.

"It is not," she said calmly. It was at this juncture that Pink leaked from the room. She did not see the final wind up.

"May I offer you some refreshment, cousin?" inquired Mrs. Pettison, haughtily putting an end to further benefit.

"Refreshments? Ha! Thanks very much! Not any! Good day!" With this he slammed on his hat and shot from the house.

At the first corner he met his would-be namesake. She stopped his furious course by standing squarely in front of him.

"Cousin, if you give us the shake, we're up against it for sure," urged Pink, wringing her hands, real desperation in her eyes.

"Shake? 'up against' what?" he demanded turning upon her angrily.

"Now ple-e-ease come off your perch! you can catch on like a bird if you only want! I know there is an English half to you, but there's an American half, too. Won't you give the Englisher a day off and let the American play ball! won't you?"

His eyes grew less angry as he realized her evident suffering, but he still spoke hotly.

"How can I help people against their will? You heard how they turned me down!"

"Did what?" whispered Pink.

He broke into a laugh and caught her hand in his and patted and petted it while he talked.

"Little girl, you seem to have two ideas in your head—if you are a Pettison!—now, if you see a path for me, point it out."

"Well," suggested Pink, hopefully, Rex is not the chump he looks."

"You mean——?"

"Go ahead."

"——that left to himself he would accept an inferior position rather than remain idle?"

"You're there."

"Very good. I will keep this one for him. Tell him to see me about it tomorrow."

Gratitude and relief sent a brilliant color into the girl's face, but she said nothing, contenting herself by squeezing the great hand which covered hers.

"Is there anything else?" he asked.

"Regina thinks Rex is the whole thing. She's a great deal of a copycat. If he goes to work she will."

"Then I am to tell my friend that her little boy is to have his governess?"

"Wouldn't be scared to risk it if I were you."

"Good again. Is there anything else?"

"Dad's on the bargain counter, too," offered Pink, with the nonchalance of extreme need.

"God bless my soul! You don't mean it! How have you managed to live?"

"On our uppers," said Pink. She looked back over the near past and her face paled. Humiliation and want generally go hand in hand.

"Your father unemployed! Dear, dear, dear! Here is where I am powerless, I am afraid. I know of no position——"

"Couldn't invent something?" asked Pink, guilelessly.

"Invent? Well, well, well! Perhaps I might use a secretary——"

"Perhaps nothing!" sang Pink, joyously. "You bet you'll use one, and in a blooming hurry, too! May I tell Dad?"

"Tell him. Is there anything else?"

"No. Except—except that I think you are good!" said Pink, growing whiter with suppressed feeling. Again she wrung his hand.

"I want a daughter!" he cried, explosively. "I want you! I am an old man, my dear, childless and lonely. If you come back to England with me there's not a rational wish you can form that I won't gratify. If you want learning, pick out your seminary! If you want travel, off we go! If you want society, I'll buy it for you!"

Every variety of expression, delight, amusement, excitement—all danced over Pink's transfigured face as she listened. But finally she shook her head.

"Too sudden," she said. "I'll be a sister to you. And stay here."

"Won't come?"

"No."

"Why?"

"Well, because"—here she waved her hand toward her home—"I'm rather useful around the menagerie. I know how to ease the P. W.'s liver, for one thing. For another, I know where to oil the running gear of the Poor-but-Honests when it gets out of fix. And—it's always too tough for me when it comes to cutting the gang."

Suddenly the color rushed again to her face and she flung up her sleek head, shy and deerlike once more, radiant with a new idea.

"Could you stand the P. W. in England for one year?" she demanded breathlessly.

"No!" he thundered.

"Oh, you must! you must! She's not half bad! Her liver's mostly a fake. Ma and dad just pick her to death. Now, if you'll ship her to England for a year, chipped as she is, and send her back mended, I'll, I'll—I don't know what I wouldn't do for you!"

"I know what you wouldn't do for me," he observed gruffly.

"What?"

"What I just asked."

Pink reflected, and the unchildish pallor and gravity came back to her.

"All right," she said, and he did not notice the weariness. "Cure the P. W. and I'll come over for keeps."

"Shake."

The two looked keenly into each other's eyes and gravely shook hands. Then he raised his hat and she went to the house to impart her various news.

It was as if she held them all in the palm of her skinny little hand; one by one she stood them on their feet, while tears, poverty, illness, melancholy all took flight.

Indeed, the Pettisons, reviving like hollowstemmed plants after a rain, cheered too much and too immediatly.

"Rex," demanded his mother, sitting up capably, numberless possibilities in the way of health-foods glittering in her eye, "come back here, take a pencil and write out an order I shall give you for the grocer."

"Yes, mama." He had been intending to hunt for his father, but obediently turned and sat down at the desk.

"And Regina——" she went on.

"Yes, mama?"

"(I must insist that you conquer the incessant frowning.) Look over this pattern book with Constantia. You will both need new gowns immediately. Constantia particularly."

"Yes, mama."

"And Johanna——"

"Excuse me!" said Ink, curtly, heading for the door.

"What, Johanna! Can you not evince the slightest interest in our affairs? You will please me by remaining to rejoice with us awhile at our brighter prospects!"

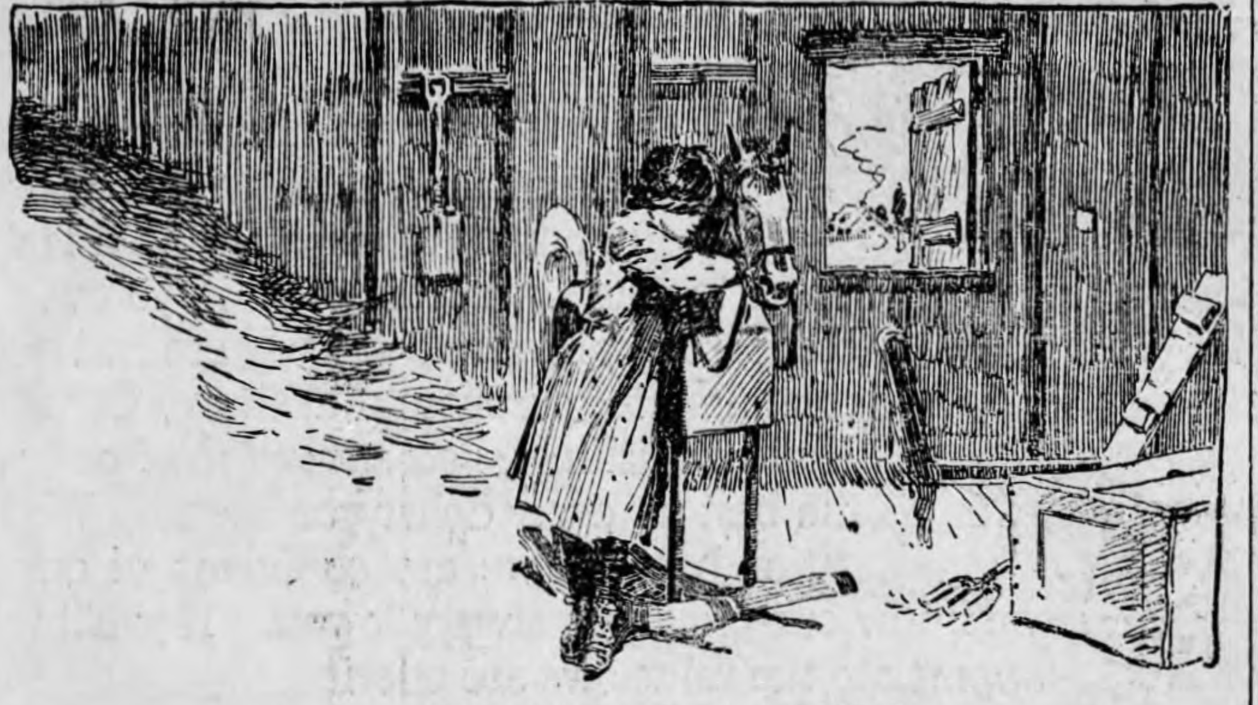
"No 'rejoice' in mine to-day, thanks," said Pink, airily, opening the door.

"Where are you going?" asked Mrs. Pettison.

"Out!" she cried, disappearing immediately, and slamming the door behind her.

She fled to the friendly barn and climbed up into the loft where years ago she had dragged Bruno, the old rocking horse, to be a comfort in hours of just such distress as this.

"Be sorry for me, Bruno," pleaded Pink, kneeling upon the floor, clinging to her wooden friend and hiding her face in his scanty mane. The tears raced through her fingers, but she was not conscious of them. "Be sorry for me, dear. I have become a beggar! I begged. Bruno. It was for the others—and they needed it—but I begged. And I sold myself away from home. Bruno, dear, be sorry—there is no one else to be sorry—just you, Bruno—I begged—and I think my heart is broken."



"'Be sorry for me, Bruno,' pleaded Pink."

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

"THE METAL FOR A PRESIDENT"

Harrison's Prophecy—Honesty Essential—God Loves an Honest Man.

It is sometimes interesting to look over prophecies fulfilled or in course of fulfillment and observe the keenness of vision of the seer, especially when we feel a little of an acquaintance with the parties concerned. Here is a prophecy bearing the date A. D., 1898:

"Should Mr. Roosevelt," predicted ex-President Harrison, "aspire to become president of the United States, I believe that he will ultimately be successful. First, he has the courage requisite, and, secondly, the character. To him it is the deed, and not the word. One great thing in his favor is his absolute adherence to all that is strictly honest. This makes him a man of frank, open expression. He wants all men who regard him as a public servant to put implicit trust in him. He is forceful to the backbone. Mr. Roosevelt is the proper metal that makes a president." To many of us it appears that President Roosevelt is almost the embodiment of honesty in public place.

TOM JOHNSON'S HONESTY.

They tell a story of Mayor Johnson's honesty of heart. When he was in congress, congressmen representing the Steel trust were struggling for the protective tariff on steel. Johnson himself was in the steel business and his company was a member of the Steel trust. Like the others, he also was coining money through the import tax. Yet he vigorously opposed the tariff measure. One of the Steel trust congressmen, twitting him in the debate with his connection with the Steel trust, implied that, as he was getting part of the plunder, he ought to support the law which secured it. "Gentlemen," retorted Johnson, "as a monopolist in the steel business, I will take the advantage of the bad laws you pass; but as a member of this House, I will not help you pass them—and I will try to get them repealed!" Mr. Johnson's honesty was genuine—he was willing to let it touch his pocket-book.

TEMPTED TO DISHONESTY.

No one knows better than he who lives in the center of the rough hurly-burly of business what incessant trials of honesty are. Mr. Wanamaker's partner, Robert C. Ogden, rose through all phases of commercial life from a clerkship to the pinnacle he now occupies as a merchant prince. What he says comes from the heart: "Some few men are born to thievery; the great majority who step aside from the path of rectitude are, however, the victims of an impulse, a sudden uncontrollable desire to possess what does not, and can not, by any legitimate achievement, belong to them. Human nature, in the main, is worthy of confidence; men as they go are not (utterly) prone to fraud and dishonesty. Let a young man model his career upon a basis of absolute, undeviating honesty, and he will not have to seek long for a place of trust. Let him always be in a position to shake hands with himself, for self-respect is as good as the respect of others. The men who today control great business enterprises are looking for those in whom they may place limitless confidence. The world stands ready to wait hand and foot upon those who have proved themselves beyond the seduction of any tempter."

HOW HONEST SHALL WE BE?

A Southern publication put forth the question as to honesty being the best policy, and the replies did not average up to Mr. Ogden's high place. "Honesty means, 'How can I get the most money with the least outlay in the shortest time without taking any risk whatever of getting into jail,'" was the daily question by which one merchant guided himself. Another said: "Keep sober, keep the eyes open and the head level, keep at it, and be as honest as other people." "Do as you are done by," advised a third, or as you know you would be done by, if the law allows it, and keep on doing it with the utmost possible industry, until you have taken the last cent the law allows;" and a fourth likewise said his standard was "honesty, according to the standards of time and locality, but not according to strict ethical standards."

Such appears to be the plane of commercial morality of many business men of all ages. Men of this stamp are often very religious—yet they would feel offended if likened to a very religious class of many centuries ago about whom a most competent judge said, "Woe unto you, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses (go to the limit allowed by the law) and for a pretense make long prayers; therefore ye shall receive the greater judgment." (Matthew 23:14).

THE RIGHT KIND OF STUFF.

Sometimes we hear of men of Rooseveltian timber. The papers have chronicled far and wide the splendid action of the New Yorker, who, after being declared bankrupt, buckled himself down to business, and, after seven years of hard work, paid every cent of the $700,000 that he owed, so that he is able to stand up today and say to all the world, "I am free!"

"It took a MAN to do that," is the editorial comment. "If the New Yorker had not been a man he would have said to himself, 'Well, I owe $700,000, but the courts have declared me a bankrupt and I will let the fellows that I owe whistle for their money.' But this particular man was not made that way. He had a conscience, he had a sense of duty, he believed in principle; and notwithstanding the fact that he was not legally bound, HE KNEW THAT HE WAS MORALLY BOUND, and like the honest, manly man that he was he rested not until he had discharged his obligations and stood square before the world! This is true manhood! This is the sort of character that commands the reverential admiration of men and women the world over!"

"Perfect honesty is never satisfied with doing as much as is expected, as much as is customary," writes J. F. Clarke. A perfectly truthful man, who loves truth for its own sake, is not contended with being as truthful as other people. He wishes to be entirely accurate. It is the distinction of modern science that it loves truth in that way. It verifies everything. To love and serve the truth, and to surrender to it our own opinions, makes the man of science."

GOD LOVES AN HONEST MAN.

I was once talking with an infidel about the Bible. He made infidelity a profession—at least he reiterated the incidents of the religious men that had fallen before him in the wide swath he cut and he repeatedly impressed me with the statement, "I am an infidel!!" The answer I made, when finally compelled to notice this, staggered him—probably such an one as never darkened his mental door—"I'm glad you are an infidel!" He looked at me dumbfounded. "I'm glad you are so out and out with it. There's nothing to be gained by being an infidel—it doesn't make you real popular with the neighbors—there's every reason why you should hide your ideas, and the fact that you come right out with it goes to show you are an honest man at heart. The world would be better off if the infidels parading as Christian church members would quit their hypocritical professions, so we could tell what they really are. God loves honest men! I gave him something to read which had changed hundreds of infidels into Christians and we separated, never to meet as he was a traveling man from the west.

Yes, God loves honest men. He loved Saul of Tarsus even while he was "breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord" (Acts 9:1). There was in that noble character who, while he reproached himself, "I am the least of the apostles, that are not meant to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of God" (I Corinthians 15:9), could also say from the heart, "Men and brethren, I have lived in all good conscience before God until this day" (Acts 23:1). There was in Saul of Tarsus the earnest sincerity which God knew would make him a faithful, fearless soldier of the cross. He was faithful to God in doing Christians to death—"I verily thought with myself, that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth" (Acts 26:9). Oh, how many sincere praying men have unconsciously fulfilled in themselves the words of Christ, "The time cometh, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service!" (John 16:2).

HYPOCRISY SCORED.

God frequently voiced his detestation of those that practiced hypocrisy. Listen to the irony with which he speaks of those nominal spiritual whose eye, instead of being on him and on the interests of his people, is on the salary: "The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof teach for hire, and the prophets (preachers) thereof divine for money: yet will they lean upon the Lord and say, 'is not the Lord among us? None evil can come upon us." Micah 3:11). "Not every one that saith unto me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my father which is in heaven. Many will say to me in that day (judgment day) 'Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied (preached) in thy name, and in thy name have cast out devils, and in thy name done many wonderful works?' (great sums of money raised and variously applied) and then I will profess unto them, 'I never knew (recognized) you; depart from me, ye that work iniquity.'" (Luke 12:21-23). As the foundation of work for Christ must be the divine motive of genuine love—"though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels (with great eloquence and learning) and have not charity (love) I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." (1 Corinthians 13:11).

HEART HONESTY ESSENTIAL.

We are not left in the dark as to the class God specially admires—"They that deal truly are his delight." (Proverbs 12:22). It is in the soil of such hearts that the word of God sinks its roots deep and from which it springs as an abundant harvest of the fruit of Christlike character. "But that (seed which fell) on the good ground are they which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience." (Luke 8:15). To the person of this whole-hearted class belongs this precious promise of future fellowship with God. "He that walketh righteously and speaketh uprightly; he that despiseth the gain of oppression, that shaketh his hands from holding of bribes (graft) that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood (injurious gossip) and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil; he shall dwell on high; his place of defence shall be the munitions (stronghold) of rocks; bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure (eternal life). Thine eyes shall see the king (God) in his beauty; they shall behold the land that is very far off (heaven). (Isaiah 33: 15-17).

DIOGENES' LANTERN.

Diogenes, the Greek philosopher, went about his city in broad daylight with a lantern in search of an honest man. Those that have borne the message of "glad tidings of great joy to all people," have also gone about with the "lamp unto my feet." (Psalms 119: 105)—the divine message—but they have been finding honest men.

It takes a man who is severely honest with himself to admit candidly to himself the various propositions of the gospel and to act upon his admissions; that so far as any eternal hope is concerned he is in an absolutely hopeless condition until he accepts Jesus as his personal Savior—"we have sinned, we have committed iniquity, we have done wickedly," (Psalms 106:6), "What wilt thou have me to do?" (Acts 9:6). "Jesus of Nazareth—neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." (Acts 4: 10-12). "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." (Acts 16:31). "Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief." (Mark 9:24). "Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquities and cleanse me from my sin." (Psalms 51:2). "Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." (Romans 5:1). "Having therefore boldness to enter into the holiest (the place of sacrifice) by the blood of Jesus, let us draw near with a true heart (honest purpose) in full assurance of faith." (Hebrews 10: 19-22) to present our bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is our reasonable service (Romans 12:1). "By him (Jesus) let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually." (Hebrews 13:15). "No man should be moved by afflictions: for we are appointed thereunto." (1 Thessalonians 3:3). "We must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God." (Acts 14:22). "It is required that a man be found faithful." (1 Corinthians 4:2). "Be thou faithful unti death, and I will give thee a crown of life." (Revelation 2:10). "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." (Matthew 25:21).

These passages epitomize the career of the true-hearted Christian. It takes a surpassing honesty and earnestness of purpose to meet their conditions. But no man need fear to take up the gage of this battle with evil, for God will not suffer (allow) you to be tempted above that ye are able." (1 Corinthians 10:13) and "what he has promised, he is able also to perform." (Romans 4:21).

GEORGE H. FISHER.

Scranton, Pa.

NEWS OF THE SECRET SOCIETIES

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

besmirch the character of one who may hold different views from you. A black ball is fraternity's shield, to protect, not individuals, but the order, from those who would injure it. It should never be cast with a prejudicial mind or a selfish thought. Remember, it is a serious thing to constitute one's self judge, jury and executioner in one single act without the order's interests demand it.

About seventy-five knights from the different lodges of Buffalo, N. Y., visited the lodge at Toronto, Canada, last month and enjoyed a fraternal time.

The fund for the home at the domain of New York amounted to $100,000 at last reports.

Practice the principles of Pythianism and you will sow seeds of kindness all along the line.

Eden Lodge, No. 311, held a banquet last week and all had a good time.

Wilmerding Company, No. 21, Uniformed Rank, will hold a dress parade at their hall next meeting.

The supreme officers elected last month will make several additions in the work of the deputies this year.

Taylorville Lodge, No. 462, Taylor, are continuing to receive new additions to their membership. On account of so much work, special meetings are being held to confer the different ranks.

Brother Fred Erhardt of Corinth Lodge, No. 431, Scranton, was elected to the legislature last Tuesday.

Superior Lodge, No. 366, worked the rank of knight upon seven applicants last Tuesday evening.

P. O. S. OF A.

Washington Camp, No. 78, are having good attendance at their meetings and much interest is being shown by the members.

Washington Camp, No. 47, will attend divine worship on the 25th of this month at the M. E. church.

There is a contest in progress at Washington Camp, No. 388, between the Andros and Johns of the camp to find out which can give the largest increase by Dec. 31.

Washington Camp, No. 634, had one candidate for initiation last week.

The meetings of Washington Camp, No. 178, Hyde Park, are being well attended every Thursday evening and much interest is shown.

Camp No. 25, Green Ridge, will hold an important session Tuesday evening.

RATHBORN SISTERS.

Pioneer Temple, No. 19, Carbondale, are active in the welfare of the order and their efforts are being rewarded by an increase in their ranks.

The first temple of our order was instituted on Oct. 28, 1888, at Warsaw, Ind.

New temples are being instituted every month in the Ohio domain.

The grand officers are making a tour of the state.

Scranton Temple are increasing their list of members.

KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.

Scranton Castle, No. 137, will hold one of their important sessions next Friday evening at Malta hall.

The round table degree will be conferred at the session of Star of Liberty Castle, No. 102, next Tuesday evening.

Four new castles have been organized in Pennsylvania since the session of the Select Castle in August.

Petersburg Castle, No. 68, Scranton, are holding their own and are receiving an occasional new applicant.

Juniata Castle, No. 157, have a large list of applicants for the initiatory degree.

The latest reports show a large increase in the ladies' branch, Degree of Naomi.

MODERN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The report of the supreme secretary shows a large increase in our ranks every month.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 83, Scranton, will have a large number for admission to membership at their next meeting.

Susquehanna county is coming to the front in the increase of new members.

Anthracite Lodge, No. 85, Scranton, are doing well and are taking in new members.

Prospect Lodge, No. 27, Wilkes-Barre, have started their winter work already.

Restoring Domestic Paece.

A new way of restoring domestic peace is detailed in the Buffalo Commercial. A man there was approached the other day by a distressed looking young man with whom he had a slight acquaintance, and asked to do this little kindness: "My wife and I have had a fight," the unfortunate chap said, by way of explanation, "and I'm afraid to go home. I wish you'd telephone to her that you caught me just as I was leaving for Aubuquerque, N. M., vowing never to return, and that you persuaded me to linger and try to patch up differences with her." The possibilities seemed so great that the man did as requested. Result: The young man and his wife are living together again as if they had just started on their honeymoon.

Trust those who have tried.

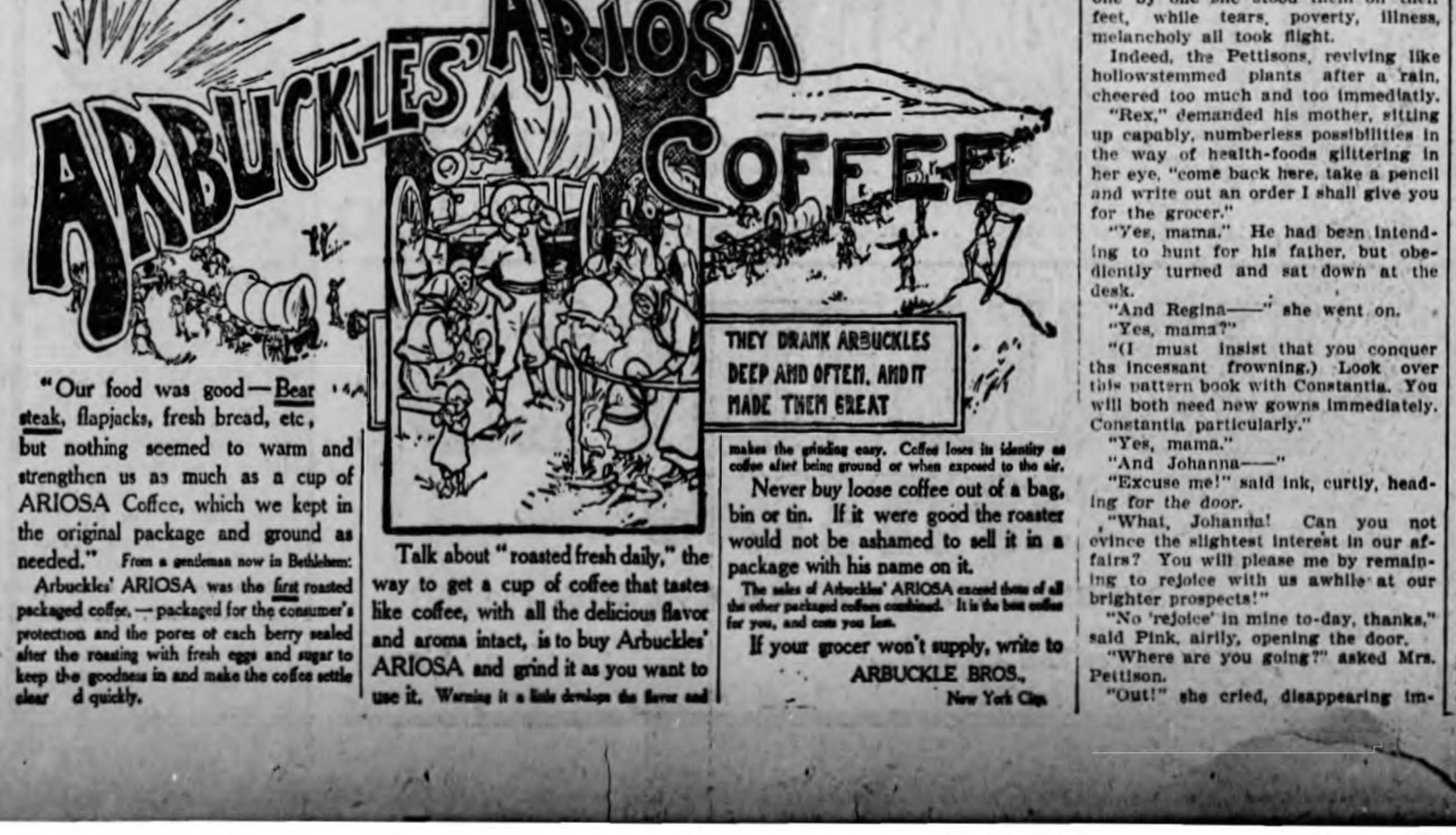
I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. The terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

A specific for pain—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, strongest, cheapest liniment ever devised. A household remedy in America for 25 years.



ARBUCKLES' ARIOSA COFFEE
THEY DRANK ARBUCKLES DEEP AND OFTEN, AND IT MADE THEM GREAT

"Our food was good—Bear steak, flapjacks, fresh bread, etc., but nothing seemed to warm and strengthen us as much as a cup of ARIOSA Coffee, which we kept in the original package and ground as needed." From a gentleman now in Bethlehem.

Arbuckles' ARIOSA was the first roasted packaged coffee,—packaged for the consumer's protection and the pores of each berry sealed after the roasting with fresh eggs and sugar to keep the goodness in and make the coffee settle clear and quickly.

Talk about "roasted fresh daily," the way to get a cup of coffee that tastes like coffee, with all the delicious flavor and aroma intact, is to buy Arbuckles' ARIOSA and grind it as you want to use it. Warming it a little develops the flavor and makes the grinding easy. Coffee loses its identity as coffee after being ground or when exposed to the air.

Never buy loose coffee out of a bag, bin or tin. If it were good the roaster would not be ashamed to sell it in a package with his name on it.

The sales of Arbuckles' ARIOSA exceed those of all the other packaged coffees combined. It is the best coffee for you, and costs you less.

If your grocer won't supply, write to

ARBUCKLE BROS.,

New York City.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Why Soldiers Are Drilled—Regulars Versus Militia—Christ's Regulars.

"The object of discipline," says Captain Stewart-Murray, the authority on military subjects, "is to implant in the soldier the seeds of victory by teaching him the habit of INSTANTANEOUS AND INSTRUCTIVE OBEDIENCE. Discipline is the long-continued habit, by which the very muscles of the soldier instinctively obey the word of command, so that under whatever stress of circumstances, danger, or death, he hears that word of command, even if his mind be too confused and astounded to attend, yet his muscles will obey. Toward this object all the regulations of discipline, however apparently irrelevant, will be found to tend."

DISCIPLINE IN ACTION.

In "Forty-One Years in India," Lord Roberts of memorable fame in the late British-Boer war, pays a stirring tribute to instinctive and instantaneous obedience in warfare of the most trying nature: "The behavior (of the British troops at the seige of Delhi) was beyond all praise, their constancy was unwearied, their gallantry most conspicuous; in thirty-two different fights they were victorious over long odds, being often exposed to an enemy ten times their number, who moreover had the advantage of ground and superior artillery; they fought and worked as if each one felt that on his individual exertions alone depended the issues of the day; they willingly, nay cheerfully, endured such trials as few armies have ever been exposed to for so long a time. They saw their comrades stricken down by cholera, sunstroke and dysentery. They beheld their enemies reinforced, while their own numbers rapidly decreased.

"Yet they never lost heart, and at last they advanced to the assault with as high a courage and as complete a confidence in the result, as if they were attacking in the first flush of exultation of troops at the commencement of a campaign, instead of being the remnant of a force worn out by twelve long weeks of privation and suffering, by hope deferred—which truly 'maketh the heart sick'—and by weary waiting for the help which never came."

HOW TRAINING WON A WAR.

There is one war, the armies of which are even yet not withdrawn from opposing positions, which was won by long and thorough discipline of the numerically weaker nation—the Russo-Japanese war. Another famous war—the Franco-Prussian of 1870—is a notable example of the power of "instinctive and instantaneous obedience."

"Each soldier," says Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, speaking of the German forces, "takes it for granted that any orders given will be the best possible. No one ever heard any argument about this, or any fault-finding. Such orders as came were accepted simply as fate. 'Such is the order' was always a magic word in our army. It was ordered: therefore it was done. A French officer, who in 1871 surrendered to us the fort of Issy, said, when he saw a non-commissioned officer deliver a report in a very smart, soldier-like manner, 'Ah, I see very clearly why we are vanquished; it is owing to your discipline!"

DISCIPLINE OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY.

While the discipline of an army must always have as its end "instantaneous and instinctive obedience," yet that of today's military practice differs in an important respect from that of the past. "The discipline that will insure that the order to march, attack, or charge shall be unhesitatingly obeyed," says Major H. J. Crawford of the British army, "is as important an element as ever, but we can no longer attain it by the machine-making methods of former times, for by employing this means we destroy a faculty which has now become as important almost as Discipline—namely the fighting INTELLIGENCE of the individual soldier. Under the new Discipline, the leader, backed by the authority which a higher status, greater knowledge, and the confidence of his men give him, exacts their READY AND LOYAL CO-OPERATION in all his intentions and orders; it is just the difference between driving and leading.

"The training in Discipline," continues Major Crawford, "should be such that the guiding hand of the commander should be ever present and ever ready, though not always felt; that his superior knowledge, experience, and intelligence may be able to assert itself and lead his men at any given moment; and yet that where tactical reasons show him it is best to give his company its head, he may be able to drop the reins, confident that the trained intelligence of his men will get him through."

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.

It is so worn a phrase as to be trite, and yet it is an ever fresh truth that the true Christian's experience isa warfare and he is a soldier. Innumerable poems and hymns in all countries speak of this, as the "Onward Christian Soldier," of the Sunday school and the song of the grown-ups:

"Oft in danger, oft in woe,
Onward, Christian, onward go."

The Chinese soldier used to imagine that beating the air and making a tremendous noise was the height of efficiency in war. How many professed Christian soldiers have been possessed of a similar notion, it is impossible to estimate, but the number has not been small, and methods of profession, promise and brag are about as effectual against our trained spiritual foes as the Chinese noise was in the Chino-Japanese war, against the Japanese.

In no particular does the warfare in Christ's army resemble that of the martial art than in its disciples. Yet, in their conceptions of army discipline, a considerable fraction of professed Christians are a veritable national guard—in the aspect of the guard a decade or two ago. Captain Charles A. Smylie, of the Twelfth Infantry, N. G., N. Y., brings out the point: "It will probably be admitted without question that the average soldier in the national guard has but an imperfect conception of the meaning of the word 'discipline.' He hears doubts expressed, and sometimes participates in them, as to any good reason existing why he should maintain 'high pressure' even during the busy intervals of military work and duty throughout the period of his service. Inexperienced and untrained, he does not know the effect and result of discipline, nor its vital necessity, and cannot comprehend why restraints are laid upon him, seemingly greater than order and obedience require, and frequently he imagines it a kindness to have the restriction binding him relaxed." On what national guard man could the familiar practical joke be played that was perpetrated on a British "Tommy Atkins?" The soldier was carrying a plate of rations; a wag shouted, "Attention!"—down flew his arms to attention, and smash went the plate on the pavement! That was discipline—"instantaneous and instinctive obedience."

THE CHRISTIAN'S DISCIPLINE.

The true army of Christ is no half-organized militia, but a "regular" army. There is no relaxation in the discipline of the real Christian soldier. He is not playing at war, but his warfare is a stern reality—he neither asks for no desires periods of relaxation. His mind is set on the lofty ideal of PERFECT efficiency. Though none but the captain ever attained this lofty ideal, and while the stragglers and camp followers say "Any standard of half-decent morality will do," yet there is not one of the "regulars" whose devoted purpose is not the attainment of the perfect example of their one superior officer.

In his "Minor Tactics" General Clery points out that "the issue to which all military operations tend is a battle; that organization, equipment, and drill all aim at the one result of making the soldier as EFFICIENT AS POSSIBLE, in order that he may take his place in the fight when the time comes. To engage an enemy with the best chance of success, superiorty, both moral and physical, at the point of contact, is absolutely essential. Moral superiority is desirable from strict discipline, better cause, previous successes, or similar influences. Its elements should be established and carefully cultivated in times of peace, while success will confirm and strengthen it in time of war."

INCESSANT WARFARE.

While the Christian warfare is almost incessant, yet every "regular" will confirm the statement that there are lulls as well as times of special stress—of battle. Looking at it in another way every true Christian is a citadel occupied by a force animated, not by the spirit of glory or of patriotism, but by the spirit of God—the holy spirit of love. The citadel has nine sides—nine manifestations of love—"love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance" (Galatians 5:22-23)—and almost without cessation the besieging army of evil is attacking one side or another—occasionally many sides together in a terrible general assault.

The sole security of the soldier of the cross lies in unrelaxed discipline. He has plenty of opoprtunity for the practice of his peculiar phase of the military art, and practice he must in all the lulls of his warfare, for he must make every moment count toward the issue of battle certain to come and try his very existence. There are hourly assaults, for example, on his patience; and he must buttress patience with LOVE for those that try his patience—"Love suffereth long; is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil" (1 Corinthians 13:4, 5); "forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any, even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye" (Colossians 3:13); "If when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God. For even hereunto were ye called (in Christ's warfare): because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps: who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not" (I Peter 2:20-23). By hourly drill in little skirmishes in patience, patience becomes "instinctive and instantaneous," and the discipline of times of relative peace stands the soldier of the coming kingdom in good stead in the stress of the fierce assaults of battle.

MEEKNESS ESSENTIAL.

The spirit of the day in many respects is diametrically opposed to the requirements upon the spiritual "regular," and in nothing more than in the world's requirement of self-assertiveness of its votaries. Like most of this soldier's skirmishes and combats, the battle on this life is with himself. He must constantly fight his natural tendencies to resent intended or unintentional slights. Meekness is defined by Webster as "The quality of being mild of temper; not easily provoked or irritated; patient under injuries; not vain, or haughty, or resentful; submissive." The servant (or soldier) of the Lord must not strive (quarrel); but be gentle unto all men, in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves" (2 Timothy 2:24-25); "My beloved brethren, let every man (every soldier of the cross) be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath; receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls" (being life) (James 1:19, 21); "Servants, (how many of us are employes!) be subject to your masters (employers) with all fear (reverence, respect); not only to the good and gentle, but also to the forward" (crooked, perverse). (Peter 2:18); "Ye have heard (we hear it daily) that it it hath been said, 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth: but I (Jesus) say unto you (my true soldiers), that ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also" Matthew 5:38-39); "Take my yoke (of meekness and love) upon you, and learn of ME (your captain); for I am meek and lowly in heart (not lofty, haughty): and ye shall find rest unto your souls" (Matthew 11:29); "Blessed are the meek (the submissive, unresisting) for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are the peacemakers: for THEY shall be called the children of God." Matthew 5:5, 9).

These are suggestions from the manual of arms, the drill book of the spirit of love which animates every one of the "regulars" in Christ's true army. They fight not with carnal (earthly) weapons, but with the two-edged sword of the spirit of love in its many manifestations. They advance ever with colors flying—"Thou has given a banner to them that fear (reverence) thee, that it may be displayed because of thy truth" (Psalms 60:4); every one of them proclaims by word and life, "His banner over me is LOVE" (Song of Solomon 2:4).

GEO. H. FISHER.

Scranton, Pa.

ELMHURST.

Nov. 16.—We are having our first winter weather. The ground is covered with several inches of the beautiful and the wind is blowing a gale.

Mr. Daniel Grimes has purchased a very fine piano for his daughter Bertha.

The Christian Endeavor held a social on Friday night at the home of William Swartz.

Rev. Darby of Pittston will preach in the Baptist church Sunday, both morning and evening.

Mrs. A. Frear of Lake Winola was entertained by Prof. and Mrs. Frank Frear over Sunday.

Mrs. Horace Cooper and children of Harrisburg are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Cooper.

Mr. Lee Wagner was married recently to Miss Anna Winterstein of Scranton and has begun housekeeping at his home. His mother and sister, Miss Ella Wagner, have moved into the Peck house on Locust street.

Floyd Brink of Dunmore was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Grimes over Sunday.

G. W. Strupler has returned home from a several days' visit with relatives in Foster and Binghamton and Lestershire, N. Y.

The funeral of Thomas Hoar was held in the Catholic church in Moscow Monday at 10 o'clock. This young man was accidentally killed while coupling cars near Stroudsburg last week.

The P. O. S. of A. rally was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Evans Nov. 10. The evening's entertainment consisted of music, games and dancing, after which refreshments were served. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Horace Finn, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nagley, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Evans, Prof. and Mrs. Frank Frear, Mr. C. Edwards, Mrs. S. Treibel, Mrs. C. Jenny, Misses Anna Kipp, Katie Nagley, Bertha Grimes, Anna Hand, Ruth Evans, Beulah Cooper; Messrs. Henry Aten, Ralph Evans, Charles Baker, Hal Schiebel, Charles Jenny, Charles Walker and Floyd Brink.

CLIFFORD.

Nov. 15.—W. G. Morgan has moved into E. E. Finn's rooms in the Barney building.

Levi Snyder took possession of his property purchased some time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunt, of Factoryville, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, last Sunday.

Mrs. H. W. Lowry is on the sick list, Dr. Decker, of Nicholson, was up to see her.

Epworth league next Sunday evening. Mrs. E. Oram is the leader.

Dr. Hager has been quite sick, but is now improving.

Mrs. George Brandow, of Carbondale, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Albert Cobb.

G. W. Stanton has moved the rest of his goods from his store here and taken down his signs. Undertaker Taylor's sign still swings in the breeze.

Ella Freeman is helping Mrs. S. S. Harris.

Elder Earle has sold his horse; price, $400.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CELLULOID.

Oyster Shells, Sea Weed and Asbestos Make Useful Material.

The many uses and inflammable character of celluloid have led to an active search for substitues. The new material of C. Trocquenet, a French inventor, is a mixture of cellulose, asbestos and the organic matter contained in oyster shells. The cellulose is obtained by treating seaweed successively with acid and alkali and washing. The asbestos is ground with petroleum oil, while the ground oyster shells are treated with hydrochloric acid and the insoluble residue is boiled with water, washed with weak alkaline solution and collected on a filter. The mixtures contain from 50 to 65 parts of cellulose, 2 to 12 parts of the oiled asbestos and 20 to 45 parts of the oyster shell substance. The mass is treated with formaldehyde, suitably colored, and then pressed into any form or object for which celluloid can be used.

PITTSBURG BLOCK HOUSE MAY BE MOVED

Colonial Monument, About Which So Much Discussion Has Waged, Now in the Midst of Pittsburg Freight Yards.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 16.—How to preserve the only remaining monument of British occupation in this region is a problem that is agitating the press and public of Pittsburg. In an effort to keep an old block house, built in 1764, where it now stands, in the midst of the busiest and most congested section of the city, the Daughters of the American Revolution has lost the first skirmish in the courts. This forecasts the removal of the house to some site where it will be safe from damage and decay and where it can be seen by visitors.

The historic little building is surrounded, except for a narrow strip of land connecting it with Penn avenue, by the freight yards of the Pennsylvania railroad. It was proposed to remove the Block House to some public park—the plan adopted with William Penn's cottage in Philadelphia—but the offer was rejected by the D. A. R., who own the Block House.

The Block House was built during the stormiest period of the war between the English and the Indians, 142 years ago. Pontiac's war had broken out the year before, 1763. Fort Pitt, which then stood on the present site of Pittsburg, was assailed by the Indians. It looked as if the garrison was doomed to death when Colonel Henry Bouquet was sent to its relief. On the way he defeated a large body of Indians, and after this reverse they gave up the siege of Fort Pitt and fled.

It was in the summer of 1764 that Colonel Bouquet built the Block House, as an outpost to Fort Pitt. It is a curious little structure, built of heavy stone with small port holes for guns. On all sides the ground has been raised to a higher level, so that the building is in a hollow. Just to the north of it are the new Pennsylvania terminal warehouses and platforms. To the east of the house are the ends of tracks which can go no further on account of it. If the tiny piece of land could be secured it would mean the handling of hundreds of tons more freight in a day in a badly congested district.

The land on which the building stands was given to the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Mary E. Schenley twelve years ago. Later, the rest of the block was obtained by the Pennsylvania railroad for a freight terminal, demanded by the commercial interests of Pittsburg. The suit just thrown out of court was brought by the D. A. R. to enjoin the railroad from obstructing "O'Hara avenue," a thoroughfare proposed but never opened. The court has decided that the Daughters have no rights as to "O'Hara avenue."

Everybody realizes that the Block House is a valuable historic relic and ought to be preserved; only the D. A. R. hold the opinion that the real purpose of preservation would not be better achieved by having this remnant of pre-revolutionary days removed to some environment more suitable than a freight yard.

If you have a property for sale, try the columns of The Republican and see how quickly you'll dispose of it. tf

S.S.S. WRITE OUR PHYSICIANS

While we have the utmost confidence in the curative powers of S. S. S. in all blood troubles, yet we realize that in some cases causes unknown to the patient often hinder the best effects of the medicine. For this reason we have maintained for many years a branch to our business known as "Our Consultation Department." This department is composed of regularly graduated and licensed physicians who have made blood and skin diseases their special study, and who are employed solely to advise and help, without charge, those who use S. S. S. Thousands of people have been cured of blood and skin diseases of every kind by the use of S. S. S., and many of those who, perhaps, at first did not find the results entirely satisfactory, wrote our physicians a full statement of their case, and a little advice hastened the cure. We have nothing to sell you, and the only reason for wanting you to write to us is that we may use every effort to see that you get the best result from the medicine. You can then help us by advising your friends to use S. S. S., which you will know from experience is all we claim for it. You can write with the assurance that all correspondence is held in strictest confidence, and that our physicians will give you helpful advice without charge. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

A Remedy for Everyday Ills

For Over Fifty Years

Beecham's Pills have unfailingly carried the message of health and good cheer to the homes of the people. They are the best family medicine ever compounded. Wherever health is valued, Beecham's Pills are held in the highest esteem by men and women. Compounded from purely vegetable ingredients, these pills possess properties which make them invaluable to the sailor, the soldier, the man of business and the captain of industry. Women find Beecham's Pills an aid to beauty, a harbinger of health and of special assistance in ailments that are peculiarly feminine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

have never been exploited by sensational advertising, yet their sales have steadily increased in every quarter of the globe. Personal letters endorsing Beecham's Pills are received by the thousands, but it is never necessary to publish them. The pills recommend themselves.

For the everyday ills of life, there is no other remedy so prompt, so safe, so thorough, so highly prized by old and young, as Beecham's Pills. As a stomach corrective they have no superior; for the liver, kidneys and bowels they accomplish everything for which they are recommended. Indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, constipation and their attendant ills cannot exist when Beecham's Pills are used as directed. They regulate, tone and strengthen all the bodily functions—not generally, but always. That Beecham's Pills keep faith with the people is amply attested by the enormous

Annual Sales Over 6,000,000 Boxes

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In boxes with full directions 10c. and 25c.

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WINTER COMFORT FOR MAN AND BEAST

Are you prepared to enjoy the pleasure of driving no matter how cold the weather may be, and have you purchased the necessary clothing to insure the health and comfort of your beast? If not, you will be interested in our display of reasonable priced Robes, Carriage Blankets, Stable and Street Blankets.

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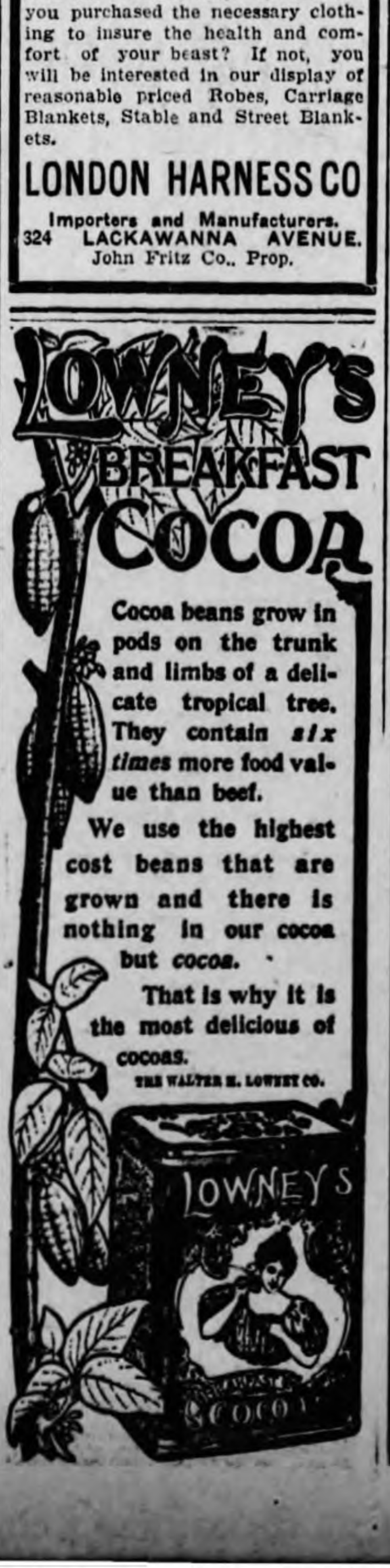

Cocoa beans grow in pods on the trunk and limbs of a delicate tropical tree. They contain six times more food value than beef. We use the highest cost beans that are grown and there is nothing in our cocoa but cocoa. That is why it is the most delicious of cocoas. THE WALTER M. LOWNEY CO.

FINLEY'S

Sale of Novelty Silk Velvets

For Costumes, Waists and Fancy Work.

At 50c
Were $1.00 to $1.50

Figured Panne Velvets

In Persian and Dresden designs; small dots, checks, stripes, embossed figures; Brocade and Damasse patterns.

$1.00
Were $2.00 to $2.50

Plaid Silks

New lot of Plaid Silk just arrived, all the latest designs for waists, etc.

Price 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50

510 and 512 Lacka. Ave.

GREEN VALLEY RYE
CASEY BROS.
SCRANTON, PA.

The sale of Green Valley Rye has increased more than two and one-half times within the year passed.

A trial bottle will tell the reason.

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SALES DEPARTMENT
216 LACKAWANNA AVE. SCRANTON PA.

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Manufacturers of MINING POWDER
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Old 'phone, 933-2, 334-3
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I CURE Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Urethral Obstructions, Drains, Lost Vitality, Prostatic Troubles, Skin Diseases, Piles, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, Ulcers, Contracted Diseases and all Men's Diseases; also Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Lung and Heart troubles, Catarrh, Cough, Bronchitis, Dropsy, Epilepsy or Fits, Tape Worm, Backaches, Melancholy, Pleurisy, Scrofula, Brain Fag.

Quick results. Permanent Cure. Reasonable fee. Practice established January, 1901. Cure guaranteed. HOURS: 9 to 4, 6 to 8:30. Sundays, 1 to 3.

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that we have ridden for many years, it's furnishing the best HEATING STOVES ON EARTH ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

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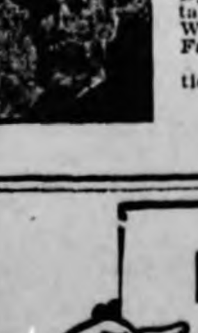

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THREE EDITIONS DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Chance to Earn a $38,600 Prize—Remarkable Sleepers—Spiritual Drowsiness.

There is a prize of $38,600 offered, which any reader of this, who is qqualified, may try for, and, if he wins it, prove himself, at the same time an inestimable benefactor to the human race—or at least to a certain fraction of the race.

Consul-General G. W. Roosevelt writes from Brussels, Belgium, as follows: "In view of the devastation caused by a disease known as the sleeping sickness' among the natives of certain districts of the Kongo Free State, as well as among Europeans residing there, many of whom have returned to Europe afflicted with the disease, which has nearly always resulted fatally, the King of Belgium has offered a prize of 20,000 francs ($38,600) to any person of any nationality who shall discover a cure for the said sickness, and also an additional sum of 300,000 francs ($57,900) for the purpose of making researches and experiments toward exterminating the plague."

PEOPLE DIE ASLEEP.

"It is an epidemic disease," explains the International Encyclopedia, "occurring among the inhabitants of western Africa, characterized by periods of sleep recurring at short intervals. The course of the disease is from four months to as many years, and it is fatal. The victim appears at first languid, weak, pallid, and stupid. He falls asleep while talking, eating, working. As the disease progresses he is fed with difficulty and becomes much emaciated. The failure of nutrition and the appearance of bedsores are followed by convulsions and death. Some patients become insane."

"In the last few years," says Prof. E. Ray Lankester, describing this strange malady, "more than 100,000 persons died in Oganda from sleeping sickness. No curative treatment has as yet been discovered, nor is there any authentic instance of recovery." Dr. Van Campenhont, of Brussels, adds that whole droves of cattle in districts bordering on the Transvaal are frequently destroyed by the sickness. "The origin of the disease," relates the Review of Reviews, "has been discovered. It is produced by an animal parasite called Trypanosoma, which is carried from man to man by a special kind of tsetze fly. The natives are quite indifferent to fly bites, and when once Trypanosoma is introduced into the districts where these flies abound, they die like rotten sheep. Europeans brush off the flies, and hence seldom fall a prey to the sleeping sickness. The tsetze fly is a little bigger than the ordinary house fly. Its ravages have long been familiar to all who have to do with what is called the Tsetze Belt in South Africa, a region in which no horses or cattle can live."

HALF THE TOWN ASLEEP.

Other curious attacks of sleep are observed from time to time. Mme. Marie de Manaceine, of St. Petersburg, describes an epidemic of catalepsy (suspension of feeling and will) in Germany: "An outbreak of catalepsy raged for several years at Billinghausen, near Wurzburg, and was described by Vogt. Half the inhabitants suffered from attacks of catalepsy, only lasting for a few minutes, during which the face became intensely pale, the limbs motionless, consciousness, if not altogether abolished, much obscured, and speech embarrassed. The attacks were liable to occur at any moment and fixed the patient in the position in which they caught him."

The same writer relates the details of other remarkable cases. One was of a man who at forty-three fell into a sleep lasting 221 days. When he recovered he picked up a book he had been reading and went on from the precise point where he had been interrupted—reminding one of an officer in the Civil War whom a bullet in the skull stopped in the midst of a command, and who when he recovered consciousness completed the partly finished order. The sleeper in question in eight years slept 1,698 days or more than half the time, finally winding up his career in a sleep lasting 465 days—nearly a year and a half.

SUMMER SLEEP.

Among animals prolonged sleep is so common that nothing is thought of it, as in the annual autumnal disappearance of squirrels and bears. Some species sleep through the cold weather and others through the warm. In winter sleep, or hibernation, the animal loses its heat to a marked degree, the body functions diminish, breathing and heart action slacken, and there is a kind of rigidity. Hibernating animals awake when brought into a warm room. "Summer sleep" relates Pfluger, "is observed in hot countries among cold-blooded animals which cannot support a very high temperature of the surrounding air. In summer-sleep the muscular system is in a peculiar state resembling rigidity."

A good many readers have seen the following, which illustrates the possibilities of living even a great many years fast asleep. It is one of last Sunday's press dispatches:

ASLEEP FOR TWELVE YEARS.

"COLUMBIA, KY., Nov. 3.—A remarkable case has just come to light in Russell county, and the truth of the case is vouched for by prominent citizens. Herchall Grider, aged sixty-three years, of near Rowena, fell asleep twelve years ago, and all efforts to awaken him have proved unavailing to this day. During that time he has been fed on liquid nourishment twice a day. The man's pulse and physical condition are said to be normal and his muscles are more suple than those of a man who has had exercise." Only eight years more and he will equal the famous Rip Van Winkle!

"What is sleep," is a question which seems simple enough to the uninitiated, but to the scientist it is a puzzler. No man of science today knows precisely what sleep is, and there is considerable diversity of opinion as to what it really is. By elaborate experiments, however, it has been ascertained that during sleep nothing is asleep within us except the brain, and that even the brain is not wholly asleep, but only some of its elements. We have still to ascertain what it is that sleeps in the brain.

"Some authors have maintained that during sleep it is our attention and our will that are asleep and it is no doubt true that there is no surer means to produce sleep than to fatigue attention. Yawning and stretching are due to fatique of attention. Sleep is the resting-time of consciousness. The weaker consciousness is, the more easily it is fatigued, and in need of sleep; an energetic consciousness (or ability to give attention to things), on the contrary, is contented with periods of sleep that are shorter, less deep, and less frequent. As everyone may observe, the younger children are (and the less ability they possess to fix their attention on things) the more profoundly they sleep. In those old people whose conscious life grows feeble with the years, consciousness must be quickly exhausted; hence more or less predominance of sleep. Persons with very marked personality and highly developed consciousness have relatively little need of sleep. Thus we know that Humboldt, Mirabeau, Schiller, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon slept very little. Again, sleep is the resting-time of consciousness" (or ability to pay attention).

CHRISTIAN WORLD ASLEEP.

There is a spiritual sleep as well as a natural. If wakefulness consists of ability or disposition to pay attention to spiritual things, then a great proportion of the Christian world is asleep, for among professing Christians there is a general indisposition to think on, talk on, act on spiritual lines. This is illustrated in a variety of ways: twenty-minute sermons are about all church-goers will stand for; a large number find it extremely difficult to keep the attention on the spiritual subject in hand whether Bible reading, prayer, or sermon, and rather than cling to the matter in hand, the attention wanders off according to sex to fashions and social functions or to business and baseball. Spiritual drowsiness displays itself in inattention to the injunctions and commands of the Master, whom they claim to obey; in neglect of his word; in utter failure to read aright the signs of the times, or in a befuddled denial that the times are peculiar and ominous, or that there is any connection between the word of God and the religious and social conditions of our day; in sleepy inability to percieve the clearcut teaching of Scripture and logic as to the inharmony, for example, of teachings of torture with the revealed justice and love of the Creator; in lack of power to turn drooping eyes toward the approaching glorious realization of all legitimate human hopes—the fast nearing, long prayed-for kingdom of God on earth; in the grasping and embracing of dreams and delusions of this night-time of sin, sorrow and death.

LOVING TO SLUMBER.

This general somnolence was one of the things against which Christians were specifically warned by the great Christ himself. How urgently he personally or through his Apostles urged us to be constantly on the alert, watching his word, the times, the assaults of the adversary, and especially our own evil tendencies: "Take heed to yourselves lest at any time YOUR hearts (minds, purpose) be overcharged with surfeiting (pleasures) and drunkenness (intoxication with the spirit of the world) and cares of this life (business, or home duties), and so that day come upon YOU unawares. For as a snare (totally unperceived) shall it (the day of the kingdom) come on all THEM (those not awake) that dwell on the face of the whole earth" (Luke 21: 34-35). "Let us not sleep as do others," counsels Paul; "but let us watch. Let us who are of the day, be sober (watchful, not asleep, with spiritual armour off), putting on the breastplate of faith and love; and for an helmet, the hope of salvation" (I Thessalonians 5: 6). These injunctions Jesus' heart followers do not fail to heed. They are now awake and alert.

Yet the general drowsiness of the mass of professed Christians was foreknown and fortold in the plainest language. "While the bridegroom (Christ) tarried (in heaven until the appointed time for his return) they (christians) all slumbered and slept" (Matthew 25: 5), is the plain declaration about professed followers of Christ during the long centuries of Christ's absence; even the spiritual leaders themselves, the watchmen of Christ's flock, have not escaped the general spirit of slumber, of lack of watchfulness, of inattention to the admonition of their God, as it is, written, "His watchmen are blind (to the true situation in the flock and outside in the world): they are all (as a class) ignorant (of the Bible), they are all dumb dogs (not alert to warn), they cannot bark (give warning): sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber. Yea, they are greedy dogs which can never have enough (salary), and they are shepherds that cannot understand: they all look to their own way, every one for his gain, from his quarter" (denomination) (Isaiah 56: 10-11).

But to those closest to him in spirit, in disposition, the stirring word goes forth, "Knowing the time, that now it is high time to awake out of sleep (inattention to our Father's word): for now is our salvation nearer (1800 years nearer than then) than when we believed. The night (of sin and the permission of evil) is far spent, the day (of Christ's kingdom) is at hand: let US therefore cast off the works of darkness (sin), and let us put on the armour of light. Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provisions for the flesh, to fullfil the lusts (desires) thereof" (Romans 13: 11, 12, 14). "Awake, thou that sleepest (pay attention to the word of God), and arise from the dead (the stupor of sin, ending in sure death), and (then) Christ shall give thee light" (on many things now dark to you) (Ephesians 5: 14).

"Sleep," says Diogenes, "and Death are brothers." Says Henry IV of France, "Great eaters and great sleepers are incapable of anything else that is great." "I pray you," begs one of Shakepeare's character, "let none of your people stir me; I have an exposition of sleep come upon me."

"You cannot dream yourself into a character," states Froude; "you must hammer and forge yourself one." Counsels Longfellow, "Let us then be up and DOING, with a heart for any fate. All the means of action—the shapeless masses, the materials—lie everywhere about us; what we need is the celestial fire to change the flint into transparent crystal, bright and clear." "I will send you from the Father even the Spirit of truth" (John 15: 26) rresrponds Jesus. "He that hath an ear (to hear), let him hear what the Spirit saith." (Rev. 2; 17).

GEORGE H. FISHER.

Scranton, Pa.

TORTURED BY ITCHING ECZEMA

Suffered Tremendous Itching Over Whole Body—Scratched Until Bled—Worse at Night, With Soreness and Excruciating Pains—A Western Lady's

WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Last year at this time I suffered with a tremendous itching on my back, which grew worse and worse, until it spread over the whole body, and only my face and hands were free. For four months or so I suffered the torments of the damned, and I had to scratch, scratch, scratch, until I bled. At night when I went to bed things got worse, and I had at times to get up and scratch my body all over, until I was as sore as could be, and until I suffered excruciating pains. I did not know what it was, and resorted to a number of blood purifiers, using at times also Cuticura Soap. They told me then that I was suffering from eczema. Then I made up my mind that I would also use Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent. I used them according to instructions, and very soon indeed I was greatly relieved. I continued until well, and now I am ready to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one who suffers as did your obedient servant. Mrs. Mary Metzger, Sweetwater, Okla., June 28, 1905."

TORTURING, DISFIGURING

Humors, Eczemas, and Itchings Cured by Cuticura

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), may be had of all druggists. A single set often cures. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humors."

THE WEST-INDIA HURRICANE.

By Captain E. K. Roden.

The recent ravage of a portion of Cuba and the Florida Keys by the onward march of a destructive hurricane has again directed the attention of the public to the disastrous effects of these traveling monsters which make themselves felt more or less forcibly every recurring season. Aside from students of meteorology and the official staff of the weather bureau the probable origin and characteristic features of tropical storms are known to but a few landsmen, and it may therefore be of interest at this time to present, from the view-point of a practical seaman, a few facts concerning these unwelcome visitors to our shores.

Tropical storms are known under various local names. In the West Indies and on the Atlantic seaboard they are known as hurricanes, while in the Indian ocean and the China sea they are termed typhoons. They may, however, be classed under the general term of cyclones, owing to the more or less circular direction of the winds that constitute them.

Among the characteristic features by which these storms may be distinguished from the ordinary gales, the following are prominent: They have a rotary motion around a center, or focus, and a progressive motion varying from four to fifteen or more miles per hour; the latter motion, however, is governed to a great extent by local conditions. The peculiarity of the rotary motion is that in each hemisphere it invariably takes places in different directions. Thus, in the northern hemisphere, the rotation is contrary to the hands of a watch, that is, from right to left; in the southern hemisphere the rotation is with the hands of a watch, or from left to right. Again, the movement of the winds of a cyclone is not circular nor is it directly inward toward the center of the storm area, but blows in a spiral or vorticose direction towards the center from all parts of the exterior area of the storm. This curved direction of the air currents is due principally to the rotation of the earth on its axis, which the following explanation goes to show. The earth in its rotation from west to east makes a complete circuit in twenty-four hours; the speed at which this rotation takes place is much greater at the equator than in high latitudes. At the equator it is nearly twenty-four thousand milles per hour and diminishes gradually with each latitude parallel until the geographical poles are reached when it is zero. This decrease of speed has an important effect on the winds. Those moving northward and having the speed of rotation of the latitude which they leave are deflected to the east, when they reach regions of less speed. Those blowing southward pass from areas of slow to more rapid rotation and consequently lag behind and are deflected toward the west. The result is that winds blowing from north and south toward the storm center are caused to move in curves; those on the southern edge blowing east and those on the northern edge toward the from its origin is increased. A rewest, or opposite the hands of a watch. At the same time the storm area is progressing forward at a rate which is usually increased as the distance volving storm may therefore be considered as an atmospheric gyration which dies out in its rear but which is rapidly renewed in its front. The atmospheric pressure, which is lowest at the storm center (often twenty-eight inches or less) and gradually increases toward the outer regions of the area, has, of course, also a decided effect on the direction of the winds. It is a natural consequence that an area of low pressure, indicating a rarefaction of the atmosphere, will cause the heavier air from the outlying regions to flow in towards the center to restore the equilibrium.

And as the center moves forward this inflow from all directions will take place not in a direct but in a curved direction. This, in brief, is the generally adopted theory governing the probable cause of the rotary motion of a revolving storm. Let us now make a brief survey of the storm area itself.

From what has already been explained it is evident that the wind in the front and rear of the storm must be in a direction perpendicular to the line of progression, or nearly so; or, in other words, if the storm center is moving in a north-northeast direction, the wind in its front should be about east-southeast, and in the rear about north-northwest; and if we assume the area of the cyclone to be divided into two equal parts by the line of progression two semicircles are formed, which are known respectively as the dangerous and the navigable semicircle. The dangerous semicircle is so named because the winds in that portion of the storm will tend to carry a vessel that may happen to be there into the track of the storm center, whereas a vessel in the navigable semicircle is carried away from the center. These two semicircles change sides in different hemispheres, the dangerous semicircle always being to the right of the line of progression in northern latitudes and to the left in southern latitudes. From the known circulation of winds in a revolving storm certain rules have been drawn up for the use of navigators to enable them to determine on which tack a ship should be laid-to when confronted with a storm of cyclonic character, the object of these rules being to prevent the ship from running into the storm center and have her hove-to on the coming-up tack so that the wind will shift or draw aft as the storm advances, and thus keep the ship head-one to the old sea which will gradually subdue as the storm passes on. A brief summary of these rules, applicable to storms in the northern hemisphere runs as follows: In scudding always keep the wind well on starboard quarter in order to run out of the storm. Always lie-to on the coming-up tack. Use oil to prevent seas from breaking on board. A comparatively simple way of determining the approximate location of the storm center is to stand with the back squarely towards the wind holding both arms outstretched in such manner that they form a horizontal angle of about 110 degrees. Then, in the northern hemisphere, the center of the hurricane will be in the direction in which the left hand is pointing.

The approach of a hurricane is usually indicated by the following well-defined signs: A sultry, oppressive stillness, threatening appearance of the sky, a long, low "ground swell," dense cloud banks on the horizon which are gradually rising, lightning and a rapid motion of the upper cirrus clouds. When a ship is well within the storm area the approach of the center is indicated by a rapidly falling barometer, increase of wind velocity, heavy squalls, intense lightning and rain in combination with a heavy confused sea and continued shifting of the wind except when on the line of progression, where the wind is steady. The receding of the center is usually indicated by a rising barometer, more steady wind, decreasing in force, weather clearing, but the sea is confused and dangerous. When for want of sea room or other reasons a vessel is unable to perform the necessary manoeuvers and the storm center passes over her, the wind suddenly ceases and glimpses of a clear sky can be seen now and then interrupted by puffy squalls. This is called the "eye" of the storm. The sea is high and very dangerous, apparently coming from all directions of the compass. After the center has passed the ship is again struck by a gale of renewed energy and hurricane force, but from the opposite direction. To a small and comparatively weak craft this constitutes one of the most critical dangers. The best thing to do, when caught in the center of a hurricane, is to try to head the vessel in a direction as to best meet the opposite wind, which may be expected to burst forth very quickly and violently, and thereby prevent the ship from gathering sternboard, or drifting backward in a helpless position with enormous seas breaking over her. Only strongly-built vessels are able to withstand the heavy strain they are subjected to under such circumstances and many ships whose names now figure on the list of "missing" in all probability met their fate in the center of a revolving storm.

So much of the danger arising from the great velocity of wind and the heavy sea produced by such wind. But wind is not the only destructive element accompanying a cyclone. Another danger is the "storm wave" that, so to speak, follows the wake of the storm center and at times completes the work of destruction. The storm wave is of no particular importance to ships that have plenty of sea room; it is the coast cities and fishing communities situated on low land that will feel its effect when struck by a hurricane advancing from off-shore. This was particularly the case at Galveston on September 8, 1900. The wind alone would never have caused such loss of life; it might have wrecked a great many less substantially constructed buildings and thereby caused the death of a considerable number of the inhabitants, through their inability to escape from the strange fate of being buried in the ruins of their own homes, but such high figures as were written on the death list of Galveston would never have been reached by the agency of the wind alone. It was that dangerous ally of the wind, the storm wave, that ran these figures up so high.

By "storm wave" we mean the wave raised by the wind and the atmospheric condition of the huricane which, by many, is erroneously termed the "tidal wave." It should be understood however, that the storm wave has necessarily no connection with the phenomenon of tides, although it may, under certain circumstances, be affected by it. How this storm wave, which hitherto has been given but slight attention, except for its effect, is produced may possibly prove of interest.

It is a fact well known to students of tides and tidal phenoma in general, that the atmospheric pressure has a marked effect on the height of tides. When the barometer is low the tides become higher than under normal atmospheric conditions; in other words, a low barometer, or, what is the same thing, a less pressure, will produce a higher tide. Applying this theory to cyclones, the cause of the storm wave is readily understood. As previously stated, the atmospheric pressure at the storm center is considerable less than outside of the storm area; consequently, the equilibrium of the water being disturbed by unequal pressure, it will be heaped together and rise at the place of least pressure, which is at the center of the hurricane. The height at which the water may thus be raised will evidently depend on its mass or depth. Thus, far off-shore where the depth is considerable, the height attained may possibly not exceed two or three feet and hence not be perceptible on account of the enormous sea caused by the wind, but when a storm advances toward a coast and the water begins to shoal, the height of this wave will naturally increase. It was this storm wave that flooded Galveston and put on the finishing touches of destruction. Had the city at that time been protected by a breakwater or wall of sufficient height and strength, this lamentable tragedy of recent years would have been either averted or the affects of the storm would have been less disastrous.

As to the tracks along which storms travel, no defined highway has so far been observed. Hurricanes usually originate within the tropics, the eastern part of the West Indian archipelago, being their apparent breeding place. For some days they travel slowly along a path not exactly west, but inclining a point or two toward the north; as they advance they seem to be more inclined to curve away from the equator, and when they reach the 25th to 30th parallel of latitude they generally curve still mare, at the same time increasing their area and progressive motion until they move in a northeasterly direction. On reaching high latitudes the storm generally loses its destructive character and is then principally engaged in causing torrents of rain in its vicinity.

At the present time, through the excellent organization and service of the Weather Bureau, communities situated along the seaboard and exposed to the fury of hurricanes, are amply warned of the approaching storm. If the people in such localities would only heed the warnings sent out by taking proper precautions tending to secure safety to life and property, the tragedies that now usually mark the path of a hurricane would be compartively few. But strange enough little or no attention is paid these warnings by the public. Shipping is equally well posted by the bureau of an advancing storm. On the approach of a hurricane, storm signals are displayed at the several Weather Bureau stations along the coast. These signals consist of two red flags with black centers hoitsed one above the other. When such a signal is shown, smaller vessels do well to seek shelter or remain in harbor until the storm has passed. Vessels under way and capable of weathering the storm, should keep at safe distance off-shore in order to have sufficient sea room in which to carry out the necessary manoeuvers.

◆

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Dr. H. B. Hettinger, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "For several months after spraining my ankle I was severely afflicted with Rheumatism, I finally tried Detchon's Mystic Cure for Rheumatism, and in 4 days could walk without my cane; two bottles cured me sound and well. I take great pleasure in recommending the Mystic Cure to all who are afflicted with Rheumatism." Sold by Carl Lorenz, 418 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton; B. A. Kelly, Carbondale.

Ida M. Tarbell

Even more fascinating than "The History of Standard Oil" is Miss Tarbell's new historical serial, "The Tariff in Our Times."

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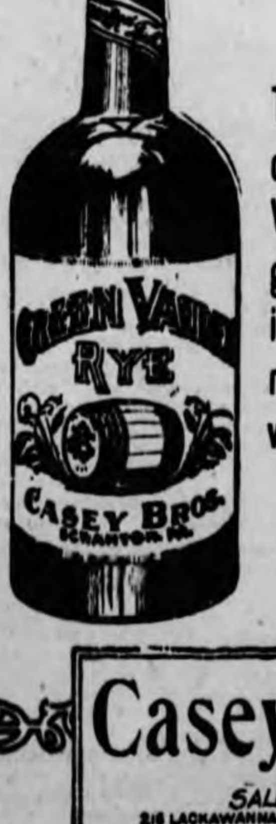

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FOR JOB WORK, THE REPUBLICAN

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

INFLUENCE OF GOGGLES.

How Scientists Work Out Problems—Spectacles for Bible Reading.

"We have here, gentlemen, two different microscopic objects, the first of which I shall give you tomorrow, to make drawings of through your instruments. You will, however, please study both number one and number two carefully."

It was Professor John M. Tyler, of Amherst college, laying out the day's work to our class in biology.

The next day when we made our sketches and turned them in, about half the drawings were of number two and half of number one.

The professor surprised some of the class when he explained: "I said I would give you number one to draw, but I changed my mind and gave you number two, in order to test your real accuracy of observation. It is a little surprising how many people, no matter what is before them, will see only what they are told beforehand they are going to see!"

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH METHOD.

The true apostle of scientific research goes at his problem in a different way. Unless he has been informed authoritatively what is actually before him, he approaches it in an agnostic spirit. He doesn't know what to expect, but attaches the subject in some way, any way, to get a start. Then as he finds out a thing or two, he forms a provisional idea of it—a working hypothesis, the scientists term it—and if what follows agress with his idea, he has solved his problem; if things turn up contrary to his hypothesis, he must scratch his head for a new one, and begin over again.

Every successful business is a research proposition. The business manager is steering his ship into the dark—the light all behind him, except as experience throws a glimmering ray on some features of the future. As a scientific research expert, the able captain of industry has no equal. He is acute discerning, patient, indefatigable. His business has for him a profound fascination, inexcelled in the world of science. He cannot be a dilletante, his constant solution of a never ending problem is too serious a matter—it is financial life or death. Success consists in producing a greater mass of correct working hypotheses than incorrect. The circulation manager of the Ladies' Home Journal once told me that they tried thirteen unsuccessful schemes to one successful one, but the profit of the one success overwhelmed the losses of the thirteen failures.

FINANCIAL CEMETERY.

An immense amount of treasure is lost on incorrect working hypothesis. Every time a metal prospector discovers float ore he forms a working hypothesis as to the location of the lode from which it came. Every vein of metaliferous ore is a working hypothesis, to obtain preliminary evidence as to the correctness of which trenches are dug, drifts run, shafts sunk, and the services of mining experts called for. The fiscal agent forms a working hypothesis as to the amount of money he can raise for the venture. All told, however, the history of metal mining is a sad commentary on the frequency of the wrong working hypothesis—it has the aspect of a kind of financial cemetery.

Mistaken suppositions create serious and endless trouble in personal affairs. When John Smith, or his wife, fail to speak to us as we pass them, we immediately form a working hypothesis on which to base future relations; that it was an intentional "cut," demanding measures of retaliation on our part—and nine times out of ten we are wrong. The fault lies with us if we do not form the most probable working hypothesis, namely, that the person in question was preoccupied and did not really see us at all; the supposition of an intended suspension of friendly relations should be the very last one to be entertained, and then only after ample proof, usually that of a personal interview on the subject. Then we should simply respect the privilege everyone is considered to have of choosing his friends.

NO WORKING HYPOTHESIS.

When I asked a former pastor to explain to me—as I was making a study of the Bible—certain things in the Old Testament prophecies, he appeared not to understand the subject himself; he put me off by telling me how useless it was to try to understand such things. The Apostle Peter's counsel, flashed into my mind instantly, "We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed" (2 Peter, 1:19), but not wishing to embarass my friend, I said nothing. It was evident that he had no working hypothesis along whose lines the "sure word" would become luminous, for he would gladly have answered me if he had known himself.

In that connection, did you ever, in all your church-going experience, hear a sermon upon the topic, "The Restoration of All Things?" I never had, when my attention was called to the subject. Restoration, or restitution, which is the same thing, possesses three points of distinction: you cannot restore something to me if I now have it; you cannot restore to me a thing I never had; you can restore something I once had, but do not possess now.

WHAT THE PROPHETS SPOKE OF.

This idea, "The Restoration of All Things," is the working hypothesis by which the Bible prophecies are forced to give up their treasures. Moreover, it is more than a hypothesis; it is beyond any question whatever the very theme of the Hebrew prophets. We do not need to say we suppose or think it is; we can be positive and say that we know, because the word of God itself affirms this to be the key for the understanding of the "more sure word of prophecy." Listen to the voice of God speaking through the Apostle Peter: "He (God) shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you, whom the heavens must receive (retain) until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began.Yea, and all the prophets from Samuel and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these days." (Acts 3:20—21, 24). What the almighty so distinctly affirms as the theme of prophecy we need have no hesitancy in nailing our confidence to.

I once heard a doctor of divinity say that the restitution of all things meant the heaping on our heads in the day of judgment of all the good or ill that had resulted to other people as a result of our lives. But he was working on a mistaken hypothesis, for what the Hebrew prophets spoke of bears no resemblance to his idea. I believe in letting the Bible be its own interpreter, and in going back over human history to discover what the race has lost which it does not possess now, but which it once had.

THINGS HUMANITY HAS LOST.

Retracing the steps of history, humanity lost nothing a century ago, nor a thousand, nor many thousand years ago, until we got back to the scene of the origin of the race. There the human race, in its first two members—all there was of the race—had many things we have not had ever since, and that nobody has even now. Some of the things lost through sin were as follows:

Human perfection—"God created man in his own (mental and moral) image; and God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:27, 31); "Thou hast made him (man) (originally) a little lower than the angels." (Psalms 8:5).

Perfect food capable of sustaining life eternally—"God said, Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed, and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.'" (Genesis 1:29); "And now, lest he put forth his hand and (continue to) take also of the tree of life and live forever" (Genesis 3:22).

Eden, a perfect earthly home—"And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there he put the man whom he had formed. And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food" (Genesis 2:8-9).

Perfect direct intercourse with God—"They heard the voice of the Lord God, and the Lord God called unto Adam, and said unto him, 'where are thou?' And he said, 'I heard thy voice in the garden.'" (Genesis 3:8-10).

Life itself in full measure—"In the day that thou eatest thereof (the forbidden fruit) dying thou shalt die" (what a train of sickness and suffering is included in this!) (Genesis 2:17).

Total absence until Satan came, of the temptations of the evil spirits dog our steps.

WORDS OF PROMISE.

Nobody has any of these things now, but when you read the prophets you will hear them speaking of the promised "restitution of all things"—all things lost in Eden. Listen to their words of promise: "Then (when Christ reigns) shall the earth yield her increase" (instead of the hard-won crops of today) (Psalms 67:6); "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose" (how suggestive of Eden!) (Isaiah 35:1); "The tree of the field shall yield her fruit and the earth shall yield her increase" (Ezekiel 34:27).

When Isaiah says, "No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast" (Isaiah 35:9), he is telling of the coming restraint of the devil and his evil agencies, the very first work of Christ on his return—"And I saw an angel (Jesus, the angel or messenger of the covenant) come down from heaven, and he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the devil and Satan, and bound (restrained) him a thousand years." (Revelation 20:1-3).

It is restoration toward physical perfection that is meant when we read: "And the inhabitant shall not say, 'I am sick;' the people that dwell therein shall be forgigen their iniquity" (Isaiah 33:24); and while the following applies directly to recovery from approach to death, it may also picture the restoration of perfect health to the resurrected myriads during Christ's reign: "He (God) is gracious unto him, and saith, 'Deliver him from going down to the pit. I have found a ransom (Jesus Christ, the redeemer). His flesh shall be fresher than a child's, he shall return to the days of his youth." (Job 33:24-25); and, as the beloved revelator puts it, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things ae passed away." (Revelation 21:4).

RESTITUTION TO THE JEWS.

There will be a national restoration—the beginning of which we now see in the Zionist movement—to the Jews—"Thus saith the Lord God, 'Behold I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen (of Europe, America, etc.), whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land.'" (Ezekiel 37:21).

Even to the faithful little dumb creatures, so long hunted and massacred in every direction, the kind heavenly father promises restoration of Edenic peace in the happy kingdom days: "In that day will I make a covenant for them with the beasts of the field, and with the fowls of heaven, and with the creeping things of the ground; and I will break the bow and sword and the battle (the battle of the ruthless army of hunters) out of the earth, and will make them to lie down safely." (Hosea 2:18). God hasten the day when our poor little "cousins in feathers and fur" may enjoy the perpetual peace of the day when "they shall not hurt nor destroy."

Again, the resurrection itself is a restoration of life to those that have lost it through death; and while the Scripture indicates that the dead will lie without change until the resurrection—"Where the tree falleth, there shall it be" (until the resurrection) (Ecclesiastes 11:3)—the subsequent gradual restoration of health and abolition of pain, for those that shall rise to live on the earth will be a fulfillment of the promise of the "restitution of all things."

Eden itself is to be restored worldwide—"He (God) will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord; joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody" (Isaiah 51:3); "And they shall say, 'This land that was desolate is become like the garden of Eden'" (Ezekiel 36:35).

George H. Fisher,
Scranton, Pa.

SAY!

if we filled our bottles with cheap beer with a piece of rubber hose, only rinsed our bottles instead of sterilizing them, did not pasteurize every bottle after it is filled and sealed, we could have cheap beer, too. BUT, our beer is brewed from the highest grade malt and hops money can buy. Every bottle receives four (4) operations by machinery and three (3) inspections before filling, it is bottled by the latest invented filling machines that science has produced, and pasteurized in the only Classman pasteurizer in this part of the country.

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Green Ridge.

Messrs. E. B. Wilson, of Delaware street, and A. B. Dunning, of Monsey avenue, have returned from spending several weeks in Cuba, where they were looking up some mining interests for local capitalists.

They left for New York early in October and sailed on the Morris Castle for Havana. Mr. Dunning remarked that the European tourists were beginning to flock into the city for the winter.

From Havana the gentlemen took the railroad easterly across the island for nearly 465 miles to the town of Holguin, located in the Santiago province, where are located the mines in which the local men are interested.

He said that the late trouble between the insurgents and the government had entirely ceased and that American troops were quartered in nearly every large town. In speaking of the climate, he said that it was very mild at this season of the year and that the planters were just preparing to harvest the sugar cane.

Mr. Dunning said that as they were leaving the Scranton station they happened to notice a number of locomotives made by the American Locomotive works of this city which were billed for Camaguey, Cuba, and when they passed through that town one month later the consignment was being unloaded.

CRACKERJACKS WON.

The Green Ridge Crackerjack football team contested for gridiron supremacy with the Dickson City Reserves on Thursday and defeated them by the score of 10 to 0. The game was played on the Crackerjack's grounds and was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

The game was hotly contested from the sound of the referee's whistle until time was called and the Green Ridge team was able to score only through their superior knowledge of the game.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Matthew Bros. Will Pay Back Your Money if Pepsikola Fails to Cure Your Indigestion.

"Never in the history of this store," remarked one of the above druggists to an interested customer, "has there been so great a demand for a new remedy as there is just now for Pepsikola Tablets. Scranton people are coming in every day inquiring if it really is true that we sell Pepsikola with the understanding it will cure dyspepsia or pay back the money. As a matter of fact," continued the druggist, "not one person in fifty has asked for their money, and it may surprise you to know that at least a dozen within the last ten days have been in to tell us how much they have been relieved, and how glad they are to know at last there is a remedy that really will cure indigestion and dyspepsia." Pepsikola braces up and tones every nerve and fibre, helps digest the food, puts new life into the digestion, improves the appetite, cures coated tongue, dizzy spells and sour stomach.

Try it for ten days and if you don't see a big improvement step in and tell Matthews Bros. and they will hand back your quarter cheerfully and without argument. ***

Careless Man.

Explaining to the Highgate magistrates why he was late the other day, a witness said he had mislaid the omnibus. For pure elusiveness, dropped collar-buttons are not in it with omnibuses.—London Globe.

Washington Letter

(Special Correspondence).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—It is now five years since the general manager of a certain American shipyard, famous the world over, and especially in our own history, requested me to investigate for myself the problem of the decadence of American shipbuilding and the American merchant marine. As a result of that investigation I have never ceased to advocate, in season and out, legislation to rehabilitate American shipping. It is true that the "blow-holes" in the Hanna-Payne bill were so apparent that the most unsophisticated could see through them and that bill was well and properly killed. In five years' service on the floor of the house for a great newspaper and press association, I formed many close friendships with members of that body. Some of them were on the committee on merchant marine, and although my shipping friends would not believe the bill would be beaten the result proved that I was correct in my warning. As one of the warmest advocates of the bill creating the Merchant Marine commission, so I was one of the earliest, and have been a consistent supporter of the admirable measure which the commission presented to congress, and which the senate has perfected. I regret to say that some of my friends among the editors, have not agreed with me on this subject, and more than one indignant protest has found its way to this bureau. But I have invariably replied that I was writing the news, and according to my convictions, and if they did not like the matter they could throw it away. I had spent years familiarizing myself with the subject and I knew what I was writing about.

It is not often your correspondent drops into the personal style, but in this case there is the excuse that everything points to the probability that his prediction made early last session, that the famous ship-subsidy bill would pass the house of representatives at this session of congress, will be verified. The reasonably it would not pass last session, and why it will pass this session, were so clearly set forth in this correspondence at a time when those not familiar with the situation were all at sea, that there is no use rehearsing them. The way has been paved and it is substantially assured that the bill will go through the house this winter and become a law. Why not? President Roosevelt favors it; the secretary of state, the secretary of the navy, the secretary of commerce and labor and the postmaster general, all the cabinet officers connected with the matter, are urging this legislation. The senate has passed it and a commission jointly composed of senators and representatives, drafted the bill after two years' exhaustive work. As for public sentiment, there is scarcely a commercial organization in the entire country, to whom the subject has been presented, that has not adopted favorable resolutions. The fact that our secretary of state could make a triumphal tour of the coast of South America, our natural field for exploitation, and see but one merchant ship flying the American flag in a South American port has done much to open the eyes of Americans to the fact that we cannot operate high-priced ships, built by high-priced labor, from high-priced material, with a high-priced crews, in competition with cheap ships and cheap men, especially when the other ships are heavily subsidized, unless we do something for our won.

The opponents of this legislation, and, en passant, it may be said that many of their trails lead to the headquarters of foreign steamship agencies, have fallen back on the bug-a-boo of a steamship "trust," as the inevitable outcome of the passage of the subsidy bill. This cry of "trust" employed to mislead the ignorant, is well-known to those who raise it and who are familiar with the situation, to be without foundation. There is not now, and never has been a trust or combination in the ocean shipping of America, though there are shipping combinations under foreign colors, who are bitterly contesting any legislation tending to re-establish the American merchant marine. Foreigners well remember the time when Yankee fleets swept the seas, and dread the shadow of the American ensign from the peaks of an American merchantman.

The Morgan trust, or International Marine company, which is trotted out to scare supporters of the shipping bill much as little boys utilize pumpkins and lighted candles, at Hallowe'en, is American only in its financial management and the ownership of about one-half its stocks and bonds. The president of the company is a British subject, a resident of Liverpool, and one hundred and twenty of its one hundred and thirty vessels fly the flag of Great Britain or Belgium. It may be a "trust," but it is not a monopoly for it controls, all told, only about one-third of the steam tonnage regularly engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade. The two great German companies, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American, which have a working agreement, control another third, and the Cunard, French and other lines make up the remainder. The important fact is that the shipping combinations, being essentially foreign, have nothing to gain, but very much to lose, by the creation of an up-to-date American fleet. And here, it may be remarked, that the new American merchant marine will have the advantage over all the world in this that ninety per cent. of it will be new ships, the keels of which have not yet been laid. They will be built by American workmen in American ship yards and of American material, and a large percentage of officers and men will be Americans. That's something to look forward to.

Some ask if the English and Germans would not Americanize their fleets to share our subsidy. Not for many reasons, but three are enough:

1. Because the amount of the proposed American subsidies, which are for lines from the United States to South America, Asia, South Africa, and not to Europe, would not tempt foreigners to abandon European subsidies or equivalent advantages, including cheap labor, which they now enjoy.

2. The proposed American subsidies are expressly reserved to vessels "hereafter built and registered in the United States, or now duly registered by a citizen or citizens of the United States." This provision was intended to, and does absolutely debar foreign tonnage from enjoying at any time any share of the protection and encouragement intended by this government for its own citizens.

Finally, the International Mercantile Marine company has bound itself in a formal contract with the British admiralty to keep its vessels under the British flag, and to officers and man them with British subjects. Consequently the Morgan ships could not be transferred to American registry even if congress should pass a special act for that purpose.

But there might by a shipbuilding "trust?" Does anyone who reflectively contemplates the history of the late combination known as the "shipbuilding trust" seriously anticipates another? Not much! It was a failure from I will never forget the day when I sat in the sumptuous offices of the just organized combination and watched some of my friends signing its stocks and bonds, which were to be exchanged for good gold. It looked so easy! But the dear people hel don to their coin and the "trust" gave a correct imitation of a swell Fourth of July sky-rocket. Four-fifths of the active ocean shipsyards of the United States, including my friends, the Cramps, flatly refused to enter the combination. It included only one large yard on the Pacific coast and none whatever on the Atlantic. Not only did the shipbuilding trust collapse, but it came down so hard that it put an end to the sky-rocketing of such combinations, and I do not recall one that has been floated since then. Its downfall jarred the water in every industrial stock on the market, and the captains of finance, inhabiting the Wall street district, have not yet forgiven the bold, but unsuccessful pilots of the ill-fated craft. To deny four-fifths of American ship yards all protection and encouragement because the remainder once belonged to a combination that undertook to provide the water for its ships in its securities, would be a reductio an absurdum of anti-trust and anti-combination sentiment.

Now, while we are considering trusts and their favorite devices, let us consider for a moment the matter of rebates and discriminations. Is it better for our merchants to continue shipping in foreign bottoms where we cannot regulate rates, rebates or other devices, or to have strong lines of regular American vessels, fostered by our government and subject to its supervision? If a British vessel chooses to give a rebate what has this government to say about it, and who is most likely to get the rebate—the British or American shipper? If there has been a nation in the history of the world that ever grew wealthy and maintained pre-eminence in over-sea commerce that did not own or control the vessels carrying its cargoes, it has slipped my mind. If there has ever been a nation engaged in transporting the commodities of other countries that did not wax rich thereby I fail to recall it. Tyre, Phoenicia, Carthage, Venice, Spain, Holland and England are conspicuous examples. Some day Americans will learn there are laws of trade as immutable as those of nature.

* * *

As your correspondent was the first to announce the formation of the United Wireless Telegraph company, organized for the purpose of amalgamated the Marconi and De Forest Telegraph companies, he was naturally interested in the denials of certain officers of the Marconi company that the United would not control their company. Private advices from the parties, most interested in the matter are to the effect that those who control from fifty-one to fifty-three per cent. of the Marconi stock are favorable to and are included in the combination, and that there is no doubt it will go through as originally outlined by your correspondent. "The denials come from officers of the company who have only small stock-holdings, if any, and it is a significant fact that the brokers who placed the Marconi stock on the market in this country, and who know who owns it, have not denied the merger. The new United Wireless stock is on the "curb" in New York and is up a point, selling at six and one-eighth on a par value of ten dollars. So far as M. Marconi and Prof. De Forest are concerned, Marconi owns less than three per cent. of the English Marconi company, and De Forest is no longer connected with the company which bears his name, so, even if they were not advised of the proposed merger it is not strange. Your correspondent has the best of reasons for believing that at least one of the parties who had most to do with marketing the Marconi securities is in the deal, and is assured that there is no possibility of failure. It will be remembered that about six months ago hostilities between the Marconi and De Forest companies, which up to that time were especially active, suddenly ceased. From that time the amalgamation has been under way. In discussing the matter with representatives on both sides of the Atlantic, assurances were given your correspondent that the United would succeed in absorbing the English and American Marconi and De Forest systems.

Your correspondent is also in receipt of the new list of directors of the Wireless Trust, which boldly announces its purpose "of uniting the American and foreign systems of wireless telegraphy." It includes H. H. McClure, of the American Magazine, now a director in the Marconi company; Prince del Drago, of Italy; C. C. Wilson, of Denver, president of the International Loan and Banking company; C. C. Galbraith, formerly eastern manager for Armour company; Charles A. Lieb, consulting engineer, New York; Greenleaf Whittier Packard, of Boston, formerly engineer of the Bell Telephone company; ex-Commissioner of Patents John S. Seymour and others. The officers will be: President, Abraham White, the well-known financier of New York, St. Louis and Texas; treasurer, George C. Knabe, of Knabe & Bode, New York Stock Exchange; secretary, Arthur English, of New York, attorney.

It is reported that as soon as the arrangements for taking over the stock are completed the board of directors will be increased to twenty-five. The combined capital stock of the Marconi and De Forest companies is twenty-one million dollars, with five hundred thousand dollars gold first mortgage bonds of the De Forest company. The capitalization of the new United is two million dollars, of which ten million dollars is seven per cent. preferred and the same amount in common. As neither the Marconi or De Forest stock sells at par in the open market, the twenty million dollars of United stock should be sufficient to secure a controlling interest in both companies.

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The average sailor is not provident, and the unusual hardships of the life in the service and the increased chances of loss of health make a strong appeal for help. Under the Marine hospital system the sailor is welcome to a comfortable home and to medical attention until he is able to return to work. The dread white plague has invaded the ranks of the sailors, and an abandoned army post known as Fort Stanton and located in New Mexico, has been set aside for consumptive sailors. Victims of the disease are taken there from all the marine hospitals throughout the country. The reports from Fort Stanton have been most encouraging as to the improvement of the health of the men. The post comprises thirty-eight square miles of land, which is well irrigated, and hay and garden produce are raised. Range cattle thrive, and in time the surgeon-general hopes to make the sanitarium self-supporting. — Leslie's Weekly.

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Several copies of Republican of Nov. 12, 1905. Must be in good condition. tf

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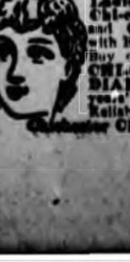

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MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

THE HEALING ART.

Ancient and Modern Medical Practice—Spiritual Medicine and Surgery.

"The fate of a nation," says Voltaire, "has often depended on the good or bad digestion of a prime minister."

"Look to your health," counsels Izaak Walton; "and if you have it, praise God, and value it next to a good conscience."

The care of the health by professional men actually or professedly skilled in the art has descended from the very earliest ages.

The first real physician on record was Hippocrates, called the father of physicians who came from a family of priests devoted to Aesculapius, the god of medicine, wrote many works on physiology, and taught that disease came from natural causes, and not, as was ordinarily believed, from the displeasures of the gods.

RAISED THE DEAD.

Among the Romans there were numerous physicians and surgeons, but the one who appears earliest of great note was Aesclepiades, about 100 B. C. Aesclepiades made a great stroke of business by raising again into activity an apparently dead person, and on the strength of it rapidly rose to the pinnacle of professional glory. His method of treatment consisted largely in the use of wine and of frequent stimulating baths of cold water. In his day medical practitioners as a body had no legal standing, and no distinction except that of popular estimation of individuals was made between the best and the poorest. The chief reliance for relief from disease was placed upon supernatural agencies, and many substances of no actual worth for medical purposes, such as gems and amulets, were considered to posess very remarkable curative properties.

A specialty was made then by doctors, of unusual remedies strangely compounded, and an immense number of truly remarkable receipts and formulas was accumulated, a few of which would be collected into a receipt book put on sale for common use. Herbs, ginger, pepper, aloes, sugar, elm bark, "dove's milk," and hundreds of other items found their way into the medical practice of the Roman world about the time of Christ.

ANGELS AFFECTED HEALTH.

During the Middle ages no one thing contributed more to the retarding of the progress of the science and art of medicine than the superstitions of both the heathen and Christian world that all diseases originated from evil principle or from demons. The legitimate practice of the art curative was practically swamped in the universal reliance upon occult rites, magic cures, relics, forms of words, bones and images of saints, and the thousand and one other manifestations of popular ignorance and superstition.

The real preservers of the science of medicine, such as it was then, were the Jews and the Arabs. A statement by Dr. George F. Fort gives a glimpse of the relative ascendancy of the Arabians over Europeans about 800 A. D. "At a time when the Western Empire, under Charlemagne, was plunged into barbarism and groveling ignorance, when the mechanical skill of depraved Romans and uncultured Teutons utterly ignored rotary clock-work, a present from this illustrious eastern ruler, (Haroun al Raschild, 786-809 A. D., the hero of the Arabian Nights) of a horologue to the Frankish Emperor, typifying the movements of time and seasons, adjusting upon calculated pressure and counter-pressure, whose momentum was springs and weights, driven by wheels, so deeply stirred the imperial court and its chroniclers, that the annalists of this period fully described the curious mechanism with the delight of youth and the reverence of superstition." The supremacy of the Arabians in medicine and surgery was signalized by the establishment of "numerous institutions of great sanitary value in the prolongation of life and the diminution of maladies;" in the year 777 A. D. hospitals were established at Bagdad.

The Jews, on account of their long residence under the brilliant and tolerant reign of the Arabian Caliphs of this period, became versed in all the learning of the Arab world; and when the Saracen (Arab) dominion waned, upon the Hebrews devolved the important task of keeping alive, in their own cultured circles, the accumulations of valuable oriental learning, so that in every court of Europe for centuries the royal surgeons and physicians were taken from among the children of Abraham.

MODERN SYSTEM OF HEALING.

Chief among the modern schools of healing on account of the numbers of its adherents, is the multitude of healers who designated themselves "regulars,' a term quite usually adopted by the preponderating majority among any class of men at any given time. To the layman the name "allopath" means the same as "regular," this designation being the invention of Dr. Hahneman, the founder of a later system of medicine.

"Allopathy," defines Webster, "is that system of medical practice which aims to combat disease by the use of remedies which produce effects different from those produced by the disease treated." For example, by the "regular" or predominant system, a disease characterized by a discharge of larger secretions than usual through the mucous membrane of the nose or throat is deemed to be met most effectively by means of a drug which causes the membrane to cease such a discharge, as in the case of a cold in the head or throat.

Another system of medicine depends for its success on the idea that, for example, an abnormal discharge through the nose or throat is an indication that the body overcharged with injurious matter that needs to be got rid of, and that nature to get rid of the harmful matter, is discharging it as rapidly as possible through the easiest and quickest route, it may be the membranes of the nose or throat; this system argues that the most effective plan for ridding the body of the disease is to accellerate the rate of discharge, and so drugs are administered which tend to make the discharge flow even more freely. Webster defines homeopathy, invented by Dr. Samuel Hahneman, as "the theory and its practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the remedies being usually administered in minute doses."

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND METHODS

Both the regular and homeopathic systems of healing are operated by the administration of poisonous substances which it has been determined the body will endeavor to throw out in a particular manner or whose effects are manifested in a particular part of the body. There are other systems of healing which do not administer poisons in any form, but operate on the principle of inducing the action of the system without drugs to throw off disease. One of these which includes the application of water, internally and externally, in any form and at any temperature. By applying water, ice or steam to the skin, in various ways, hydrotherapy produces a variety of effects on temperature, skin activity, location of blood, and other bodily phenomena, which tend to the cure of disease.

Osteopathy operates in part on the principle that compression of the nerves leading to an organ will effect the activity of the part, and to relieve or alter such pressure will relieve the disorder. Other methods, likewise endeavor to act by building up the local or general vitality of the whole body or its parts, by massage, the use of vitality producing foods, or by removing the depressing effects of unfavorable mental conditions as in the various forms of healing by mental suggestion—mental healing, Christian Science, and so on.

SPIRITUAL DISEASES.

There are diseases also in connection with the spiritual system. The treatment of spiritual diseases may be said to be upon the "eclectric" system, the word eclectric meaning choosing, and implying a selection of methods and remedies from all other systems of practice. "The great principal upon which eclecticism is based," says a medical authority, "is that disease, wherever met and in whatever form manifested, is an impairment of vitality; that causes of disease are depressing and whilst they exist, lower vital powers; that all agencies employed in the treatment of disease should act in one of two ways: removing the depressing cause, and increasing the vital powers for better resistance and subsequent restoration of structures and function."

At the head of the true school for the treatment of spiritual disease stands the "Good Physician, and his treatment of diseases of the spiritual man are conducted according to the methods laid down in his great medical textbook, the Word of God, the Bible.

SPECIAL CASES TREATED.

One of the most common spiritual disorders may be termed "magacephalia," or an enlargement of the head. This is a very serious disease, and is so frequently seen that its symptoms are readily recognized, as in the following: "If any man think that he knoweth anything" I. Corinthians 8-2). "If a man think himself to be something" (Galatians 6-3), "Him that thinketh he standeth" (1 Corinthians 10-12), and "If we say that we have no sin" (I John 1-18). The good physician's prescriptions for such cases are as follows, and the treatment consists in meditation upon them and putting them into action: "Every one that is proud in heart (mind), is an abomination to the lord; he shall not go unpunished. Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall" (Proverbs 16:5, 18); "Though the lord be high, yet hath he respect unto the lowly" (Psalms 138: 6); "Let no man deceive himself. If any man among you seemeth to be wise in this world, let him become a fool (in the eyes of the world), that he may be wise" (in divine wisdom) (1 Corinthians 3:18); "The pride of life is not of the father, but is of the world" (1 John 2:16); and "A man's pride shall bring him low; but honor shall uphold the humble in spirit" (Proverbs 29:8).

A too common disorder among those that profess to be Christ's is a tongue dripping with slander and gossip—along lines which are seldom if ever favorable to the subect of the conversation. Some may regard this a harmless pastime, but not so the God of justice: "The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity; so is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature (it's utterances provoke passions); and it is set on fire of hell (it's unlicensed use will bring one to utter destruction). It is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison, (destructive to hopes of eternal life) (James 3: 6, 8.); "Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying (building up other people's character or reputation), that it may minister grace unto the hearers. Let all bitterness and wrath, and anger, and clamour and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice" (Ephesians 4: 25, 29); "I,(Christ, the future judge) say unto you, that every idle (unprofitable) word that men shall speak, they shall give account therefore in the day of judgment. For by thy words, thou-shalt be justified, and by thy words, thou shalt be condemned" (Matthew 12; 36-37). The constant heeding of such a prescription will save anyone from the deadly effects of the disease of malicious talkativeness.

SPIRITUAL SURGERY

The Good Physician also practises surgery. If he sees that some growth is springing up harmful to the spiritual life—it may be inordinate love for business, art, society, or even some one dear to us—he may take such steps as will permit the removal of the object of an effection that unchecked would stifle our growth in love of God and the principals God represents—divine wisdom, justice and love. Surgery is not pleasant but sometimes it is the only way of saving life—"No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievious: nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceble fruit of righteousness (the character-fruits of the Spirit) unto them which are exercised thereby" (take it in the right spirit) (Hebrews 12: 11).

Sometimes professing christians are troubled with itching fingers—almost impossible to restrain the longing for things not theirs. For this disorder the Great Physician prescribes as follows: "Grudge not one against one another, brethren, lest ye be condemned; behold the Judge standeth before the door" (James 5: 9); "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him" (1 John 2: 15); "Be content with such things as ye have: for he hath said, 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.' " (Hebrews 13: 5).

In the spiritual system of medicine, contrary to the physical, there is a panacea, a cure-all, for all the distempers that may afflict; "Let us not love the world, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth" (1 John 3: 18); "Keep yourselves in the love of God" (Jude 1: 21); "Owe no man anything, but to love one another; for he that loveth hath fulfilled the (divine) law" (Romans 13: 8); "Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels (a heart, mind) of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, longsuffering; forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel (complaint) against any; even as Christ forgave you, so do ye. Above all these things put on charity (tender love), which is the bond of perfectness" (Completeness of Christian character) (Colossians 3: 12-14); "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we LOVE the brethren" (1 John 3: 14).

Scranton, Pa. GEO. H. FISHER.

TAKING OXYGEN FROM AIR.

Consul Brunot of St. Etienne writes that a group of savants of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, very recently paid a visit to a factory at Boulogne-sur-Seine to witness the manufacture for industrial purposes of enormous quantities of oxygen and nitrogen, extracted in a liquid state from the atmospheric air. The Consul says:

"Georges Claude, the inventor of the interesting process, furnished the explanations. As the liquid oxygen flowed out from the generator is was of a bluish hue, while the nitrogen was colorless. Several experiments were made for the visitors to prove the importance of havin an abundant supply of oxygen at one's disposal; a forge set up in the grounds showed the wonderful effects of the gas. The fire which had almost died out, was immediately rendered incandescent by a current of hydroxide from the blowpipe. A bar of iron was brought to a red heat and then melted like lead. Two pieces of iron were welded in a few minutes by the aid of a powerful flame from the blowpipe. Much costly and tedious riveting will be no longer necessary; iron will be welded against iron, copper against copper, etc. The doctors already foresee the possible treatment with liquid air of certain affections of microbian origin, such as osteomyelitis, anthrax and the malignant disease of the skin termed lupus."

The "Oh, Shaw!" joke keeps on occurring to people.

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La Alcova Key West—Clear Havana Cigars, 5c. each; 6 for 25c. Box of 100 for $4.00.

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Havana Second Cigars—3 for 10c. Box of 50 for $1.60.

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William Tell Cigars, small size, 5c. straight. Box of 50 for $2.25. Box of 25 for $1.15.

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Seidenberg's Elegantes—6c. each; 9 for 50c. Box of 25 for $1.35.

Las Palmas Key West—Clear Havana Cigars. 3 for 25c. Box of 25 for $1.75.

Las Palmas Key West—Clear Havana Cigars. 10c. straight size. Box of 25 for $2.25.

Las Palmas Panatellas—2 for 25c. size. Box of 25 for $2.50.

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A soothsayer once told his despondent king that true happiness could be secured by wearing the undershirt of a perfectly happy subject. After diligent search the king met a peasant by the roadside who confessed that he was perfectly happy. Instantly he was commanded to strip. But, alas for kingly expectations. The man wore no undershirt.

Happiness cannot be secured by aiming at it. Nevertheless it is possible to be happy if you go about it in the right way. Be useful, cultivate cheerfulness, live within your means and be careful of your health. Aim at these and happiness follows without any direct pursuit.

On the other hand, the secret of health is simple and can be found at any drug store. Buy a box of Beecham's Pills at the nearest one, read the directions carefully, and take a pill or two whenever the stomach is upset, the liver torpid, the bowels inactive, or when headache interferes with business or sleep.

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OLD FORGE.

Mrs. W. C. Wolcott is improving from her recent illness.

Miss Mary Monie, who has been spending the past few months with her sister in Iowa, has returned home.

The Junior league of the M. E. church will hold a food and candy sale in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Saturday.

Miss Maud Davis is confined to her home by an attack of scarlet fever.

Miss Eva Randall has accepted a position in the store of T. J. Steward.

Miss Edith Reed is visiting her sister, Mrs. John R. Wilson, at Christiansburg, Va.

Mrs. Mary Wood, a former resident of this place, now of Moosic, celebrated her seventy-fourth birthday with her children and grandchildren on Wednesday.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. will serve an oyster supper in their rooms on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19.

Mr. John Sullivan, a veteran of the Civil war, died at his home on Thursday. He is survived by a wife and five children.

BALDMOUNT.

Dec. 13.—A large number of the people of our town are suffering from the prevailing epidemic, grip.

Miss Mary Strong, of New Albany, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Biesecker.

Miss Marion Blakslee is a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Newman.

Miss Brooks, of Wilkes-Barre, is drilling the young ladies of this place for an entertainment, entitled "Edison's Electrical Rag Dolls," to be held in the P. O. S. of A. hall Saturday evening, December 15.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Nicol returned Monday from their wedding trip to New York. After spending a couple days with Mrs. Nicol's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Shelly, returned to Scranton, where they will occupy their new home.

Mr. C. H. Biesecker spent last week visiting relatives in Madisonville and Moscow.

Mr. William Thompson is attending state grange at Du Bois, Pa.

CHINCHILA.

Dec. 14.—The regularly appointed leaders for the meeting on Sunday evening of the Young People's society of Christian Endeavor is E. M. Leach. The topic is an especially interesting one and promises to give food for thought and discussion. Everybody is welcome.

Mrs. W. W. Rosengrant will be hostess to the ladies of the Chinchilla Thimble club, Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 19.

In the lower end of the vilage are frequently heard loud reports of dynamite explosions which are used in preparing the way for the new trolley line. Progress has continued rather slowly and the track has been laid nearly to the line where it will cross the boulevard from the bank next to the creek to the opposite side which passes on the north side of the obulevard. This is where it reaches the founwhere it leaves the limit of the city tain reservoir below the toll gate and and enters our village on the South Abington township. It is thought that progress will be more rapid when this point will have been passed.

Skating has been indulged in largely fin's pond is the scene of most of this this week by our young people. Griffin's pond is the scene of most of this winter's sport.

Mrs. William Phillips jr., who has for some time been confined to her home by severe illness is said to be improving as well as could be expected.

Cottage prayer meeting will take place next Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Jennings and Christmas rehearsals will be held after the prayer meeting.

Miss Sadie Richardson recently visited friends in the city.

Mrs. P. L. Mann is a guest of friends in Scranton this week.

Mrs. Elnora Wood, who has made her home with her brother, O. R. Pease, of this place, left on Wednesday for Susquehanna county to visit relatives there before taking an anticipated western trip.

KEEP THE KIDNEYS WELL.

Health is Worth Saving, and Some Scranton People Know How to Save It.

Many Scranton people take their lives in their hands by neglecting the kidneys when they know these organs need help. Sick kidneys are responsible for a vast amount of suffering and ill health, but there is no need to suffer nor to remain in danger when all diseases and aches and pains due to weak kidneys can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is the statement of a Scranton citizen who has reclaimed good health by the use of this remedy:

Mrs. Josephine Davis, of 141 Robinson street, West Side, Scranton, Pa., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills is a remedy worthy of stronger praise than I find words to express. I suffered from kidney complaint for years, and it was not a mild case either, but Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I had kidney trouble so badly, in fact that I had to go to bed and was perfectly helpless. I cannot begin to describe the pains and suffering I endured. I used to go around the house all bent over, with my hands pressed against the small of the back, and I could not bend over or straighten up without the greatest difficulty, and had to have assistance in getting out of bed in the morning. My condition finally became so bad that the doctors advised me to go to the hospital. I did so and lay there for three months, finally undergoing an operation. After I was discharged my health became even worse than ever, and I know now that the treatment in the hospital did not reach the cause of the trouble at all, and did me little, if any good. I then began using remedy after remedy until I became discouraged and had lost all faith in medicine. I finally decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and as they had cured a friend of mine I made up my mind to try them. I noticed an improvement after taking half a box, and kept on using the pills until I had finished four boxes. I then considered myself cured and felt well and happy again. Doan's Kidney Pills were a Godsend to me and I am sure were the means of saving my life."

For sale by all dealers. Price, fifty cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

The Value of a Xmas Gift

It really doesn't make much difference whether you pay 50c or $50 for a gift, just so the article itself shows that you respect the common sense of the one remembered. If you were going to buy yourself a hat you would not hunt around for some flashy thing that looked like a hat, but you'd buy a real sure enough hat.

"Just So with Cut Glass"

We do not offer you a cast glass, or trimmed cast glass, we offer you pure as crystal "Dorflinger" blanks, deeply cut, in the very newest designs, and as we carry the overflow stock of a nearby make, we sell you the best of the latest cut glass, and prices so moderate as to be but a few cents above cheap cast imitations.

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ONEDIA COMMUNITY is a group of honest hearted, clearheaded brainy workers, who have succeeded in the idea of working together to make better things. COMMUNITY SILVER is the best thing they make. U. S. Government tests prove it has the most silver to the article—the heaviest plate known. The designs are superior to any on the market today in art, and are the most attractive, being the only plated ware that exactly resembles Sterling or solid silver. Prices equal if not lower than asked for other plated ware.

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EVER SINCE the name VAIL was put over this store a change in the character of style and variety of jewels has made the VAIL stock of Tie Pins, Amulets, Neck Ornaments, Hair Ornaments, Finger Rings, etc., etc., the most exceptional for exclusive design, and the most unique for oddity in selection; while the prices are far more moderate than are asked elsewhere for similar pieces. You run no danger of the commonplace in selecting of VAIL Jewelry.

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JEWELER

401 SPRUCE STREET.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

THE WORLD'S IRRIGATION.

Ancient Irrigation—Today's Systems. Spiritual Irrigation.

In political economy—and in common sense—it is a principle that when a new field of endeavor is opened up, the first parts to be occupied are those affording the highest returns, then the next highest, and so on until every opening has been seized on which even a bare, but precarious living, can be made.

This proposition applies visibly in the occupation of a freshly opened country for farming purposes—the rich meadow lands are taken first, then those a little more distant from water, and finally a hard living is eked out, as in the Dakotas, on the borderland of fertility and moisture.

CULTIVATED AREA INCREASED.

But while the naturally available territory is a fixed quantity, the human race increases by about a certain per cent, annually—about doubling in a century—and when nature's bounty has been grasped, the inevitable problem to be met is how to keep from pushing the surplus population over the boundary of a bare living into the starvation zone.

In nearly every country on earth this question has been met, not by wresting land from the sea bottom, as in Holland, and thus increasing the actual dry-land acreage, but by applying the national watering can to the dry and uninhabitable sections.

It would surprise some of us to know from what ancient times the practice of irrigation has descended. This art has been practiced during the entire historic epoch and was in use in prehistoric and mythical days. The lyrics of Hesiod, a Greek writer of 776 B. C., tell us that for ages before the Chinese had employed irrigation. Plato, who lived four hundred years before Christ, says in his "Timaeus," as related by his ancestor Solon, who in turn had the information from Egyptian priests, that in the midst of what is now the Atlantic ocean, was a continental island named Atlantis, now sunk beneath the waves—probably by the Biblical flood—where there was "a very elaborate system of irrigating canals, constructed in such a manner as to utilize every natural stream and completely surround the island." That this is a statement of fact is shown by recent soundings of French and English geographers, which not only demonstrate the existence of a great submerged island, but even that its surface is cut up by the remains of a gigantic system of canals.

NOT A NEW POLICY.

So it is no new idea when President Roosevelt states in his annual message that "Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and the great plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation." Indeed what is really new in the United States is old as the hills in a country to which we consider ourselves immeasurably superior. "China," says Lucius M. Wilcox, a well-known irrigation expert, "is equally celebrated with Egypt for the great antiquity of its numerous canals. The Great Imperial canal is one of the most stupendous works of ancient or modern times. It is 650 miles long and connects the Hoang-Ho and Yang-Tse-Kiang rivers. It is available both for navigation and irrigation, and together with its numerous branches irrigates an immense area of country, thus affording millions the means of livelihood and support."

When we know what countries possess great irrigation systems and how long they have had them, we can appreciate the fact that the United States is only a mere tyro in this art. Thousands to millions of acres are under irrigation, and correspondingly many people are afforded a living through these enterprises in Italy, Spain, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Germany, England, India, Ceylon, Australia, China, Japan, Siam, Corea, Thibet, Afghanistan, Egypt, the Sahara, Argentina and the islands of the Pacific. Practically every nation on earth has long recognized the value of irrigation; but after three to four centuries of occupancy our "progressive" people are just being awakened to the bare fact that there is such a thing as irrigation and its desirability as a national project.

IRRIGATION METHODS.

Water for irrigation purposes is usually obtained by diverting all or part of the flow of a stream into irrigating canals, which starting from the higher levels of the upper part of the stream and maintaining a nearly level course, finally convey the water to a point far above the land naturally benefited by the stream. The water is led by a network of smaller canals and ditches through the area to be irrigated, ultimately being conducted in little rivulets in furrows alongside the rows of trees or plants, whom nature has denied a sufficient supply of the life-giving rain.

Great dams are built to impound the headwaters of streams in floodtime; that on the Tuolumne river, near LaGrange, Cal., is 84 feet thick at the bottom and 120 feet high, and the famous Sweetwater dam, above National City, Cal., is constructed of solid granite and Portland cement 90 feet high, with a storage capacity of six billion gallons.

Mechanical means are sometimes employed. Among the Egyptians, both ancient and modern, the water was elevated from a stream or well by a kind of well-sweep called a shadoof, operated by a slave or laborer. The Greeks invented a kind of waterwheel with spiral chambers which caught the water at the circumference and as the wheel turned conveyed it to the center, where it was discharged, having been raised a distance equal to the diameter of the tympanum wheel, as they termed it. The labor of cattle and horses has long been used with various kinds of pumps to elevate the water into the irrigation channels. In many places water power does the work with waterwheels or hydraulic rams, but the common modern practice is to employ windmills, and in some places even gasoline engines.

SUBTERRANEAN WATERS.

Beneath the surface, even in very dry countries, the water which does come down in rain and soaks into the ground continues its course beneath the surface and flows, or percolates, at the rate sometimes of but a few yards a year, through sold and rock toward the lower levels. This water occasionally appears as springs, but more often the underlying sheet of slowly moving water has to be tapped for the water to be obtained. There is almost no place where wells may not be dug or driven with success. Even in the arid and desert regions of Africa and the west abundant supplies of the precious fluid are secured in this way. The great American plains slope about seven feet to the mile from the Rocky mountains to the Mississippi, and there may be no visible source of water supply within hundreds of miles; yet on the plains of Kansas the drilling of wells a few hundred feet deep brings water from the underground supply, and in the James river valley of South Dakota, Frederick Haynes Newell informs us, the pressure is 100 pounds or more to the square inch, throwing the water to considerabl heights and enabling the wells to bo used as sources of power. At Aberdeen, South Dakota, the sewage of the city is pumped automatically by machinery operated by power from such wells, the pressure being sufficient to throw the water over the highest buildings.

Many lands where irrigation is required have never had the strong salts and alkalies washed out by centuries of copious rains. In digging cellars in some parts of California the alkali can be seen distinctly in glistening crystals throughout the soil. Much of the American desert region is in this condition, but when the refreshing waters from irrigation systems are properly applied to the land the injurious salts are gradually washed out, and the virgin soil becomes remarkable for its crop-producing properties.

SPIRITUAL DESERTS.

There are other deserts desides those in the atlases. If a map of the world were prepared, showing the relative amount of watering by the pure waters of divine truth, the overwhelming preponderance of the land surface would show a distinct need of spiritual irrigation. The London Missionary society a few years ago published a diagram showing the proportion of the people of the world in each great religious classification. Of Protestants there were 116 millions, Greek Catholics, 84 millions; Roman Catholics, 180; Jews, 8; Mohammedans, 170, and of heathen people the vast number of 856 millions out of a total population of about a billion and a half. That is, over half the world is an absolute spiritual desert, and the area called on the maps Christendom was thoroughly irrigated with the water of truth, and abundantly bringing forth the luscious crop of the fruits of the Spirit—true love, patience, peace, happiness, and so on? Indeed what city, or town, even in favored Pennsylvania, is there of such watering in the shape of where every home is thoroughly irrigated with the precious words of God, so that every inhabitant is a living copy of the pattern set by Christ and followed by the aspostles, just as in the material world is the case with all the plants in an Arizona garden adequately supplied with irrigation water?

At the present time the world is a poor proposition from a spiritual viewpoint. This is strictly in accordance with the purposes of the Almighty, as clearly expressed in his word. He tells us through the Apostle James that the work of the age, closing with the return of Christ, was not to attempt to effect the conversion of the entire Gentile world, but "to take out of them a people for his name" (Acts 15:14), i. e., to carry out the work of the conversion and perfection in character of the "little flock," the true church, made up of the professing Christians in the various denominations and out of them develop characters conspicuous for their Christlikeness, and especially for their love. In every church one can see a few of this sort—only a few, seldom more than a small fraction of the members. These are the "elect" of whom the apostle were continually speaking; they are being elected or chosen by God for the same purpose that we elect government officials—in order that when they are invested with the powers and prerogatives of office they may bring to the rest of us the blessings of good government. This the church is to do when the time comes that it with Jesus shall be the rulers of the world—"The saints shall judge the world" (I Corinthians 6:2), "They (the church) lived, and reigned with Christ a thousand years" (Revelations 20:4).

SPIRITUAL IRRIGATION.

The general irrigation project for the world in spiritual matters has got to wait until the arrival of Christ to take the matter in hand—"I will return, that the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles" (Acts 15: 16-17.) Until that happy event takes place the waters of divine truth and blessing are possessed individually by the "elect," those of whom Jesus says, "No man can come unto me except it were given him of my father" (John 6:65.) They shall drink of the life-giving water of truth but it will be as a refreshing spring for each of them, not for the world generally until Christ comes—"Whosoever drinketh of the water (truth) that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water (truth) that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water, springing up into everlasting life" (John 4:14). Now it is as the irrigation work is in Kansas; there is no general grand irrigation canal from which all might draw, but each person has his own little artesian well from which he obtains the water necessary for his farm.

The figures of Biblical language carry out the idea of a great and general supply of spiritual waters (truth) after Christ has arrived and the completed church is wedded to him as his bride—no longer the "chaste virgin" of the present age. Then at last the grand irrigation canal will be opened never to close—"And he showed me a pure river of water (truth) of life (leading to life), clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the lamb" (Revelation 22:1. Then, says Jehovah, "I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh" (Joel 2:28). not merely upon the church as in this age. Until the church is wedded to her Lord in the first resurrection, there can be no bride, but rather the espoused virgin; but after the great "marriage of the lamb" (Revelation 19:7), the general call will go forth—"The spirit and the bride say 'come.' And let him that heareth, say 'come.' And let him that is athirst 'come.' And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely" (Revelation 22:17). So complete is the promised irrigation with the waters of truth that it will finally completely inundate the entire world—"The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the sea (Habakkuk 2:14), and "they shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying 'Know the Lord'; for they shall all know me from the least of them unto the greatest of them" (Jeremiah 31:34). Then the divine irrigation scheme will be complete and all those sayings will come true which predict that the desert shall blossom like the rose, and "there shall be no more cure."

George H. Fisher,

Scranton, Pa.

Many ills come from impure blood. Can't have pure blood with faulty di- Burdock Blood [illegible] and sluggish bowels. stomach, bowels and liver, and purifies the blood. •••

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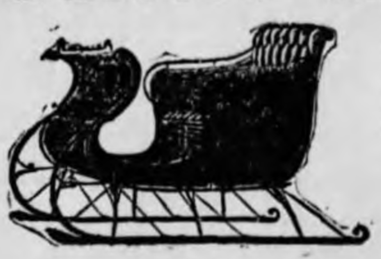

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The Sunday Republican

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MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

ARMY CUSTOMS AND TACTICS.

"The Company Father"—Open Formation. Scout Duty.

In a modern army there are various degrees of intimacy between officers and privates. The regard for the colonel, the generals and the staff officers is a feeling of respect and admiration, or the reverse, but with these grades the private soldier has no intimate contact.

With the capitan, however, it is entirely different. 'Captains," says Colonel James Powell, of the United States army, "are the soul of the whole of instruction and care of the unit of organization—the company."

Says Captain May also, "The captain commanding a company is the only officer between whom and the soldier a personal relation subsists in peace time. He knows every individual soldier in the most intimate manner, and the soldier on his part is aware that his captain so knows him. It is upon this relation that the uncommon influence rests which he, above all officers, has over the individual soldier, as well as over the whole company. The soldier has under all circumstances a decided feeling for his captain. In most cases it is a feeling of love, confidence, and respect. The soldier looks on his captain as by far the most important personage. The captain will find the attachment of his subordinates the most precious reward which will fall to him in his lifetime."

THE COMPANY FATHER.

Colonel Powell has much more of a very practical kind to say about the captain's place and work, but we can note only this: "In war, captains have a very important place. They should be held absolutely responsible for everything relating to their company, especially as regards drill, discipline, and contentment. Order and regularity in everything must be insisted upon. Attention to apparently trival matters all go to inculate order and care in other matters. The captain will neither patronize nor coddle up his men. Looking always for their interests with firmness in discipline and commanding absolute obedience to orders—and this can be accomplished with kindness—harshness is wholly unnecessary. He will be the company father.

The Christian soldier also has a captain—"It became him (God), for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the Captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings." (Hebrews 2:10). The captain once served in the ranks, as a private, and has a complete fellow-feeling for each of his soldiers—"In all things it behooved him to be made like unto his brethern, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest. For in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted" (Hebrews 2:18); "For we have not any high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but he was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Who in the days of flesh, when he had offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears unto him (God) that was able to save him from death, and was heard in that he (Jesus) feared (reverenced God), though he were a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which h suffered" (Hebrews, 4:15, 5:7-8).

INTIMACY OF CAPTAIN AND PRIVATE.

"Jesus, our captain "knows every individual soldier in the most intimate manner, and the soldier on his part is aware that his captain so loves him"—to quote captain May 7, and so we read, "He is not ashamed to call them brethren" (Hebrews 2:11); "He that loveth me shall be loved of my father, and I will love him and will manifest myself to him" (John 14:21); "I am the good shepherd: the shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine. I lay down my life for the sheep" (John 10:11, 14-15); "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs (those young in Christian experience) with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young" (Isaiah 40:11); "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation; or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us. Neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord" (Romans 8:35-39). Who of us would not lay down his life, die daily, for such a captain!

FIGHTING INVISIBLE ENEMY.

"The modern battlefield," says Major H. J. Craufurd, "owing to the increased range of firearms, extends to the depth of four or five miles. The power of firearms now makes a frontal attack, driven home by compact and overwhelming numbers, almost impossible, and the mass tactics of German origin have had to give place to wide turning movements of thin lines of skirmishers. In modern armies the soldiers no longer first "elbow to elbow," but each man fights alone, at a considerable distance from the next. So in the Christian war, nearly all our battles are fought alone, with nothing to support us but the discipline imparted by our captain's care; very seldom is one of the sharp decisive fights of our warfare aided and encouraged by the touch of a fellow fighter. We can relate our experiences to one another afterwards and gain valuable information for future use, but the battle is like the guerrilla's combat, single-handed, except for the constant presence and support of the captain.

Another military writer tells us that the one thing which of all others dismays the soldier of today, is that usually he cannot see the enemy by whose weapons his comrades are falling on every hand. So in the Christian soldier's conflict, "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world (the Devil and his demons), against spiritual wickedness in high places" (Ephesians 6:12); "Your adversary, the Devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour, whom resist steadfast in the faith, knowing that the same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren that are in the world" (I Peter, 5:8-9).

ENLISTED FOR LIFE.

Enlistment in the United States army or in the various state national guards is for a definite term of years, and only the most pressing causes admit of shortenings of the term. In Christ's little company enlistment is for life—"Be thou faithful unto death" (Revelation 2:10); "Know ye not that so many of us were baptized (admitted by submergence of their wills into the will of God) were baptized into his death?" (Romans 6:3.)

"Furloughs for twenty days," says the United States army regulations, "may be granted by commanding officers of posts or by regimental commanders, if the companies to which they belong are under their control." A furlough is a vacation from duty. Among Christ's regulars there is no such thing as a furlough; the war is with enemies that give no quarter, whose attacks never cease till the sable curtain falls. There are no discharges, honorable or dishonorable, from Christ's service. The signal "Taps," the final call at 11 p. m., if sounded with prolonged notes and expression, suggests "Lights out," and custom has established it at military funerals as a finale on the trumpets to the firing salute. "Taps" is the final signal to which every true soldier of the cross responds.

DEATH FOR DESERTION.

Colonel Powell informs us that "desertion is a grave offense, and deserves condign punishment in peacetime, and is punishable with death in time of war. A deserter forfeits all rights of citizenship. A member of the army of the Lord is subject to strict military discipline; every willful infraction of the regulations calls for a suitable and just corrective punishment according to the seriousness of the offense against discipline.

In the army regulations of the soldier of Jesus one offense and one only merits and demands death—the Second Death. "There is a sin unto death: I do not say that he shall pray for it" (I. John 5:16); that sin is willful desertion of the colors, complete renunciation of allegiance to Christ in the light of full knowledge—"If we sin willfully after that we have received the (full—Greek) knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more (of Christ's) sacrifice for (our) sins, but a certain fearful looking for it of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour (destroy us as) the adversaries" (enemies of God) (Hebrews, 10:26-27). All of us are guilty of sin, even after receiving the Holy Spirit; we can determine whether we have sinned the sin; if it does, we can be restored; if not, our condition is without hope—"For it is impossible for those who were once enlightened, and were made PARTAKERS OF THE HOLY GHOST, and have tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come (come to a full understanding of the Creator's gracious provisions), if they shall fall away, to renew them again unto REPENTANCE" (Hebrews 6:4-6). There is, however, absolutely no need for any Christian soldier coming to this dire pass, because the Captain has his eye on every one of his privates, and it is recorded in the regulations: "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man; but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it" (Corinthians 10:13).

SCOUT DUTY.

Modern scientific warfare has demonstrated the imperative necessity of proficiency in scouting. The Christian regular's war is almost exclusively of a guerrilla nature, and he, too, needs the qualifications of a scout. Major Crauford of the British army states these as follows:

Pluck: "Be not afraid of them, neither be afraid of their words, though briers and thorns be with thee, and thou dost dwell among scorpions" (Ezekial 2:6); "Stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong (I Corinthians 16:13); "God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power" (2 Timothy 1:7). What indomitable courage was exhibited by all the early Christians!

Self-reliance: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me" (Philippians 4:13).

Discretion: "That the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give unto you the spirit of wisdom" (Ephesians 1:17); "The Lord give the understanding in all things" (2 Timothy 2:7); "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God; and it shall be given him" (James 1:5).

Finding Your Way in a Strange Country: "Thy light and thy truth, let them lead me; let them bring me unto thy holy hill" (kingdom) (Psalms 43:3); "If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me" (Psalms 139:9-10).

Using Eyes and Ears: "Blessed are your eyes, for they see; and your ears, for they hear" (Matthew 13:16); "Eye (the natural eye) hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of (the natural) man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath REVEALED THEM UNTO US by his spirit" (I Corinthians 2:9-10).

Hiding: "Deliver me, O Lord, from mine enemies: I flee unto thee to hide me" (Psalms 143:9); "Hide me from the secret counsel of the wicked" (Psalms 64:2); "In the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion: in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me" (Psalms 27:5).

Taking Care of Yourself: "When they deliver you up, take no thought how or what ye shall speak: for it shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak" (Matthew 10:19).

Reporting: "In everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God" (Philippians 4:6); ((Confess your faults one to another, and pray for one another, that ye may be healed. The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much" (James 5:16).

Finally, the soldier must be obedient. "Obedience to command," says Samuel, "is the chief military virtue, in relation to which all others are secondary and subordinate; the obedience must be complete and undeviating." So in Christ's army—"Obedience is better than sacrifice" (I Samuel 15:22); "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: 'Fear God, and keep his commandments:' for this is the whole duty of man" (Ecclesiastes 12:13).

George H. Fisher.

Scranton, Pa.

Are You Shopping?

Clean and up-to-date carriages for shopping purposes can be secured by your calling the Scranton Transfer Co. New phone 2973, Old phone 52. 13tf

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man is an unhappy slave. Burdock Blood Bitters builds up sound health—keeps you well.

Jonas Long's Sons

Women's Kid Gloves

Of all the wearables in the list of woman's wants none are so appreciable as a good pair of Kid Gloves. Regular or 8 to 16-button lengths.

8 and 12-Button Gloves, in tans, **$1.75** and **$2.50** pair.

12 and 16-Button Gloves, best wearing colors and black at **$3.25** and **$3.50** pair.

Books, Books.

. Are the ideal gift things. Books for all ages at any convenient price to suit buyer.

STANDARD WORKS IN SETS

Dickens, in seventeen volumes, leather limp binding, gilt top, printed on Nelson's India Paper, the thinnest in the world. Volume **$1.25**
Life of Washington Irving; in two volumes **$1.25**
Castleman's War Series; in six volumes. .**$4.50**
Alger's "Ragged Dick" Series; six volumes **$4.50**
Ellis' "War Chief" Series; in three volumes; at **$2.25**

Catholic Bibles—A late shipment of a large quanity to be sold before the holidays, to create a lively selling this week. We have made all the $2.00 Bibles.......... **$1.33**
$2.50 Bibles for **$1.68**
All the $4.50 Bibles **$2.97**

Billy Bounce and the favorite Pearl and the Pumpkin, at **$1.08**.

"Hello, Bill"—A book of toasts dedicated to the Elks, at **$1.25**.

Cigarettes in Facts and Fancies.

Bath Robe and Bachelor's Tobacco Leaves.

$1.39 Per Volume.

Longfellow, in limp leather.......... **$1.89**
Longfellow, in Oriental Seal **$4.50**
Longfellow, in full crush Levant.......... **$6.00**
Longfellow, half calf **$3.50**

Chistmas Handkerchiefs

For women, men and children. All linen, sheer Swiss hem and hemstitched embroidered and scalloped edges; dainty patterned needlework. Give Handkerchiefs — they never fail to please. Prices ranging from **5c** to **$5.00** each.

Pictures

Framed or unframed. If in an undecided frame of mind what to give him, her, or the best girl or man in the world, select a pretty picture, something like we are showing, suitable for den, college room or any living room at home. Gilt or weathered oak frames, in narrow to heavy, plain and ornamental styles. Scenes in various subjects conventional enough for anybody; some serious, some funny, plenty of pastoral and marines. Best of colors. At any price up to **$50.00**.

Photo Frames

In gilt, single, openings, square, round or oval, plain and fancy, at **25c** up.

Two Saturday Picture Specials.

Gilt frame, glass measurement 3½x9½ inches; subjects, pastoral, landscapes, marine, etc. 20c kind for **15c**.

Smaller size, mostly character subjects, at **8c**. —Third Floor.

CASEY BROTHERS,

The home of purity and quality in wines and liquors

Champagnes, Imported and American.

We list all the world's standard brands, including "White Seal," "Mumm," "Pommery," "Piper Heidsieck," "Veuve Clicquot," "Perrier Jouet & Co.," "Gold Seal," "Great Western," "Cook's Imperial, "Great Eastern," and all the rest.

Claret.

The choicest vintage of France and California are in our great stock.

Floirac, Medoc, St. Julien, 1887; St. Estephe, 1887; Margaux, 1878; Pontet Canet, 1890; Chau Larose, 1890; Chau Marguax, 1890; and a score of equally famous brands are ready for immediate delivery.

Triumph Brand California Claret.

	Case.	Qt. Bottle.
St. Julien, X	$4.00	.40
St. Julien, XX	4 25	.45
St. Julien, XXX	4.75	.50
St. Estephe, X	4.00	.40
St. Estephe, XX	4.25	.45
St. Estephe, XXX	4.75	.50
St. Emilion, X	4 00	.40
St. Emilion, XX	4.25	.45
St. Emilion, XXX	4.75	.50
Chateau La Rose, XXXX	7.00	.75

GREEN VALLEY RYE
CASEY BROS.
SCRANTON, PA.

White and Rhine Wines.

Our Family Price Current quotes money-saving prices on all the high-grade brands, among which are: Sauternes, 1884; Barsac, 1884; Vin de Graves, 1884; Haut Sauternes, 1874; and Laubenheimer, Niersteiner, Hockheimer.

Triumph Brand White Wine.

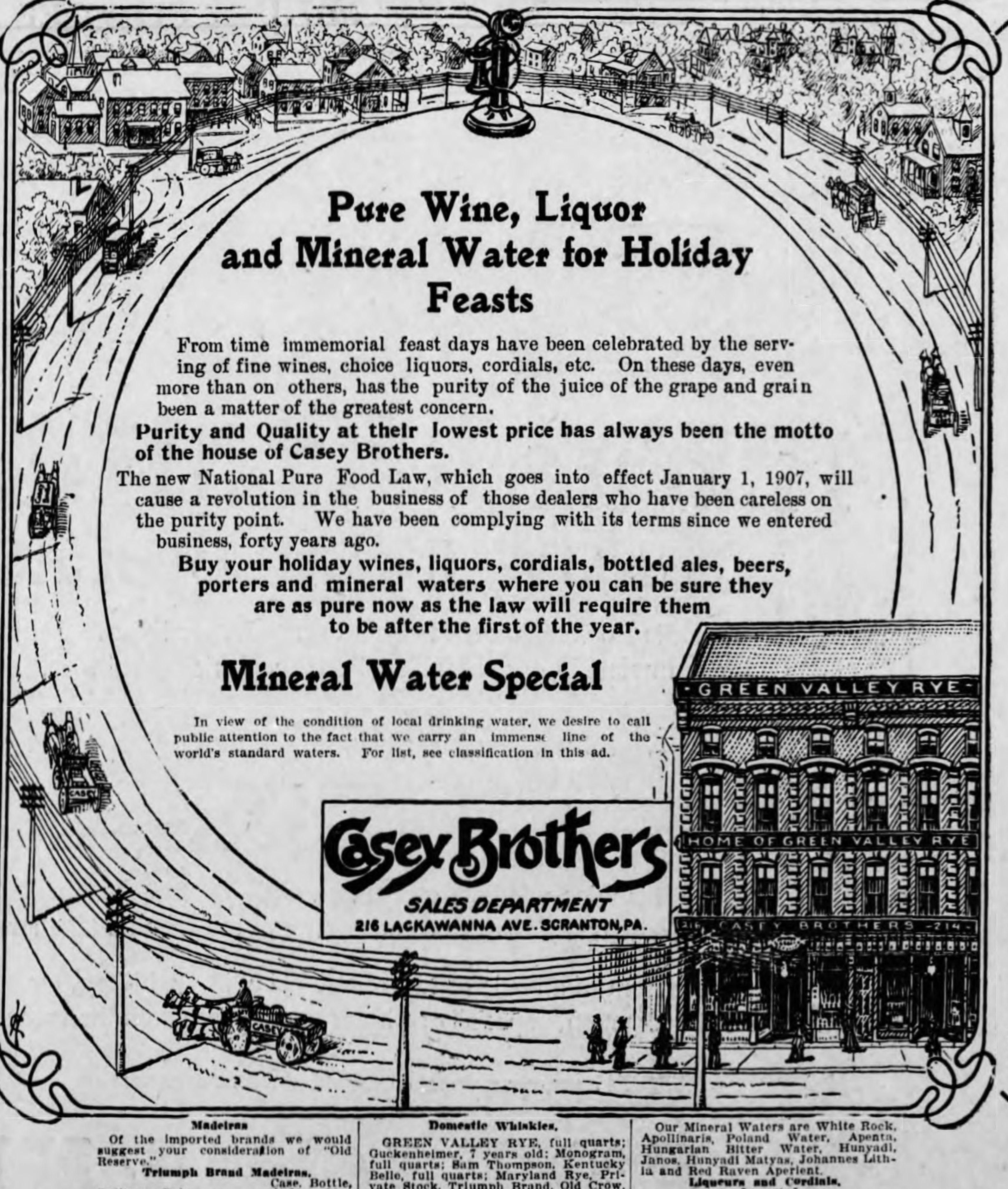
Domestic Sauternes Bordeaux—Case, $5.00; quart bottle, 50c.

Sparkling Burgundy

Among our foreign brands are: Beaujolais, Macon, Macon Vieux, Beaune, 1889; Chablis, and many others.

Triumph Brand California Burgundy.

Case, $6.00. Quart Bottle, 65c.



Pure Wine, Liquor and Mineral Water for Holiday Feasts

From time immemorial feast days have been celebrated by the serving of fine wines, choice liquors, cordials, etc. On these days, even more than on others, has the purity of the juice of the grape and grain been a matter of the greatest concern.

Purity and Quality at their lowest price has always been the motto of the house of Casey Brothers.

The new National Pure Food Law, which goes into effect January 1, 1907, will cause a revolution in the business of those dealers who have been careless on the purity point. We have been complying with its terms since we entered business, forty years ago.

Buy your holiday wines, liquors, cordials, bottled ales, beers, porters and mineral waters where you can be sure they are as pure now as the law will require them to be after the first of the year.

Mineral Water Special

In view of the condition of local drinking water, we desire to call public attention to the fact that we carry an immense line of the world's standard waters. For list, see classification in this ad.

Casey Brothers
SALES DEPARTMENT
216 LACKAWANNA AVE. SCRANTON, PA.

Moselle Wines.

Zeltinger, Brauneberger, Josephshofer, Graacher Auslese are some of our importations.

Tokay.

From Hungary we bring you Tokaji Maslas. In domestic Tokay we list Triumph Brand Tokay, case $8.00, quart, 75c.

Triumph Brand California Wines.

	Case.	Bottle.
Angelica	$4.50	.60
Zinfandel	5.00	.50
Muscatel	5.00	.50
Catawba, Sweet X	6.00	.60
Catawba, XXX	7.50	.75

Italian Wines.

Chauti, a favorite in both Italy and America, and also Ferro China. We offer at extremely moderate prices.

Sherries.

In imported Sherry we recommend: D. G. Gordon, medium dry, light; Pale

GREEN VALLEY RYE
CASEY BROS.
SCRANTON, PA.

Table, medium, light dinner wine; Oloroso, rich character; Duff Gordon, No. 3 P, very fine; Amontillado, selected product; Amontillado, extra, very old.

Triumph Brand California Sherry.

	Case.	Bottle.
Sherry, X	$5 00	.50
Sherry, XX	5.50	.60
Sherry, XXX	6.00	.70
Sherry Special, XXXX	6.50	.75

Imported Ports.

Our list includes: Favorita, Crown, very fine; Oporto, special rich old Ruby type; Invalid Port, perfection sick-room or table.

Triumph Brand California Ports.

	Case.	Bottle.
Port, X	$5.00	.50
Port, XX	5.50	.60
Port, XXX	6.00	.70
Port Special, XXXX	6.50	.75

Madeiras

Of the imported brands we would suggest your consideration of "Old Reserve."

Triumph Brand Madeiras.

	Case.	Bottle.
Ordinary Pale	$8.50	.90
Good Medium Color	10.00	1.10
Old Special—selected, old and dry	13.00	1.50
Domestic	5.00	.50

Brandy, Rum and Gin.

A glance through our list of brands and prices leaves nothing to be desired, except possession of the goods.

Scotch and Irish Whiskies

King William IV., V. O. P., Usher's Special Reserve, De War's Old Highland Scotch, Glenlivet, Black and White; John Jamison & Son's Old Bushmills, Kinahan's L. L., Burke's Three-Star, and all the rest of the old world's best brands are here.

Domestic Whiskies.

GREEN VALLEY RYE, full quarts; Guckenheimer, 7 years old; Monogram, full quarts; Sam Thompson, Kentucky Belle, full quarts; Maryland Rye, Private Stock, Triumph Brand, Old Crow, H. B. Kirk & Co., Trimble, green label; Hollywood, Mount Vernon, full quarts; Distillery bottling, Antediluvian.

Ale, Beer and Porter.

We can promptly fill your order for imported or domestic ales, porter or beer.

Among the American beers we carry are: Export Pasteurized, Budweiser, Pabst Blue Ribbon and Tannhaeuser Export, all brewery bottlings.

Ginger Ale, Soda and Mineral Waters.

In Ginger Ales we list Cantrell and Cochrane and Delatour, the famous imported brands.

Our Mineral Waters are White Rock, Apollinaris, Poland Water, Apenta, Hungarian Bitter Water, Hunyadi, Janos, Hunyadi Matyas, Johannes Lithia and Red Raven Aperient.

Liqueurs and Cordials, Imported.

Anisette, Nuyens & Cie; Abysinthe Pernod Fils, quarts; Benedictine, quarts; Curacon, orange, white—Nuyens & Cie, in jugs; Curacoa, orange, white—Nuyens & Cie, in bottles; Curacoa, orange, red—Nuyens & Cie, in bottles; Curacoa, orange, red—Nuyens & Cie, in jugs; Creme De Minthe, green; Creme De Minthe, white; Creme De Rose; Creme De Cacao; Creme De Violette, Nuyens & Cie; Chartreuse, green; Chartreuse, yellow; Kirschwasser; Maraschino; Punch Au Rhum.

Vermouth—Imported.

Martin & Rossi, Italy, per bottle, 55c. French, per bottle, 60c.

MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

QUACKS AND OTHER QUACKS

At Home and Abroad—In the Past. Quackery Of Today.

"Take the humbug out of this world, and you haven't much left to do business with," remarks H. W. Shaw.

And there is a good deal of humbuggery going on. The fishing is always fine—sixty "suckers" born every sixty minutes—which accounts for the too numerous class delineated by Colton: "Always suspect a man who affects great softness of manner, an unruffled evenness of temper, and an enunciation studied, slow and deliberate. These things are all unnatural, and bespeak a degree of mental discipline into which he that has no purposes of craft or design to answer cannot submit to drill himself."

This man is the quack—the man whom Webster defines as "One who boastfully pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind not possessed;" which in turn comes from the familiar medical skill; an empiric (one who deviates from the rules of science and regular practice); an ignorant practitioner."

CHINESE PRACTITIONERS.

The modern antique native doctor of China is totally lacking in the prime characteristic of the Occidental anatomist, who like the man from Missouiri, "has to be shown"—the Chinese practitioner thinks he knows, and yet he never looks. Commenting on the deplorable ignorance of anatomy among the Chinese an English medical man in Hong Kong says: "They have an idea that the heart and the stomach are connected and that the epigastrium (the upper part of the abdomen) is the seat of thought. They also imagine that the gall-bladder is the seat of boldness, and that all schemes originate from it."

Like all other charlatans, the native Chinese doctor hates the light of real truth. "The difficulty of introducing the science of Western medicine into China," continues our Hong Kong physician, "is due to intense hatred of the foreigner on the part of the native. In confirmation of this, of more than a score of graduates of the Hong Kong College of Medicine, not one has settled in China. I have personally known Chinese communities to indulge in a riot over the incoming of a medical man educated in Western science, the disturbance being promoted by native doctors."

MEDIAVAL MEDICINE MEN.

The notions of the Chinese charlatan seem to us flagrant and ridiculous; yet it might surprise some of us to know that our own ancestors, not so very far back, were possesed of medical ideals about like those of the Indian "medicine men"—in the Dark Ages, when all professional men were quacks.

Dr. George E. Fort tells us about the strange commingling of quackery and superstition among our Teutonic ancestors: "Scandinavians carried metal effigies carved out of gold or silver, or incised upon tiles, perpetually as amulets and safeguards against diseases and physical infirmities. Headache was frequently cured by saintly recommendation to shape a figure of the head and place it upon a cross. Magic and soothsaying entered largely into the curative art, applied by means of formal murmured words, which promptly expelled maladies from the sick and infirm sufferers. A remedy professedly of great virtue, has survived to modern times in the shape of the adage, "The hair of a dog is good for its bite." Among other wonderful attributes conceded to the celebrated Isone, a monk, was the preparation of an ointment of such resistless curative virtue, that oftentimes lepers, paralytics, and the sightless, were instantly restored to perfect sanity by annointing the affected parts. A vase used by the martyred Willabrod for bathing thrice a year, still holding its partially solidified water by divine invocation after her death, was of great medicinal energy in diverse ailments."

IMAGINARY MEDICAL VIRTUES.

"The diamond," says Dr. Fort, "rendered a man wholly invisible; the Indian agate provided him with eloquence, prudence, and an agreeable amiability. For its preventive virtues against inebriety, the amethyst was greatly cherished; and the hyacinth was an infallible cure for sleeplessness. The amber was a sovereign panacea against cerebral troubles and fevers, the jasper cured epilepsy and for such purposes was unrivalled, while the pulverized magnet taken as a potion with milk prevented melancholy. Constans after advised dogteeth as a specific remedy for rabies."

It is not necessary to go back hundreds of years to find these methods of cure for troubles of various kinds. Only recently in a daily newspaper I read the following announcement, "If you are discontented, if any trouble or worry annoys you, if you are uncertain in regard to the proper course to pursue in business or love affairs, if you are in doubt concerning those you love and want to know just what they will do, he will tell you everything and keep nothing back. He will tell you how to be successful in life. He settles lovers' and family quarrels. He brings the separated together and causes a speedy marriage with the one you want. He can make your home happy. He can cause you to have good luck in all you do. If you have a secret ailment or complaint which takes away your strength and power he tells you what to do to become strong and vigorous. If you have been fooled by medical quackery make up your mind to see him and you will become a well man or woman. No demicines; no treatment or surgery. Every man and woman who is ailing, suffering, or lacking the vitality that makes life worth living should call at once on him." People of this sort can come into a city and make great sums of money from the start, when men trained in the best possible methods of healing take years to build up a practice. Somebody has said we are not out of the Dark Ages yet—It certainly is true that innumerable fictions of those centuries of ignorance are with us still.

FINANCIAL QUACKS.

Quackery flourishes on ignorance, and wherever a vein of people is to be found rich in ignorance, there are too seen the quacks busily extracting the golden metal from the crude ore. A line on which the vast majority of the people are in more or less dense ignorance is the accounting methods of corporations. Higher accounting with high finance produces as irresistible a combination for the uninitiated as the modern palm reader and astrologer—and the harvest of yellow metal is immensely surer and greater, with no police risks whatever.

Most of us have been possessed of the old fashioned notion that capitalization should represent cash or property put into a business, and to a great extent the various state corporation laws were evidently framed with this idea in mind; but the financial quack comes forward with the proposition that it is simply irrational, illogical, for invested capital to earn more than say five per cent., and that on this basis the capitalization should always be twenty times the earning power. Then putting together past earnings, estimated savings by incorporation, tangible property, and "good will"—the ability of related interests to throw business your way—how entertaining a pastime it becomes to figure out indefinitely large earning power—and finally to multiply that by twenty, or thirty, etc., and produce the American Steel corporation, capital $5,000,000,000—and at last to palm off the resulting "insecurities" upon the multitude, open-mouthed and bewildered at the visible manifestations of the operation of financial forces and systems-within-systems beyond ordinary human comprehension.

In time, however, gold plate wears off from brass. Good brass gets to be valued for what it is—and the quacks find it difficult to tempt the people back in any great numbers by displays of plated ware. For some years the "public" has been keeping out of Wall street.

UNIVERSAL QUACKERY.

Every mother's son and daughter of us is a quack—in one way of looking at it. You and I both have imperfections in our mental or moral makeup which cause us to miss doing things just right, make us miss the mark, a little or a good deal, according to which phase of us is in action, for we are better in some directions than in others. Yet on social occasions and on Sundays we tog up toward the ideal we want others to hold of us. We want to appear well (positive degree)—better (comparative), best possible (superlative degree). Sunday, society, and other occasional togs are "the outward and visible signs" of our quackery, the way we like to imagine folks think of us; yet in our hearts we well know that our week-day clothes and our everyday and every-minute manners are what we really are. Quite unconsciously we meet Webster's definition: "One who boastfully pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind not possessed." We always want "Mr. and Mrs. John Smith" always to regard us in the superlative degree.

The theological quacks have always held a considerable and important section of the human stage. Their acting ranges all the way up, beginning with the Indian medicine man. He is a quack because (we say) he tells people to do things that will not really benefit them in the long run, and he omits to inform them of many things that (we know) would be good for them to know. Yet I suppose the medicine man takes himself seriously and experiences resentment if we express to him our opinions of him.

QUACKS IN THE BIBLE.

The Bible has its stories of quackery. One of them was a man who tried the impossible feat of straddling the fence of serving God faithfully and making a good thing out of it at the same time. He pretended to be a faithful servant of God and yet was attempting what Jesus mentioned, "Ye cannot serve God AND Mammon" Matthew 6:24). When you see a spiritual leader today whose call "to greater fields of usefulness" always coincides with a greater salary, comfort, or other similar advantage, you may entertain the question whether you have uncovered a quack of the Balaam type—the kind Jude refers to, "Woe unto them; for they have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam for REWARD" (Jude 1:11).

Isaiah also had a then considerable class of quacks in mind—"This people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honour me, but have removed their heart (mind, purposes) far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men." (Isaiah 29:13). This finds its counterpart today in those that make pretense and show of religion, often for business purposes, but six-sevenths of their time displays little indications of the Sunday show. There are some very plain words for such men, "Trust ye not in lying words, saying, 'The temple of the Lord, The temple of the Lord, The temple of the Lord, are these' (boasting and making show of pretended religiousness). Ye trust in lying words, that cannot profit. Will ye steal, murder, and commit adultery, and swear falsely, and burn incense unto Baal (follow the world instead of God), and walk after other gods (business, society, power, etc.), whom ye know not; and come and stand before me in this house, which is called by my name, and say, 'We are delivered to do all these abominations.'" (Jeremiah 7:4, 8-10).

NEW TESTAMENT QUACKERY.

Again, Jesus stripped the cloak from some of the quacks of his day. The gist of the Mosaic law was just and righteous dealings, and its spirit as revealed by Christ was love. The extremely religious people then, who made their religion offensively manifest, were called Pharisees—"In vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines (of God) the commandments of men. For laying aside the commandment of God ye hold the tradition of men, as the washing of pots and cups: and many other such like things ye do" (Mark 7:7-8). The commandment of God for Christians is that they should believe in Jesus and sincerely love one another and all people, and should develop characters of pure Christian love—which of course includes the strictest justice. While a great witness work for the gospel was to be done in all nations, the Christian's greatest work was to be in himself—"His wife (the church) hath made herself ready" (Revelations 19:7). This is what spiritual leaders should bend their efforts to, yet to what an extent are Christian people led away from the main object into time-and-energy-consuming patchwork-quilt manufacturing, and moneymaking through amateur restaurant work and even lotteries and other, at times, almost disreputable schemes. An application for a corporation charter for the carrying on of such enterprises was recently refused by a judge who stated that he could not conscientiously or legally grant the charter for such purposes as it would subserve. What arrant quackery it is to engage truth-hungry people in enterprises that occupy their time and attention almost to the shutting out of real helpful guidance in the direction of upbuilding in the genuine love-spirit, and in heart-to-heart knowledge and childlike trust of the great just and loving Father.

Nevertheless there is a just allowance to be made for nearly all of this. On the cross Christ excused those that brought him there, "Father, forgive them; for they KNOW NOT what they do" (Luke 23:34); and the Apostle Peter expressed the same thought, "I wot that through ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers." (Acts 3:17); and Paul also puts forward the same extenuating circumstance, "For had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory" (I. Corinthians 2:8). At the bar of heaven ignorance is a valid excuse; no man will be sentenced to eternal punishment, eternal obliteration, until he has had full knowledge and sinned against full light willfully.

It is well for us not to be blind to such things as are here brought to view; but over it all, as children of the God of justice and love, we are bound to throw the mantle of charity, charity "which covereth a multitude of sins" (I. Peter 4:8)—this is, sins errors, mistakes "in the OTHER fellow."

Geo. H. Fisher.

Scranton, Pa.

OLD FORGE.

The Blue Ribbon girls of this place will hold a dance in Holland's hall on Monday evening, Jan. 7. Ribbons bearing the names of the young ladies will be purchased by the gentlemen. Admission, twenty-five cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Willis of Taylor spent Christmas at the home of Chief of Police John Willis.

Mr. Edward T. Jones, the leader of the oratorio, "Saul," who has been confined to his hime by sickness, has recovered.

Mr. William Drake of Harrisburg is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Drake.

Mrs. Eliza Williams is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. John Davis, in Scranton.

Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Sweet are entertaining their son and wife of Ithaca, N. Y.

Miss Celia Roach of East Stroudsburg Normal school is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Roach.

Special meetings will be held in the Brick church, beginning next week.

Rev. Thomas Cook and family have been spending the past few days with relatives in Priceburg.

LAKE CHAPMAN.

Dec. 27.—Christmas has arrived at last with Santa Claus and his presents.

The exercises held at the Montdale M. E. church Saturday evening was very well attended.

Miss Brennan, teacher at Lake Shore school, is spending her vacation with her parents at Pleasant Mount.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wilson are spending a few days with the latter's parents.

Mrs. Frank James, Mr. Eugene Vail and Mr. B. D. Vail have returned home after spending a few days in New York.

Why He Learned Spanish.

President Roosevelt in his impulsive way sent for a wellknown young writer and asked abruptly: "Do you know Spanish?" "No, Mr. President, I do not, I very much regret to say," was the reply. "I am sorry to hear it," commented the chief magistrate, and the subject was dropped. The young man went away deeply impressed with the idea that had he known Spanish he might have been appointed to a high office in the diplomatic corps, so he set to work assiduously, dropping everything else, and soon acquired a proficiency in that language. The other day he called at the White House and was cordially welcomed. In the course of conversation he said, "By the way, Mr. President, I know Spanish well; I both talk and read it with ease." "Oh, you don't say so," was the president's reply; "then you ought to be one of the happiest men in the world; you can read 'Don Quixote' in the original."—New York Times.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S ENGLISH, the DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa

If I Were Buying a Diamond

of a dealer (Cash or installment) and he would not guarantee me a return value, I would say "Nothin' doin'" and "Get the elevator habit" to the place where you can be assured of 95 per cent. of practical "Diamond honesty."

Every DIAMOND I sell goes with it the valid guarantee of your money back within the year, less five per cent. For example: You buy a DIAMOND for $50, and within the year you can get back $47.50. Just think, less than five cents a week to wear the DIAMOND.

I SELL DIAMONDS

Walter W. Winton,
DIAMOND MERCHANT.
Parlors, No. 605 Mears Building.

Washington Letter.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—"An unsavory lot of lobbyists, as usual, are at work trying to drum up support for the subsidy bill, backed by great interests who should scorn to use the methods employed in their behalf." Paragraphs like this, which is taken from a local newspaper, are appearing throughout the country. When appearing elsewhere they may be set down as due to misinformation or ignorance, but appearing in a local paper with a sufficient staff of intelligent reporters to verify or disprove the truth of such a statement, if it cared sufficiently for the truth to investigate, the publication of the above may be set down to malice and a willful desire to misrepresent the facts. Ordinarily it would not be worth noticing, but as from the fact that it appeared in a local paper and that those unfamiliar with the facts may therefore conclude there is some truth in the statement, it may be well to briefly set forth the facts as they exist, and as every newspaper man who is honest enough to investigate for himself and report fairly to his newspaper knows.

The ship subsidy "lobby" may be divided into three parts: those stationed in Washington to assist in the passage of the bill; the ship builders and ship owners, and others. Those who are here regularly consist of the regular Washington attorneys of the ship builders. As the government is constantly constructing war vessels in private yards, the ship building companies retain attorneys here to represent them before the navy department in the matter of contracts, changes in design, delays, etc. When committees of congress are considering legislation of interest to the ship yards, these attorneys sometimes appear to make arguments, as in the case of the "eight hour" bill and the ship subsidy bill. There are possibly half a dozen such attorneys, all of whom, however, have other clients and engage in general practice, and who are in the first ranks of their profession. Most of them are retained only when the occasion arises, although at least two are retained by the year. As the integrity of these gentlemen is above question, and as they do nothing more than represent their avowed clients, before committees of congress, they can scarcely, in fairness, be termed "an unsavory lot of lobbyists." The only others who are here throughout the session in connection with this bill, are two newspaper men. One of these was formerly editor of a prominent, conservative New England journal. He made a special study of the shipping industry of the United States, and some years ago published a book on the subject that is regarded as a standard work, and which is used as a textbook on shipping. At the urgent request of the joint commission on merchant marine which drew the bill passed by the senate, he became secretary of the commission. After the commission reported and was dissolved he was retained by some of those interested as an expert on the subject to prepare data for the house and senate committees, for members of congress, for the press, and, in short, for any one seeking such information.

As he is reputed to be the best informed man in the country on the subject of American shipping it is not surprising that members of congress and others seek his assistance in obtaining data on the ship subsidy bill. It is fair to him to state also that he has accepted this engagement at a sacrifice of personal comfort and profit, because he has been interested in the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine for many years, and because he comes from a distinguished family identified with our merchant marine, when we had one, many, many years ago.

In this work he is assisted to some extent by another newspaper man, fairly wellknown throughout the country and particularly to the Washington press and newspaper correspondents. His work consists of preparing articles on American shipping and supplying them to such correspondents or newspapers as wish to publish them. Like the former, he has been long advocating legislation of some sort for the upbuilding of the American marine. His proposition is merely "legislation that will give us ships to fly the American flag" and let congress find the way. To that end he has been trying with his pen to help call public attention to the deplorable condition of our shipping, to the fact that every other nation is striving to increase its shipping, and that if America wishes ships it must adopt the methods employed by other countries. When newspapers exploit the great "press bureau" which the ship subsidy advocates are alleged to maintain here, it is worth while considering that the alleged "press bureau" consists of one lone newspaper correspondent who devotes only a small portion of his time to the shipping questions. Finally, it is fair to this correspondent to say that he has not received a cent for his services for the past six months. That he is engaged from time to time is no secret, but it is also true that he advocates federal aid for shipping as well when not remunerated as when he is paid, although perhaps not so vigorously, for it costs time and money to prepare articles.

Therefore, in considering the wild statements about the alleged ship subsidy lobby, it is well to remember that the "press bureau" consists of one man who has not been paid a cent in six months.

Now for those out-of-town "lobbyists." They are divided between the ship builders and ship owners, and others interested. Of the former class there is not one who has spent any considerable time in Washington on the shipping bill, either during the last session or the present. Some of them are constructing war vessels for our navy; others have ships carrying freight for the government, etc., and these matters bring them to Washington quite frequently. They also appear before committees of the house and senate, as do other business men. They come and go and while here discuss the shipping bill, very likely, with members of congress interested. It would be strange if they did not, as they are vitally interested, but they maintain no headquarters, nor do they stay any length of time. Many of these gentlemen bear names familiar in American history. They are business men of the highest repute—certainly not an "unsavory lot of lobbyists."

The others who come are members of commercial organizations. Last winter there was a delegation of merchants, bankers and business men representing many states and commercial bodies, which met here and called on President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon, and urged the passage of a subsidy bill. A few weeks ago there was a "rivers and harbors congress" here consisting of delegates from thirty states. It adopted resolutions favoring the bill, and the delegates did some "lobbying" with congressmen. But the prime "lobbyist" of all is the merchant marine league of the United States, which has its headquarters in Cleveland. Its president is Mr. Henry D. Goulder, one of the most prominent attorneys of Cleveland and an authority on maritime law. Its vice-president is Aaron Vanderbilt, of New York, a very prominent business man. The treasurer is J. J. Sullivan, president of the Central National bank, of Cleveland. Among the state vice-presidents are Robert J. Lowry, president of the Lowry National bank, of Atlanta, Ga.; S. A. Trufant, cashier of Citizens Bank of Louisian, New Orleans; R. M. Spedden, Third National bank, Baltimore; H. A. Tompkins, the wellknown manufacturer of Charlotte, N. C.; George E. Bartol, president of the Philadelphia Bourse, and so on. If I am not mistaken the constitution of the league prohibits a ship builder or ship owner from belonging to the league, as it is designed entirely for business men interested in the subject because they wish to see American shipping and commerce built. The league distributes tracts, articles for the press, gives prizes to school children for essays, and in other ways does what it can to arouse public sentiment in favor of shipping legislation.

This work is under the direction of Mr. Alexander R. Smith, formerly superintendent of the Maritime Exchange, of New York. This "exchange" is dominated by foreign steamship interests, which is natural from the fact that ninety per cent. of our over-seas commerce is carried in foreign bottoms. Mr. Smith advocated an American merchant marine which incurred the enmity of the foreign element and he lost his position. The hostility of the foreign shipping representatives has followed him to Cleveland, where he has continued his work in behalf of his own country.

The above includes, then, all the "lobby" which is behind the ship subsidy bill, except the president of the United States, the secretary of state and other members of the cabinet. Therefore, when referring to "an unsavory lot of lobbyists," it would be interesting if some one, who pretends to write with knowledge, would specify which of the lot is "unsavory." If one stops to think, one realizes that in all this hullabaloo about the ship subsidy lobby no specifications are ever given, and the reflection is quite as grave against Senators Frye and Lodge and Gallinger, Representative Grosvenor, Vice-President Fairbanks, the president and his cabinet, and others, as it is against the business interests and the American ship builder and owner. They are all "lobbyists" in the sense that they seek to influence congressional action. Which ones are "unsavory?"

My views on the shipping question are fairly well known. If they are of any interest to any one, I will say that I am for an American merchant marine and do not care a hang how much of a howl the agents of the foreign subsidized steamship lines put up. I would have an American merchant navy if the government had to build and operate it, for since the days when men first "went down to the sea in ships," commercial supremacy has rested with the ship owning nations. That is why our German and English friends prefer to own and operate the ships that carry our cargoes, instead of our owning and operating them. But I have arrived at a point when I am inclined to the belief that congress prefers to let other nations carry our products and pocket the profits; that the time has come when any one who wishes to see the American flag at the masthead is termed either a "subsidy-hunter" or an "unsavory" lobbyist. Therefore this will probably be my last effusion on a subject which has been so dear to me for many years. Hence I feel at liberty to say a few words about the "lobby" on the other side, the "lobby" which is opposing the re-habilitation and upbuilding of the American merchant marine. It has its headquarters in New York and Washington. It begins with the Maritime Exchange which is composed of the representatives of foreign ship owners, very naturally, as above set forth. It has been assisted by the Merchants' association of New York, also largely composed of representatives of foreign ship owners, or those whose interests are identical with long established foreign firms. It has its "lobby" in Washington, in the form of attorneys and at least one newspaper man to my knowledge. This "lobby" has fought every bill that has ever been considered that would benefit American shipping. There is the "unsavory lobby" for you,—the anti-American lobby, but you do not read of that lobby in the columns of newspapers who are bidding for advertisements of foreign steamship companies or who are edited by un-naturalized citizens, or who have other axes to grind. I know that there are men at the capitol constantly reporting to their foreign employers every step of the progress of the shipping bill, and advising them how to defeat it. I know that their representatives visit Washington and do what they can toward the same end—but I do not see them termed "unsavory lobbyists." Their interests are antagonistic to those of the Americans and while they work under cover, no one can blame them for doing what they can to prevent us from having our own merchant marine.

The other end of this lobby is the American Federation of Labor, which has extensive headquarters in Washington, with a corps of so-called "lobbyists." That is no disrespect to the Federation, for it does its lobbying in the open, its representatives appearing before congressional committees and flooding the country with literature designed to align labor against the bill. There are two reasons for the hostility of the Federation. The first is that the Sailors' union of the Pacific slope is against the bill which makes a certain portion of the seamen liable to service in the navy in time of war. The second is that the ship builders defeated the "eight hour" bill some years ago, which the A. F. of L. has been trying to get passed for many years. This bill would put the eight hour system in force on everything bought by the government from a thumb screw or a ball of twine to a battle ship. The officers of the Federation have never forgiven the ship builders, and although it could not fail to benefit American labor to have ships built here, and operated by American sailors under American regulations, they prefer to fight it.

There is the story of the two lobbies, one American, one anti-American; the former headed by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, and composed of the most prominent business men of the country; the latter headed by a combination of foreign steamship representatives, assisted by the American Federation of Labor. Both have their attorneys, their Washington representatives, their "lobbyists" if you please—which is unsavory?

F. A. Kerr.

◆

Heavy, impure blood makes a muddy, pimply complexion, headaches, nausea, indigestion. Thin blood makes you weak, pale, sickly. Burdock Blood Bitters makes the blood rich, red, pure—restores perfect health.

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Alaska Sable Skunk	7.00 to 35.00	12.00 to 15.00
Alaska Sable Dyed Skunk	4.00 to 10.00	5.00 to 7.50
Sable Coon	3.50 to 15.00	6.00 to 9.00
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MR. FISHER'S WEEKLY LETTER.

A PERIOD OF CRISIS

Dr. Crapsey On the Situation—Piratical Christendom. Unsatisfactory Fruits.

"It has long seemed to me," says Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, the recently unfrocked Episcopalian clergyman of Rochester, "that the world is at present in the greatest religious crisis of its history since the advent and organization of Christianity in the first four centuries of our era."

That there is "something doing" in Christianity of an extraordinary and far-reaching nature might be shown by extracts from almost any newspaper. The Woman's National Daily, for example gives voice to the religious ferment in progress: "That there is a spirit of restlessness in the religious world cannot be denied. It may not be called dissatisfaction. A better and more applicable word is unsatisfaction. Church-goers are unsatisfied with the spiritual food that is supplied them. It is not a denominational fault, for, if we may credit the utterances of preachers and teachers who are, or ought to be, in touch with church affairs, it is to be found in all churches and concerning all creeds.

PEW AND PULPIT AFFECTED.

"Nor is this unrest, this unsatisfaction, confined to the pews. It has invaded, and is playing havoc with the pulpit. Every day brings its story of this or that prominent minister who has abandoned the ministry and turned his attention to other pursuits. One goes on the stage, another takes to teaching, while others turn to literature or to money-making—each seeking in his own way a broader field of work, or at least a field where he hopes to find relief from the unsatisfaction that his pulpit work brought him."

It is not the Christianity of the Bible that is being criticized, but the mixture of paganism and Christianity, of Christendom, called by Christ's name. Even the heathen people are at last taking notice of the actual, not the ideal, worth of the so-called Christianity of the civilized nations. "Conceivably," says Dr. Philips S. Moxom, in the North American Review, "one may contend that our present social life is the result of a long evolution and is economically wise and beneficent; but one cannot truthfully call it Christian.

HEATHEN COMPARISONS.

"Now, if Shintoist and Buddhist Japan can produce a higher, saner, more just, more self-controlled, more unselfish individual and social life than Christian England or America, by that fact Christianity, as those people have interpreted and exemplified it, is proved inferior to Shintoism and Buddhism. But what really suffers by the comparison is not the Christianity of Jesus, but the Christianity of the church, the Christianity which we have made. In other words, Christianity can maintain its pre-eminence only by the vital and effective incorporation of the spirit and teaching of Jesus in individual and social life and character. Nothing can invalidate this proposition. The trial which the Christian nations are facing today is obvious and inescapable. Let us, at least, be honest with ourselves. If we will not practice what Jesus taught, let us cease to call ourselves Christian. It may be that some of those whom we have called 'heathen' are more Christian than we."

ACTUALITIES OF CHRISTENDOM.

The educated classes in many heathen countries are more or less acquainted with the Bible and the teachings of Christ, and in their estimation no higher principles were ever inculated than by Jesus of Nazareth. They are familiar with the counsel of the great founder of Christianity, "Ye shall know them by their fruits" (Matthew 7:16), and our friends of the Orient are not slow to apply this just maxim to what by its name passes itself off on the unsuspecting as Christ's kingdom on earth—Christendom.

Of the attitude of the Chinese toward Christianity as a religion, Mr. Chester Holoombe, an American diplomat in China, says in the Atlantic Monthly: "The notion that the Chinese are intolerant in matters of religion finds no support in history. Chinese annals have no Smithfield burnings to record, no St. Bartholomew massacres, no Dragonnades, no thirty years' war of religion. That the Chinese, left to themselves, can be receptive and appreciative of new religious influences from the west is proved by the whole history of Chinese Buddhism.

PIRATE NATIONS.

"The conduct of European governments toward China, their greed, aggression, and general attitude of domination, long prejudiced both officials and people against missionaries, who were popularly believed to make use of their professedly philanthropic work only as a cloak, and to be, in fact, spies of their own governments whose aim was the seizure of the empire and subjugation of its people."

The facts by which China might judge Christendom were somewhat as follows: The infamous opium treaty, opening the ports of China to the opium trade of India, was forced upon China at the mouths of English cannon. Lord Elgin in the treaty of 1858 stipulated that persons teaching or believing Christianity "should be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, whom England would accordingly hold responsible for their safety." Other nations incorporated the same provision in their Chinese treaties. "It," states Mr. J. Carey Hall, British consul in Japan, "has afforded to Germany the fulcrum of her pretext for the seizure of Kiao-Chow. The seizure of Kiao-Chow by Germany in 1898 was promptly followed by the enforced concessions of Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia, of Weihaiwei and the Kowloon expansion to Great Britain, and of Kwangchouwan to France; and even Italy, backed by other powers, laid claim to the port of San-mun. The approaching 'break-up' of China was openly announced; and 'spheres of influence' were mapped out by the powers who had shown themselves so solicitous in their commercial treaties to foster the spread of the religion of Jesus. Then came the Boxer outbreak of 1900, when the hunted hind at last felt forced to stand at bay."

PERSONAL "UNSATISFACTION."

It is to causes such as these that the national unsatisfaction of oriental countries with what passes for Christianity, is due. These nations have begun to have the veil of ignorance taken from their eyes; they are judging so-called Christianity by its fruits; and their mental attitude is the only logical outcome of such judgment. As a rule people who grow up with a set of ideas drilled into them from birth are never able to see the world through any other than childhood's glasses; but during the last thirty years there has been a surprising amount of information on the discrepancies between the theory and practice of Christianity, between the true teachings of the word of God and the various creeds that have long claimed properly to interpret that word. So great has been the light that it has been impossible for reading and thinking people not to notice it, and the concrete result has been the general unsatisfaction and unrest observable in church circles on every hand. One prominent preacher expresses it thus: The cause is that both preacher and pew-holder think too much: that is, they think so much that church lines as drawn by the founders, and still held in many denominations, are too narrow for them." "It is the money power," explains another doctor of divinity; "the dominance of commercialism in the churches. Spirituality has been so crowded into the background, or so completely eliminated that the people do not find what they seek in the churches, and they turn elsewhere, so fierce has grown this spirit of unrest." Rev. Boyd, for example, the pastor of a fashionable St. Louis church, steps out of the ministry, announcing as his reason that rich men dominate the churches: "Rich men," says Dr. Boyd, "do not want their consciences pricked by truth from the pulpit."

QUESTIONABLE PRACTICES.

"These things are nothing new," somebody will object; "they have been in the churches in many centuries besides the twentieth." This is true, but there seem to come, occasionally times like the reformation when large numbers of people learn better things and object strongly practices of long standing. At present the really spiritually minded, men and women that know their Bibles and compare what is with what ought to be, are thinking thoughts and asking questions like those of the editor of the Pathfinder, of Washington: "Strange, isn't it, that churches will resort to lotteries to raise funs? There's been a church festival going on in our neighborhood several nights lately, and a number of the attractions were of the regular 'skin-game' gambling order. There were scores of little children placing their nickels on wheels of fortune in the hope of winning a coveted prize, the young women had their 'fortunes told,' the young men threw balls at wooden 'babies' for the cigars, and staid and self-respecting grown-ups who would have been shocked at the very idea of gambling were over-joyed at winning prizes of hams, etc., on a ten-cent investment. These things are condemned even by secular standards of morality, and they are against the civil law. Men are constantly being punished for engaging in lotteries, and the Pathfinder would be excluded from the mails if it advertised anything of the kind. Yet many of our churches adopt such immoral and unlawful means to attract the nimble dollar; their excuse is the current one that they 'need the money.' This plea is one that will justify anything. What do you suppose the despised heathen would think of us for living by such standards, while posing as Christians?"

JUDGE DENIES CHARTER.

The case is fresh in mind when a Pennsylvania judge, Judge Heydt, of Carbon county, refused a charter to a church auxiliary organization to raise money by "extraordinary means." Judge Heydt said: "It is a matter of general knowledge that some churches gather money by means which have become so common that we presume they would be considered ordinary efforts, yet they involve the objectionable features of lotteries and gambling to such a degree that no court could grant a charter for the same. In what way money is to be gathered by 'extraordinary effort' does not appear. This should be distinctly and definitely stated, so that the court may know that it has the power to approve the same."

Questionable methods of raising money are, in the opinion of thoughtful Christians no credit to the institution that uses them and from a spiritual viewpoint do worse than nothing to upbuild what they are intended to aid. "Not only," says the Parish Monthly, "does the church suffer a loss of dignity and respect by resorting to these means, but if time and trouble be taken into account, in nine cases out of ten, they do not pay. A contribution of ten cents a week from a few church members would do away with the necessity of holding fairs."

DOCTRINAL REVISIONS.

Doctrinal reformations also appear to be in order. It is not so many years since the Presbyterian church, in order to hold the sympathies of a considerable fraction of its constituency, adopted a revised statement of belief totally different in certain important respects from the fiery statements of the Calvinistic Westminster Confession. At the present time the clergy of that denomination, in nearly every instance are required to subscribe their belief in the older statement, while the people are allowed to accept either one. Revision of the "Articles of Belief" is being discussed by Methodist authorities, but the matter hangs fire. "Theoretically," says the London Methodist Times, "a great deal might be said in favor of the American proposal (for revision), especially on the score of honesty. But, practically, we are convinced that any attempt at definition just now would be inexpedient."

Many are dissatisfied with the Dark Age explanations of the eternal punishment of the incorrigible. Others who study their Bibles fail to find satisfaction, one with this creed interpretation, another with that. Some honest souls finding no denominational expression in agreement with their conceptions of the word of God, step out of all sects; the majority, however, stay where they are, yet with a certain feeling of unsatisfaction.

We are not of those, however, who find no good in the churches. The amount of good accomplished in society by these organizations is simply enormous; were it not for them it is readily conceivable that civilization would have collapsed long ago. But we think it right to present for consideration points of theory and practice in which, in the estimation of innumerable people, a great reformatory work is demanded if these institutions are to continue to possess the confidence and respect of a large number of thoughtful and observant men and women.

George H. Fisher,
Scranton, Pa.

OLD FORGE.

The borough schools will reopen Monday, January 7, after the holiday vacation.

Mr. John T. Watson left on Wednesday for Harrisburg, where he will enter school.

Miss Eva Nelson and Howard Walton were united in marriage by the Rev. J. L. Race at the M. E. parsonage in Rendham on Tuesday evening.

One of the prettiest dances of the season will be held on Monday evening in Holland's hall by the Blue Ribbon girls of this place. The girls have put forth every effort to make it a success.

Mr. George Harrison, who has purchased the meat market of Watson Bros., took possession on January 1.

The carol singers of the Primitive Methodist church, who have been singing during the holidays, have raised about $140 for the benefit of the church.

The family of Mr. Morgan Evans has moved in John W. Thornton's new house.

One of the most delightful entertainments of the holiday season was held in the Brick church on Tuesday afternoon under the auspices of the Marguerite Cook cradle roll. The programme as printed was fully carried out and showed careful training of the little ones. Great credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Waters for their untiring energy in bringing the primary department of the Sunday school to such a high standard.

Man With a Pull.

The street fakir who was selling cement near the steps of the court house stood behind a little table on which was conspicuously displayed the sign, "A box of cement given free to anybody who can break any of these apart."

There were spools, blocks of wood and other articles that had been cemented together. Most of them bore marks of having been struggled with by persons whose hands were grimy, in vain attempts to wrench the pieces apart.

A swarthy little fellow who had stopped in front of the fakir's stand pointed to a round peg that appeared to have been dipped into the cement and driven into a good-sized chunk of wood, and asked him what would be the reward for pulling it out.

"If you can pull that out," said the peddler, "I'll give you a crown."

The peg projected a little more than a quarter of an inch above the block.

The swarthy little fellow placed his left hand on the block to hold it down, took the peg between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand and pulled it out with apparent ease, a portion of the wood coming away with it.

"Bless me!" gasped the man behind the table, "What are you?"

"Me Japanese dentist," replied the little fellow, pocketing the silver and walking away with a grin on his face.

Japanese dentists use their fingers for forceps and a part of their training consists in exercises and work which develop an amount of power in their hands which would be incredible if it were not so well authenticated.—London Telegraph.

CHILD ALMOST A SOLID SORE

From Skin Disease from Birth Until Six Years Old—Father Spent Fortune on Her Without Benefit—Old Doctor Suggested Cuticura, which Cured Her in Two Months, Leaving

SKIN SOFT AS A BABY'S AND WITHOUT A SCAR

"I have a cousin in Rockingham Co. who once had a skin disease from her birth until she was six years of age. Her father had spent a fortune on her to get her cured and none of the treatments did her any good. Old Dr. G—— suggested that he try the Cuticura Remedies which he did. When he commenced to use it the child was almost in a solid scab. He had used it about two months and the child was well. I was there when they commenced to use your Cuticura Remedies. I stayed that week and then returned home and stayed two weeks and then went back and stayed with them two weeks longer and when I went home I could hardly believe she was the same child. Her skin was as soft as a baby's without a scar on it. I have not seen her in seventeen years but I have heard from her and the last time I heard from her she was well. That is where I became acquainted with Cuticura. I hope this may be of some service to you in the future. Mrs. W. P. Ingle, Burlington, N. C., June 16, 1905."

WORLD'S EMOLLIENT
Is Cuticura Ointment.

For rashes, eczemas, itchings, irritations, scalings and chappings, for red, rough, and greasy complexions, for sore, itching, burning hands and feet, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, Cuticura Ointment, assisted by Cuticura Soap is invaluable.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap ([illegible]) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment ([illegible]) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent ([illegible]), (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, [illegible] per vial of [illegible]) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. [illegible] "All About the Skin and Scalp."

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We will place on sale all broken lines, short ends and surplus stocks. These will be offered at greatly reduced prices.

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Fleeced Lined Vests and Pants. Values 35c. and 50c.; will be sold for
21c. and 39c.

MISSES' AND BOYS'
Extra Heavy Fleeced Lined Shirts and Pants, all sizes,
21c.

MEN'S EXTRA HEAVY
Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers. Superior qualities, worth $1 to $1.75, now
83c. and $1.25 Each.

LADIES' BLACK HOSE,
Extra heavy fleece lined, also a lot of Men's natural wool and oxford mixed Half Hose, reduced to
12½c. Pair.

FINE DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED
Dimities; values, 15c. and 25c. Will be offered at
10c. and 19c. Yard.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS.
Worth 25c. and 35c. a yard, for
12½c. Yard.

34 SUPERIOR FLANNELETTES.
Worth 15c., for
10c. Yard.

19-INCH CHAMELEON.
All silk Taffetas, odd lots in polka dot and fancy Panne Velvets. Worth from 50c. yard up. Now
35c. Yard.

20-INCH CHIFFON TAFFETAS.
All silk in neat checks, stripes and a variety of plain shades. Regular 75c. qualities. Now
50c. Yard.

36-INCH PANAMA WEAVE
Scotch plaids, an excellent cloth, for children's dresses. Were 35c. yard. Now
19c. Yard.

38-INCH ALL WOOL
And Mixed Suitings, plain colors, also white and dark ground worsteds, with Pekin stripes and checks. Regular 50c qualities. Now
35c. Yard.

45-INCH BLACK AND COLORED
Imported Novelty Suitings. 54-inch all-wool winter tweeds, cheviots, homespuns and panamas. Were $1.00 to $1.50 yard. Now
65c. Yard.

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